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NEW SERIES]

2-39
1888-1900

[No. 27

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY,"
INSTITUTED 1797

JANUARY, 1888

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET

CONSTITUTION OF The Pennsylvania Prison Society

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons), involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Stated Meeting to be held in the First Month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee. In case an election, from any cause, shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a Special Meeting of the Society, within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests, donations and life subscriptions, shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

NEW SERIES]

[No. 27

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
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PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY,"
INSTITUTED 1787

1705 CHESTNUT STREET
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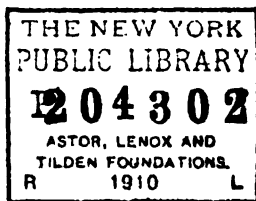
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(LATELY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE
MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS)

No. 1705 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 19th, 1888, the Editorial Board, (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report,) consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, JOHN H. DILLINGHAM, and MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which, being read by the Chairman, was approved by the Committee, and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.

At the One Hundred and First Annual Meeting of the Society held First month 26th, 1888, the Report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee who prepared it, to have one thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.

The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1888: ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman; JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, MRS. FRANCES P. NICHOLSON, REV. WILLIAM L. BULL.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 JOHN J. LYTLE, 711 Corinthian Avenue, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the Prisons throughout the State.

 J. J. CAMP, 1724 Oxford Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

 WILMER W. WALTER, 1729 North 22d Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

THE FIRST YEAR of the new century in the history of the Pennsylvania Prison Society is marked by the noblest aspiration, a sort of competitive struggle in prison discipline; not only within the borders of this country, but throughout the world.

One section has vied with another section, one system with another system, and one theory with another theory, in kind and generous criticism, in deep and careful investigation, and in thorough practical effort to see who could do the most for the reformation of the prisoner and for the protection of society.

THE FEATURE OF THE AGE.

Penology has taken a foremost position among the sciences, engaging the attention of the most intelligent and at the same time, the most humane. It interests every one, for the reason that it is prominently one of those studies that comprehends the two marked divisions that Blackstone makes—property and persons. •

At any time the subject of crime and criminals would naturally interest the citizen and the student; but after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century of comparative peace, a time when there is a growth in moral and social questions and a higher status to our civilization, and a developing of

Christianity, this subject gains additional weight and receives augmented thought and strength.

Never before has the literature of the age been more generously enriched by the thoughts and experience of writers and of workers familiar with prison discipline, than during the past year.

The careful and voluminous reports by wardens, inspectors and prison societies have shown an unusual interest in this direction, while the increased number of conventions, of conferences and of public meetings to discuss the subject of prison management and of what shall be done with the criminal, have induced inquiry, presented comparisons and created a healthy rivalry as to who can show the best order, the most work, the greatest health, the fewest recommitments, and the largest number of reformations; not, who can invent the severest punishments, who can be the most cruel or severe, who can spend the least money or cover the cost of the prison by prison labor, who can degrade or demean the prisoner the lowest, but rather who can develop the manhood and the womanhood, decrease crime, change the criminal into a worthy citizen, incite a laudable ambition, and by Christlike charity, justice and love, bring into active practical use the divine in man.

WHAT IS CRIME? WHO IS CRIMINAL?

The life and characteristic feeling of the prison congresses, the conventions, and of writers on the subject of prisons, have been inquiry, investigation and practical solution. They have started with the inquiry, What is crime? then, Who is criminal? Is crime a disease? has been well answered by considering it an abnormal condition of mankind, and that that person is criminal who violates the laws of God and the just laws of man.

Crime is undoubtedly a diseased condition of the moral faculties, and as the army of physicians we see around us attest to the efforts and the possibilities of curing the sick, so we, in regarding crime in this light as something that can be cured and indeed eradicated, have at once a starting and an

encouraging point for reformation. Experience teaches it is as easy to depart from the right, as there is a constant liability, through neglect or imprudence, to become sick; and we know not why the two conditions of life, the physical and the spiritual, may not be affected in this way, and if so, how beautifully "the charity for all and the malice toward none" take up the refrain and set in motion those powers of the stronger and the more healthy, to alleviate and restore those less favored. Truly "we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification."

PRACTICAL AND ADVANCED SUGGESTIONS.

Keeping this in mind, we begin with the building in which to restrain the wrong-doer from his liberty, with the double purpose of reformation and of preventing a repetition of his guilt.

Some would say now, as many have said in the past,—with the triple purpose of punishment, reformation and protection of society; but the wisest and highest thought replies, leave punishment out of the question. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

There is enough of punishment in the whole course of incarceration without the repetition of the word. The building then, should be in a healthy locality, well lighted, well ventilated, and well drained. It has been said, "any place will do for a prison, just such a place as would be ineligible for dwelling-houses, stores or country-seats." We respond, no! If you desire to reform men, give them healthy surroundings.

Build the prison one story high; we want no tiers and certainly no cells under ground. The separate system in its fullest meaning, and that is, large separate cells for all the purposes of work and living, and with a yard attached to each, and all so arranged that it shall not be separation of one bad person from another in name merely, but in actual fact. We pray, "Lead us not into temptation," but when prisons are so constructed under the name of the separate system, and yet

have means at hand and opportunities within reach that tempt prisoners to break rules; in a word, so constructed that communication is easy and then punishment follows the violation of rules, it is a sin and a shame to expect prisoners wholly to conform, and to inflict punishment, when there has been a defect in the very construction of the premises, and a refusal on the part of those in authority to remove the cause or the temptation to commit a violation of rules. It is one of the first essentials in reformation, and in establishing good order and prosperity, to take away that which incites to disobedience and which causes crime and degradation; whether it be the license of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors; the license to carry and use deadly weapons to take the life of human beings; the license of publications that are immoral; the representation of impure plays or of obscene pictures; the license of gambling houses or of any thing which tempts the unwary to go astray; or, as we bring it within prison lines, the attempt to institute a separate system of prison discipline and then to eat our own words, to insult our own wisdom, to act the hypocrite ourselves, to practice what we do not preach, to have a law and obey it not, to place prisoners under the régime of separate prison law, punish them for infractions of that law, and yet place temptation at the very threshold; make it easy for them to communicate, and then slyly watch to see if they do avail themselves of the opportunities offered them, and if they do, then in all the majesty of the law and the power, impose the punishment. We are reluctant to dwell upon these infractions of true and honest dealing. We are not finding fault so much with those who are placed in authority to carry out the law, as with the law itself, and with the building and its construction. We say to the State that complains of the dishonesty of its inhabitants, that holds them to a strict observance of the law, "Physician heal thyself."

It continues then to be a crying evil and a most glaring inconsistency, to find in our prisons in Pennsylvania, professedly under the separate system,—a system that is far superior to any other when administered in the purity of its beneficent

conception, and for which a Benjamin Rush, a James Whittall, an Isaac Parrish, a Thomas Wistar, a Roberts Vaux, and other noble souls, labored in the past, and more recently our President, James J. Barclay, our Vice-Presidents Townsend Sharpless, Wm. S. Perot and others, and so many devoted and faithful co-laborers as Geo. S. Whelan, Ellwood Bonsall, and the many who are no longer with us in this life,—when we find two, three, four and occasionally more prisoners placed in the cells of our State and County prisons, in cells intended for one person only.

The court sentences to “solitary (should read “separate”) confinement at hard labor,” and upon receiving the prisoners the warden disobeys the law and does not carry out the sentence of the court, by placing more than one person in a cell. The court indeed stultifies itself by pronouncing a sentence it knows cannot be carried out. It may be said in extenuation, there is not room, that they do the best they can; but has not many a criminal argued in the same way on the law of necessity? We would not be construed as excusing crime or of needless crimination of those in authority, but we would be understood as arraiging the State for an evasion of law and of indifference to making provision for sustaining the law, and thus preventing the worst effects of imprisonment,—the placing together of convicts.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EARLY PHILADELPHIA PRISONS.

It will prove an interesting chapter after our remarks on the kind of building we should have for a prison, to refer to the private journal of Thomas Scattergood, one of the esteemed wardens of the Eastern Penitentiary, who held the position for five years. This journal is dated 1859, and it is a valued privilege to quote from it. He says:

William Penn and those who accompanied and preceded him to Pennsylvania, took incipient steps of preparation to provide receptacles for offenders against the laws. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held First month 16th, 1683, bills were drawn up for building in each county, a house of correction, 24x16 feet.

In those days of primitive simplicity, the early settlers it is supposed

could not have had much use for a prison, except for the one located in the city of Philadelphia, which there is reason to believe must have been used for the confinement of those convicted of grave offences throughout the province. The prison of Philadelphia became a subject of importance, and from the interest taken in it by philanthropic individuals sprung our present system of prison discipline.

The first account of an approach to a prison is in the following minute of the Council under date of Eleventh month 16th, 1683: "Ordered that Wm. Clayton build a cage against next Council day, 7 feet high, 7 feet long and 5 feet broad."

In the year 1685 we find a house hired of one of the citizens, answering the purposes of a jail. The High Sheriff declaring in court, that with fetters and chains and his own attendance and deputies, he had a sufficient gaol; and if any escapes occurred he would not blame the county for want of a gaol, nor for the insufficiency of said house. The house thus occupied stood on the west side of Second Street, between Market Street and Christ Church. Yet it appears that there were some not satisfied with this arrangement and were desirous of having something more imposing, for in the same year the Court of Quarter Sessions received a report from three citizens, which says, "they have treated with workmen, about the many qualities of a prison, and have advised with Andrew Griscomb, carpenter, and William Hudson, bricklayer, about the form and dimensions, which are as followeth: The house 20 feet long and 14 feet in the clear, two stories high, the upper 7 feet and the under 6½ feet, of which four feet under ground, with all convenient lights, doors and casements, strong and substantial; a partition of a brick in the middle through the house, so that there will be four rooms, four chimneys and the cock-loft, which will serve as a prison; and the gaoler may well live in any part of it, if need be. The whole to cost £140."

Whether the prison was ultimately erected in accordance with the specification I have not been able to discover, but for some cause the building was from time to time laid aside until about the year 1695, when there was one built in Market Street east of Second Street. We may presume from the record, that this structure was far from satisfying the spirit of progress, of even that early day, for in the year 1702, only seven years after its completion, we find the Grand Jury presents "The Prison House and the Prison Yard, as it now stands in High Street, as a common nuisance." Notwithstanding these strong demonstrations, it was not until the lapse of several years that efficient steps were taken to remove the nuisance. In the year 1717, sundry citizens offered large subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a new prison, and in the following year an act was passed to build a prison at the southwest corner of High and Third Streets. It consisted of two buildings two

stories high, one fronting on Market Street, for the confinement of debtors, and the other on Third Street some distance from the first, (connected by a stone wall) for criminals. The whipping post, pillory and stocks stood near by on High Street east of Third Street; and were frequently resorted to in the administration of justice. Tyson in his essay on "Penal Law," says: "This building appears to have been entirely unfitted for its purpose, and by no means calculated for the confinement of wicked men desirous of liberty, it was subterraneous, close and filthy; the whole lot containing but 240 feet in length, and 66 feet in breadth. The legislature in 1773, being sensible, by the representations made to them, of its numerous and unalterable defects, not only as regarded the safe custody, but the health of the criminals, deemed it proper to order the sale of the lot, and to authorize commissioners to purchase ground in a convenient part of the city for the construction of a commodious gaol." In accordance with this act the prison was erected at the southeast corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets. The size of this lot was 200 feet on Walnut Street by 400 feet on Sixth Street, extending to Prune. The apartments for convicts fronted on Walnut Street, and those for debtors on Prune.

These buildings were commenced in 1774, and they were so far finished as to enable the British army to use them, whilst in the city during the Revolution. It was completed so as to be occupied as a prison in 1783. This for a long time continued to serve the double purpose of State and County Prison, until the erection of the House of Correction and Debtors' apartment on the south side of Arch Street, west of Broad, which was so far completed as to admit of the removal of the debtors (confined in the jail at Prune Street) in 1816. The untried prisoners and vagrants did not occupy it until 1823.

They were both kept, the former as State Prison, and the later as County Prison, until their inmates were transferred to what are now our State and County Prisons, viz.: The Eastern State Penitentiary, and the County Prison (in then), Moyamensing.

OF INSPECTORS, WARDENS, OVERSEERS AND THOSE IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS.

If we have need of proper prisons in healthful localities, how much more do we need refined, intelligent and humane inspectors, wardens, superintendents and keepers? It has yet to be considered and taken into account in prison keeping—Who are you keeping within these walls? Is not the answer, Human beings possessed with souls, with at least some of the noble aspirations of mankind, a love of liberty, for instance,

for there are very few who do not desire it ; with the love of gain, though all perhaps have mistaken the means for attaining it ; with the desire for happiness, though many do not comprehend true happiness ?

If then the charge be to care for human beings, in other words, to be " our brother's keeper," we need true, pure, patient and loving caretakers. It is one thing to manage property, to be in charge of trusts, to be the custodian of money ; and it is well for us to have honest and faithful superintendents and cashiers, but they are mindful of things of the inanimate ; but wardens and overseers of prisons have charge of living and responsible beings, and it is quite another thing, and indeed a higher trust, calling for the highest standard of moral greatness. We do not use the term " religious," though we mean the fullness and power of all that is comprehended in the term " religion," without demanding anything merely sectarian or sanctimonious, cold or bigoted ; but we do want that cheerfulness that inspires hope ; that tenderness that brings back the good old home feeling of the boyhood or girlhood ; that patience that gives the criminal time to reflect ; that firmness that engenders respect ; that charity that comprehends our own weakness and that of others ; and that " word fitly spoken that is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

We ask in all sincerity, has not this phase of prison discipline been overlooked ? Is there not a need of careful discrimination in the appointment of inspectors, wardens and overseers ? Are not the persons fitted for these positions either to be selected for their humanity and their peculiar fitness, or educated for this responsible work ? In the words of Warden Cassidy, of the Eastern Penitentiary, " men are not born prison keepers, but need to be instructed."

It so happens that, as explanatory of this chapter, we have recent and important information, which we will classify under the title of

VALUE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

It will be remembered that this Society, in 1884, inaugurated the plan of opening a correspondence with wardens and

those citizens who are interested in prisons and prison discipline, on the following subjects: What is the name of your penal institution? How many prisoners have you? What is your system? Are your prisoners employed and if so at what? Is there a Prison Society in your place? Can you and will you form a branch Prison Society? etc.

We were rewarded in this undertaking by a large number of replies of a highly interesting character. We commend the plan to others as one of the most effective means of obtaining and of giving information. We perhaps do not sufficiently prize the postal system as a rapid, a reliable, and an economical agency for reform, for we believe in the expression of old, "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Following our example, the warden of the Folsom State Prison in California, John McComb, has asked how unruly prisoners are treated in various penal institutions in the country, and he receives a very large number of replies from intelligent wardens. We are indebted to the New York *Herald* for publishing *in extenso* these replies.

It seems that Warden Folsom had been accused of cruelty to prisoners. He explained his system of treatment to the Board of Prison Directors, on which he was fully acquitted, the prisoners having been granted a full hearing.

We think this an excellent plan, to let both sides be heard, and there is nothing lost by such conferences. The fact is, the more we can bring this great subject before the people—bring it to the light—the more reformation there will be in the community, and the greater advance there will be made in the treatment of prisoners.

We have on a former page favored prison congresses and conferences on prison discipline, and now we want to emphasize our plan, as heretofore adopted, for opening a correspondence with those intimately connected with prisons and to use the mails and the press for giving and for receiving knowledge, in other words, induce discussion and careful consideration.

The warden of the Folsom Prison not only courts information, but he supplies a test case.

Let us carefully note his questions and the case he cites, and when we have heard from these well-informed wardens who reply, we will add our solution as representing the oldest prison society in the world.

1. What is your mode of punishment for prisoners who will not work ?

2. What mode for those who assault the officers with intent to kill ?

3. What is your opinion of solitary confinement—not as practiced at your prison, but as practiced here, viz., by confining in one of the cells in no way different from all the others, except that some of the openings are hooded ?

4. Please describe your solitary cells.

5. We have a prisoner here, William Smidt, under sentence of ten years. He escaped from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester; has escaped from one or two other Eastern prisons; has made six attempts to escape from this prison; attempted to assassinate the warden of this prison; has assaulted prisoners, and threatens to kill whoever stands between him and liberty. He generally manages to remove all shackles and handcuffs as soon as placed upon him. What would you do in such a case ?

The replies give an extraordinarily interesting insight into the treatment of prisoners in a majority of the State prisons of the United States, and it will be seen, refer to the numbered questions submitted. No such summary account of the practical treatment of prisoners in so large a number of State prisons has ever, so far as we know, been published.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society will, by a careful perusal of this summary, become possessed of a very general knowledge of the condition of penal institutions in the United States. We wish the same plan could be carried out in Europe and we receive the result of the investigation.

MONTANA.

Mr. McTague, Warden of the United States Penitentiary, of Montana, replies :

1. Confinement in dark cell, on bread and water diet, until the prisoner consents to work.

2. Confinement as above. The prisoner is also heavily shackled.

3. We have found that solitary confinement in a dark cell, such as yours, while effectual, is in no way prejudicial to the health of the prisoners.

4. Our solitary cells are made by bolting a sheet iron door to the ordinary grated door of any of the cells. The iron is punctured with holes sufficient for ventilation.

5. We have had a similar case to the above, and found that solitary confinement in a dark cell, with bread and water diet, and riveted irons so heavy as not to be broken, with the application of the galvanic battery, have brought the prisoner into entire subjection.

IDAHO.

John Hailey, Jr., Warden of the Idaho Penitentiary, answers :

1. Solitary confinement on bread and water.
2. Never had any assaults on officer or guard.
3. Solitary confinement is the best method of punishing men that I have yet found. Your dark cell, as you describe it, is not as bad as I make them here.

4. I have no regular dark cell, but have wooden doors which fit tightly in front of any cell door in the prison, making the cell perfectly dark.

5. I would place him in solitary confinement, on bread and water, put heavy irons on his legs, double riveted, and, if necessary, handcuff him and never let him out of his cell until he agreed to behave himself. When I did let him out, put shackles and ball and chain on him, keep to himself under eyes of the guard, not allow him to speak to another prisoner, and instruct guards to kill him if he made any attempt to escape.

ILLINOIS.

G. M. Mitchell, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester, says :

1. I would put him in solitary confinement, on bread and water, chain or handcuff him to door of solitary cell during working hours, until he was willing to work.

2. Same punishment until he was conquered. If sentence was less than life I would have him indicted and tried under our statute.

3. I think you have a very poor substitute for a solitary cell. Can't see how you could expect any very good results from any punishment in such a place.

4. Our solitary is a stone building, separate and apart from any other, with two galleries of fourteen cells each. Our cells are seven by nine feet ; steel grated doors and windows. Can be made absolutely dark if necessary.

5. I would conquer him at all hazards, even if it was necessary to kill him. We punish by solitary confinement as long as the prisoner can stand it. We then add ball and chain. We rivet the shackle to leg. Do not remove day or night until we are satisfied he will behave. In

case a convict refused to leave his cell, I would turn my cold water hose on him—that never fails. I do not allow any of my officers or guards to argue with a convict or make themselves in the least familiar with one.

R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, replies :

1. I confine them in solitary cell on diet of bread and water, compelling them to stand handcuffed to the grated door of the cell (hands on level with the breast) until they are willing to work.

2. Each officer is instructed, according to the law of this State, to use whatever force is at hand and necessary to repel any assaults which, in his judgment, are made with intent to kill, do him great bodily injury or lead in an attempt at mutiny. If, in thus repelling an assault, he takes the life of a convict, the law holds him blameless.

3. I have never used such a cell, nor any darkened cell, in punishing prisoners.

4. The cells are constructed entirely of stone. A plank seven feet long by two wide constitutes the prisoner's bed at night. The prisoner undergoing punishment is usually required to stand up at the cell door during the working hours of the day, with his hands passed through the grating and secured by handcuffs on the outside of the grating at the height of the breast. For extreme cases the prisoner is sometimes compelled to stand eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, thus handcuffed to the door, being let down at intervals of five hours for twenty minutes at a time.

5. I would first put him in the solitary, and in irons, on bread and water, until he promised faithfully to behave himself, if I had to keep him there the whole of his term.

W. C. Dowell, Deputy Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester, writes :

My idea of a penitentiary is, that it is a place of penitence for those who illegally prey upon society and violate the laws of our country. By "penitence" I mean that they should be given ample opportunity to reflect on the evils resulting from crime and "go forth and sin no more." Very few avail themselves of the chance. In order that a man may fully understand the results of disobedience to our prison rules, I explain the law to him in as clear and firm a manner as possible, and impress upon him the punishment which will be heaped upon him should he deviate from the beaten path.

He is given a full copy of the rules, which he takes to his cell. When assigned to his work, the keeper again explains to him all the shop signals, as well as the general rules of the prison. If a new man, and he violates a trivial rule, the officer under whom he works im-

mediately tells him he is guilty of a breach of discipline, and warns him against a repetition of the offence. Its second violation is followed by a report to me, and he is then "my man," and, as the prisoners say, "goes to the hole." The officers of this prison run it. No convict shares any responsibility of the management.

When I send a prisoner to the solitary, the evidence must be unmistakably positive of his guilt, and he goes in for punishment, and does not get out until conquered. I kept one man nineteen and a half days, chained to the door eighteen hours per day, before he would submit, and he has been since then a good prisoner. Punishment for assaults on officers and fellow prisoners is much more severe than the above. Some play the insane dodge, and it is a delicate subject to handle. When we find they are playing it, we move them down stairs to the "hole," and keep them there until they acknowledge it, and punish them, too. We never miss the mark. Our solitary is a fine one—twenty-six cells, thirteen above and thirteen below. It is located in centre of yard, entirely free from all other of our buildings. Solitary in a "cell block," same as yours, is a fraud, and should be abandoned.

The instructions to our officers are, to prevent escapes at all hazards, and to protect himself at any and all times from violence by a convict. If a convict attempts to escape, and will not halt when ordered, shoot him dead, if possible. If a convict, with intent to kill, assaults an officer, foreman, superintendent or any one else, even another convict, protect the party assaulted with discretionary measures, and if necessary to kill the convict, the officer is justified in taking his life. For assaulting an officer or foreman convict, with intent to kill, we punish heavily with solitary confinement, and then give them the "prison baby" to carry—a chain with eighty-pound ball attached. The shackle we fit comfortably tight around the ankle, and rivet it on. He won't get it off.

NEBRASKA.

R. W. Hyar, Warden of the Nebraska State Prison, writes :

1. Confine them in a dark cell with their hands cuffed behind their back. Bread and water diet.
2. Same as above, with the hands drawn up higher by a rope fastened to the cuffs, passing around the neck.
3. Think it all right ; not cruel in the least.
4. 7 x 4 x 7, same as other cells, excepting they are made dark by a blind door over the grated iron door. Nothing left in the cell but water and blanket.
5. I would confine him in a dungeon with cuffs, and as often as it was necessary to repeat the punishment it would be more severe ; if he attempted to escape would put ball and chain on him.

INDIANA.

James Murdock, Warden of Indiana State Prison, North, says :

1. Dungeon, on bread and water.
2. Dungeon, on bread and water.
- 3 and 4. Dungeons composed entirely of stone, with grated and sheet-iron doors ; they are eight feet square.
5. No answer.

COLORADO.

C. P. Hoyt, Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary, writes :

1. All inmates of this prison understand that unless they are sick, and excused by the prison physician, they must work, and I never had a man refuse to do so.

2. For cases of strikes, assaults upon guards or officers, the "hose" is resorted to. This consists of a three-quarter inch hose, with quarter-inch nozzle attached to a hydrant. The offender is secured by straps in a standing position, and a stream of water from the hose is thrown in his face until he thinks he has enough, or until the prison physician, who is always present, stops it. This mode, though seldom resorted to here, has never failed to subdue the most refractory. In very serious cases, a term in the dark cell, with ball and chain, is sometimes given in addition to the hose. From what you say, I think a course of this kind would greatly benefit your man, William Smidt.

3 and 4. Solitary cells, same as yours, only they don't have any furniture.

WISCONSIN.

G. W. Carter, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, writes :

1. Confinement in ordinary cell, stone floor, without bed or chair, with a fine wire screen over the door, called solitary ; diet, bread and water.

2. Confinement in dark cell for forty-eight hours ; then take them before the Court of this county and have them re-sentenced from one to ten years. Never had but one case.

3. Too mild ; there should be no bed.

4. Ordinary cell, screened to keep others from passing in food or tobacco ; stone floor ; no furniture ; low diet.

5. Such a man we would lock in the insane department as incorrigible, feed and bathe regularly, but otherwise pay no attention to him for thirty or sixty days. We do not give ourselves any trouble with men who refuse to work. First "solitary," then "dark cell," and finally "dead lock" for thirty or sixty days. We have one most of the time in "dead lock."

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

W. H. Hammer, acting commandant of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, says :

1. Confinement in dark or solitary cell ; deprivation of yard privileges, and trial by general court martial, resulting generally in imposing additional sentence.

2. Same as No. 1.

3. Confinement in dark cell generally subdues refractory prisoners. Those in use here are perfectly dark, ventilators only supplying fresh air necessary not to injure health of prisoners so confined, and double doors securing draught without light.

5: In the case quoted, William Smidt would be in a cell by himself, under the supervision of a sentry, when not at work. If he refused to go to work, which would be in the quarry gang, he would be handcuffed behind a cart and taken to the quarry. While there he could not go dangerously near a sentry without being shot, and if he attempted to escape he would be shot.

IOWA.

M. Barr, Warden of the State Prison of Iowa, replies :

1. Solitary confinement, and bread and water.

2. Officers are expected to defend themselves, even at the expense of the life of the convict. Punishment would be solitary confinement and fed on bread and water ; also, hung up by handcuffs to rings higher than the head.

3. I see no objections to it.

4. Ordinary cell, with blind door ; no bed.

5. Keep him in solitary confinement, and instruct his keepers to protect themselves and others at all hazards.

TEXAS.

Thomas J. Goree, Superintendent of the Texas State Penitentiary, writes :

1. Either confinement in dark cell or punishment by strap, after we have failed by talking to him.

2. Punishment by strap.

3. I think the punishment mentioned a very light one, and would have to be prolonged to make it at all effective.

4. One of the ordinary cells, with the front grating closely boarded, so that very little or no light can be admitted.

5. We would punish by strap and confine in dark cell. I have never had experience with so determined a case as your man, but my idea would be to strap him and put him to work with a leg chain. If I apprehended that he would try to do any one bodily harm, would keep

him chained in dark cell on bread and water until he came to terms. We punish very little, but I believe the strap the most effective of any mode. We never inflict more than thirty-nine lashes at one time.

Benjamin E. McCulloch, Assistant Superintendent of Huntsville Penitentiary, Texas, writes :

1. Begin with dark cell for one night and increase it until he relents, or use the strap if he seems incorrigible.
2. We would whip.
3. An excellent remedy for hard cases.
4. The usual cell with front boarded up to exclude light.
5. I have never encountered one so incorrigible as your man Smidt.

KENTUCKY.

E. H. Taylor, Warden of the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, writes :

1. For first offence I talk with the prisoner and try to convince him that it is to his interest in every way to go ahead and do his work. After that, whipping with strap or hanging on board by wrists, or both.
2. We have never been called upon to punish for this offence, but I have instructed all my officers and guards, if attacked, to shoot to kill.
3. In my judgment this is the mildest form of punishment that can be inflicted, and entirely inadequate and insufficient to conquer some of the stubborn, vicious criminals every day being sent to penitentiaries.
4. Have none.
5. Hard to answer, but I think I would iron him and order him to work, and if he attempted to carry out his threats to kill, shoot him. If he merely sulked and refused to work, I think a few doses of our board and strap would convince him that working was the easiest way to get along.

MICHIGAN.

E. C. Watkins, Warden of the House of Correction at Ionia, Mich., writes :

1. The strap or solitary confinement.
2. The strap first, then solitary confinement.
- 3 and 4. Our solitary cells are in all respects like the others, except shutting out the light.
5. I should place handcuffs and shackles on him that he could not remove, and should place him in solitary confinement, to remain during his term.

MAINE.

G. S. Bean, Warden of the Maine State Prison, writes :

1. Solitary, on bread and water.
2. Referred to the courts.

3. No answer.
4. Two grades—open except bars, and entirely dark.
5. No answer.

OHIO.

E. G. Coffin, Warden of Ohio Penitentiary, writes :

1. We take time from them, and in extreme cases use water spray.
2. We reduce to lowest grade, take all good time from them, put ball and chain on them, and prosecute in court to the full extent of the law.
3. Solitary confinement will do in some cases, but in a great many cases I think it too mild and has but little effect.
4. Ordinary cells, $3 \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$.
5. Put ball and chain on him day and night. Put him in solitary confinement till he gave up, if it took all the time.

CONNECTICUT.

S. E. Chamberlain, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, writes :

1. Solitary.
2. Trial before Superior Court.
3. A very slight punishment.
4. Ordinary cell.
5. Build a secure iron cage, put him in and give just enough bread and water to sustain life, with occasional floggings until he would be subdued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Edward Robertson, Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary, writes :

1. Handcuffing to cell door during working hours.
2. Buck and gag in dark cell not to exceed 12 hours, followed by confinement in cell on bread and water if necessary.
3. That it is all right and necessary.
4. We have nothing but a dark cell of that nature.
5. I would lock him in his own cell, and keep him there during full term if the safety of the institution required it. If your institution be conducted on the same plan as ours he would be no trouble after he was locked up.

MISSOURI.

D. W. Marmaduke, Warden of the Missouri Penitentiary, writes :

1. When prisoners refuse to work we punish them by solitary confinement, blind cells, and, if necessary, flogging.
2. If a prisoner assaults an officer with intent to kill we usually shackle him, put him in solitary confinement on bread and water for a few days, then put him to work and have him indicted by the Grand

Jury and, if convicted, he is sentenced for an additional term. Our modes of punishment are various, and it depends altogether on the character of the prisoner.

3. Solitary confinement, with plenty of food and water, is certainly very mild, though well calculated to arrest the attention of a man who is not especially vicious.

4. Our cells are not different from the ordinary cells. Our blind cells are as dark as we can make them. We have a separate building for our insane prisoners and confine the dangerous ones in cells, taking them out shackled with their keepers for exercise in the open air, when we can. We have twelve or fifteen convicts now in solitary confinement.

5. It is difficult to answer your question here. I would certainly, in dealing with the character of which you mention, secure him so that the lives of the officers and other prisoners would not be endangered.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William J. Hicks, Warden of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, says:

1. Solitary confinement on bread and water; ball and chain; flogging.

2. Have nothing of the kind to contend with.

3. Think it very efficient.

4. Same as the other cells.

5. I would have heavy irons riveted on him; isolate him, and, if necessary, place special guard over him, to see that there was no communication with him. I would subdue him at any cost.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Michael J. Cassidy, Warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

1. The prisoners are treated individually, each occupying a separate cell 8 x 16 x 12 feet, in which they remain continuously. Work is furnished them which they do in their cells. All punishments they inflict on themselves. Upon refusal to work, which is very seldom, all work is taken from them. They soon get tired of that and make terms to have it returned.

2. Prisoners disposed to assault officers are very few. Our officers are trained to the business and understand that the prisoner must in all such cases get the worst of the assault.

3. There is no such thing as solitary confinement here. Separate or individual treatment affects none injuriously.

4. When a prisoner requires attention for violation of prison rules, some or all of his privileges are withheld until he makes terms.

5. For the man Smidt you mention there is but one treatment—give him all the assault. Do not permit him to do any of it. Your officers

should be given to understand that it is part of their business. The life of such a worthless vagabond should not be counted as of any value when the lives of honest men are jeopardized by his release.

Edward S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, responds:

1. Confinement in isolated cells, wholly or partially dark, as the prisoner may elect by his behaviour therein.
2. Confinement in isolated cells as above; may also be returned to court for trial for the offence.
3. From the above statement the treatment in your prison would appear lighter than in ours, as our isolated cells are far from being as good as the regular cells.
4. Solitary cells are 4 x 7, one iron door and one wooden door on each end; can be made entirely dark; no furniture; built of brick, with iron floors.
5. I would keep him in a separate or solitary cell, with wire mesh over the doors. Have his wants entirely looked after by a special officer. Permit no officer to enter his cell alone.

IOWA.

G. W. Crosley, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, writes:

1. Solitary confinement.
2. Solitary confinement, and indictment by Grand Jury.
3. I think confinement in solitary, separate and apart from the cell house better.
4. Strongly constructed—part wood, part iron—with openings for light and ventilation, but not light enough to see to read; only a dim light—not a dungeon.
5. I would put him in solitary confinement and handcuff him, and if necessary shackle him so that he could not injure any one else or himself.

ARKANSAS.

G. A. Leiper, Warden of the Arkansas Penitentiary, in answer to the above queries writes as follows:

1. Confinement in a dark cell from three to fifteen days.
2. Never had anything of that kind, but would use ball and chain.
3. It is a good mode of punishment.
4. Painted black on the inside, and opening covered so as to exclude all light except for ventilation.
5. I would have shackles riveted upon him, would punish him and also any other prisoner caught conversing with him with strap. Would not allow him to speak to any one, except the guard in whose charge he was placed. Punished according to the character, disposition and temperament of the convict.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. I. Russell, Warden of the Charlestown Penitentiary, Massachusetts, writes as follows :

1. Solitary confinement upon bread and water.
2. Just the same, only they can be reindicted.
3. Very humane.
4. About ten feet square, grated door, and close door outside, making it nearly dark.
5. If they are noisy or insolent we darken the room for a few days and keep them upon bread and water ; and we use no other means than these and have very little trouble. I don't believe in flogging.

MARYLAND.

John W. Horn, Warden of the Baltimore prison, Md., says :

1. Dark cell, bread and water.
2. Twelve lashes on the bare back, dark cell for ten days, ball and chain to leg till humbled.
3. A very excellent mode of punishment, provided the man is not kept too long, and thus destroy his health.
4. Very much as you describe yours ; they are well ventilated, but no ray of light and no communication of any kind.
5. This is a case requiring very strong methods. If the man was in this prison he would be punished with twelve lashes, kept ten days in the dark cell on bread and water, and ball and chain put to his leg.

DAKOTA.

Warden Glidden, of the Dakota Penitentiary, writes as follows :

1. Confine them in solitary cells until such time as they promise to work, and until such promise, in the judgment of the Warden or deputy, is sincere.
2. Have not had such a case, but in such an event, if the convict is not punished sufficiently in the overpowering incident to capture, he will be placed in the solitary cell to remain during the fullest limit of time prescribed by statute—viz., twenty days, with the additional punishment of standing handcuffed to a ring a certain time each day, depending, of course, upon the endurance of the culprit, but such endurance will receive a tension only to be relaxed when health and life of the subject are jeopardized.
3. Solitary confinement for a limited time, say not to exceed twenty days, is effectual with probably nine-tenths of average inmates, in enforcement of obedience to the rules and discipline.
4. Seven by four by six and one-quarter, made of boiler plate incased in stone, two and one-half inch ventilator pipe extending to roof of building ; the door of cell is made of same material, with two-

inch hole covered by sliding cap to communicate with occupant; air holes are located at bottom of door and are hooded.

5. Subject him to punishment described in answer to query No. 2.

INDIANA.

J. B. Patten, Warden of Indiana State Prison, South, Jeffersonville, Ind., writes as follows:

1. Confinement in punishment cell on bread and water first, and if that is not effective, I use the cat, which never fails.
2. In all such cases the lash is the only remedy, and should be vigorously applied.
3. Solitary confinement neither reforms nor disciplines.
4. They are ordinary cells, hooded, with space of eight inches at top and bottom for light and ventilation.
5. You describe a bad case, but I have something similar. The only trouble is, such men have a mania for notoriety, and the only remedy for that man is to liberate him and put him to work. Put good marksmen on the walls with instructions to shoot him if he makes an attempt to break in the daytime; after that, if I were in your place, armed with the authority of the law, as I am here, I would use the cat on that man until I took all the notions of notoriety out of him, and until the meanest sneak thief in the prison would have a contempt for him.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nelson Viall, Warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, writes as follows:

1. They are placed in dark cells, on bread and water.
2. They are secured to a ringbolt in the basement for a day or two.
3. I believe it necessary for the preservation of discipline.
4. The same as others, except the grating is boarded up.
5. I would keep him in irons.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank H. Dodge, of the State Prison at Concord, N. H., writes as follows:

1. For prisoners who will not work we punish them with what we call the slide, which consists of two pieces of grooved wood, two by two and one-half inches by four feet in length, fastened to the wall in a perpendicular position, two feet apart and four feet from the floor. Between said pieces is a board fitted to slide up and down in the groove, to which a snap hook is fastened. Handcuffs are placed upon the prisoners and attached to the hook on the board, and the board is slid up to a height that will bring the weight of the prisoner mostly on the cuffs, and let him remain in that position one minute (if he does not before the

expiration of that time say that he is ready to work), then lower the slide so that his weight rests squarely on his feet for a few seconds, and then raise him for another minute, and so continue until he says that he is ready to work.

2. Have not had an assault upon an officer with intent to kill during the last seven years.

3. My opinion in regard to a common cell, hooded, as a punishment cell, is, that it is not a suitable place to put a man who deserves punishment.

4. Our solitary cells are in the yard at such a distance that any noise or shouting there will not reach the ears of other prisoners not in solitary. The size of them is 8x8x8 feet, granite top and bottom, sides of brick, with a network of iron inside. The doors open into a corridor and are double, first a grated door and then one of boiler iron, with an opening at top and bottom to admit air; a door at one end of the corridor of boiler iron, and a grated window at the other, with a green curtain to exclude the light if desired. No bedding or bed but the stone floor in cells. The food for a man in solitary consists of six ounces of corn bread and water once in twenty-four hours.

5. Had I such a man as you describe William Smidt to be I would build a solitary cell (that none but officers would have access to) that would hold him until the last hour of his sentence expired.

I think you are very mild in your punishments.

VIRGINIA.

W. W. Meres, Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, Richmond, Va., writes as follows :

1. Stripes. Solitary confinement in cell or dungeon.

2. Stripes not exceeding thirty-nine; confinement in the dungeon not exceeding ten days; have one side of his head shaved weekly; carry a ball and chain, and if deemed necessary, be confined in his cell to the end of his term, or for any less time.

3. Not being familiar with your prison discipline I have no opinion to express.

4. Similar to your prison.

5. Such a prisoner as you describe would undergo punishment that would bring him down pretty soon. Stripes, ball and chain, dungeon with bread and water.

MINNESOTA.

H. G. Stordock, Warden of the Minnesota State Prison, writes as follows :

1. Confine them in dark dungeon on bread and water diet (twice daily) until they yield. This never fails.

2. We have not had any such cases as yet. My orders are to take no chances, but shoot them down if necessary.

3. I do not believe in solitary confinement, except when convicts are crazy or cranky to that degree that it is unsafe to let them mingle with others.

4. Our solitary cells at present are the ordinary cells in a part of the cell room aside from the others. We are now building a thirty-four cell solitary, away from the main building, to be used by insane and cranks only.

5. William Smidt has, undoubtedly, outlived his usefulness. If he was here I would in the first place satisfy myself that he was sane, then promptly inform him that the next time he attempted to assault an officer or guard with any kind of a weapon he would at once be given a free passport to the next world. I would put the best guards I had over him to promptly shoot him in his tracks the very first opportunity.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY (NEW YORK).

Z. R. Brockway, of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory, writes :

1. I have never had prisoners refuse to work—that is to say, sane prisoners—with here and there an exception, and never had a man prisoner maintain his refusal for any considerable time. If, after seclusion for a period long enough to enable me to personally investigate the cause of the refusal—long enough for the mood of the prisoner to change by the natural reaction—he still should persist, I would spank him to change his mood. I have found this means most merciful and effectual.

2. Assaults upon officers with intent to kill have been of rare occurrence and by men of unsound mind or of gross ignorance with low brutality. After becoming fully informed of the circumstances preceding and probably causing such an assault, I undertake to assist the prisoner to restrain such manifestations thereafter. I had such a case recently by a man not insane, but ungovernable and ugly. He used a knife on the officer while in line in the yard, getting himself quite severely handled in the fray. I kept the man secluded for three weeks, not as a punishment, but to allay the excitement occasioned both in the prisoner and with others who knew about it. Finally, taking up the matter for a finish, I became convinced that the man could not, without some special inducement, be sure to restrain himself thereafter, and I did, after freely explaining to him the purpose, remedial and preventive, not vindictive, personally spank him, sending him back to the same shop under the same overseer, requiring him to make a proper and manly apology. Indeed, I find with good officers, the apology of the prisoner is a very excellent settlement of many forms of insubordination, apology usually without other penalty or treatment.

3. Your third inquiry is, I judge, sufficiently answered by what is above written.

4. I have abandoned, practically, solitary confinement as a punishment; indeed, I seek to abandon the practice of penalties for punishments altogether. The use of seclusion in this prison is as the use of temporary confinement of arrests in station-houses outside of prisons and in communities. I can discover nothing censurable in what you term "solitary" confinement, as you describe it in your letter. Of course, confinement might continue too long a time, and if accompanied with privations of food and clothing might be made very objectionable, but I do not understand your practice possessing such objections.

5. We have eight iron cells in a secluded portion of the premises, but within the beat of night and day patrol.

The cells are of iron and V shaped, with open grated doors, warmed, and not darkened. We always secure a recalcitrant prisoner confined herein by a handcuff to a ring-bolt near the floor, supplying him with a bed on the floor and with two rations a day, without restrictions as to water, and, as before stated, we do not usually allow a man to remain longer than is required for the natural reactionary mood to manifest itself. If reaction does not soon set in we assist it by physical treatment, previously described as spanking, always applied by the general superintendent in person.

6. This question is answered above.

7. Insane prisoners are promptly removed to the asylum for insane convicts at Auburn.

8. When we quite decide any prisoner is feigning insanity, we try the same treatment described above as when prisoners cannot control themselves without extraneous aid.

9. I have but one prisoner at this writing who is secluded, and we do not usually have any—not more than, say six a year, are even temporarily secluded. I have had troublesome prisoners, similar to your William Smidt. If sane, he might be cured, but sometimes it becomes a difficult question to decide whether the necessary severity should be applied—whether it is not more humane after all to seclude him permanently in apartments erected for such cases, something similar to the separate cells of the Pennsylvania prisons. I do not see how you can allow him to hold high carnival in a cell adjoining or observed by other prisoners. I have had one such man here, who murdered a fellow prisoner, held here for months awaiting trial, desperate beyond degree. I arranged a room in the separate prison, and there riveted on to one wrist a shackle, which was by a short chain attached to another movable or sliding shackle upon a long iron rod. He could lie down on the bed provided, move about sufficiently, and have one hand at liberty. He (the prisoner) was reasonably comfortable and safe.

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE REPORTS OF WARDENS.

We have now heard from thirty-four wardens and superintendents of prominent penal institutions in the United States, men who have been selected to take charge of their brother man, children of the same Heavenly Father, those who have had perhaps fewer opportunities and harsher bringing up, and they all, with perhaps the few exceptions of Indiana, Maine, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, prescribe as the remedy for for a very bad man—the man William Smidt, now in Folsom Prison, California—and with wonderful unanimity agree upon it: the closest confinement, the lowest diet, floggings, the heaviest irons doubly riveted, the shackles of ball and chain, and death if he attempts to assault or escape.

Has it never occurred to them that this man may have had an unfortunate childhood, indeed that pre-natal conditions may have been detrimental to the best development, that he may have been an unwelcome child, that his education may have been neglected and his surroundings criminal, and his temptations beyond his power to withstand?

Has it never occurred to them that wise therapeutics would scorn administering for fever more of fever, for consumption more of consumption; would not the physician say, *change the treatment?*

William Smidt, we venture to say, has had rough treatment, privation, the dark and the hard life all the way along on his pilgrimage. That he loves liberty, one of the blessings all mankind love, is evident. It is likewise evident that he has remarkable ability and ingenuity, and qualities that are to be prized when under proper control. Why not take the time and the trouble to work upon the good qualities that may be found in this person? Every life is worth saving and worth moulding. No one has "outlived his usefulness;" no one is "a worthless vagabond unfit to live;" no one "is to be shot if he attempts to escape." Has not this man had enough of hard words and cruel knocks? Now give him kind words and advisory counsel; encourage him by premiums for well

doing, rather than harsh, cruel and inhuman penalties for wrong doing.

It is easy to keep such persons safely under restraint, so that they can not and will not harm any one, if the separate system is rigidly carried out. We repeat it, the separate system is a safe-guard to officers and to prisoners.

THE TREATMENT REQUIRED.

In all these answers no one has suggested the treatment that comes from love, sympathy, charity; we mean that love that God has called brotherly love, because of pity for the frailties of our race; that sympathy that feels drawn to those less favored than ourselves, with strength to stand by the right; that charity that comes from the feeling that we all make mistakes; that even the great Teacher could say, "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more." We do not mean discharge this man, but we do mean, in the separate confinement, to be more attentive than to others less violent and criminal. The more the crime and the greater the criminal—the more of attention, the more of care and prayer. If wardens cannot give these essentials to reform, let the chaplain, the moral instructor, and all teachers of that which is good, have frequent interviews with him.

Not one of all these wardens has recommended a *prison society* or *visitors* to cells, that there may be a close and sincere interchange of feeling. Not one of these wardens has said, adopt the plan, "Come now and let us reason together." "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow, though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

We believe that a case of this kind requires a decided change of treatment, that every effort should be made in this spirit of love, pity and religion. With no compromise with crime, with the firmest determination which truth and the right gives every one, and with the fullest confidence in God's power, we hold that this man should be treated differently from the plan proposed by this council of thirty-four. Instead of being cruel to him, for he has seen enough of cruelty,

he himself is steeped in cruelty, show him the power of kindness by advice, by marking out the road to reform and how large the pay is for being good; and instead of being, like him, unmindful of the sanctity of human life, teach him and show him the sacred and inviolate right of life. We believe this man has a soul, that he is one of the family that God permits to live, and that he has some divine spark of life. If wardens would take time, or allow some one to take the time, to reason with this man and such men, and give them time to think about their evil ways; in other words, use some of the undeveloped forces of our being, there would be a change. Remember, you who have charge of prisoners, are strong—they are weak; you have liberty—they are chafed in spirit behind bars and within strong walls and deprived of their liberty; you have the benefit of change—they have the monotony and the oppression of a life devoid of interest; you are without the stigma of crime—they are stamped as criminal. "Bear ye one another's burdens," help the sinner to reform, the discouraged to look upward and onward, and the weak to be strong.

Just as we were going to press we received the following letter from the present Warden of Folsom Prison, California, in reference to the criminal, Smidt, and it is very gratifying to mark the change which confirms all we have said:

OFFICE OF WARDEN, STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, CAL., }
April 1st, 1888. }

ALFRED H. LOVE: Dear Sir—Your favor of March 23d is at hand. I was elected Warden of this prison and assumed charge on the 27th of December last, vice Gen. John McComb, transferred to the San Quentin Prison. I have not seen the article you refer to in the *New York Herald*. The convict, Smidt, you are inquiring about is still in this prison. He has been locked up as an incorrigible for about thirty two months. He gave the previous administration a great deal of trouble. Since I have been at the prison he has been tractable. I found him wearing a sixteen pound "Oregon Boot," and his hands shackled to an eighteen inch iron bar, so that he could not get them together. When he was taken out for exercise, some three or four guards and as many convicts armed with heavy clubs guarded him to and from his exercise. Some time in January I withdrew this large force on the grounds that it had a

tendency to impress Smidt, as well as the other convicts, with the idea that he was really bad and gave him and them an inflated idea of his importance. I removed first the shackles from his hands and two weeks later the "Oregon Boot." Since then, about two months, he has been taken to and from exercise by one man, without difficulty, and he has shown no signs of violence, in fact, has repeatedly asked to be allowed to go to work. I intend to release him from confinement to-day and put him to work at his trade—stone mason. If he does well and complies cheerfully with all restrictions and rules, I will meet him half way, and give him a chance to earn whatever privileges may be granted for hard and laborious work. If he does not do well he will be relegated to his cell and remain there for an indefinite period.

I act upon the theory that when a convict violates the rules of the prison and is punished for it, that the punishment ought to square the account. If the convict concludes that it is more comfortable at least to comply with the rules, he ought to be met in a proper spirit by the officers of the prison, and encouraged so long as he behaves himself properly. If he transgresses the second time, the punishment ought to be increased, not in a spirit of malice or revenge, but dispassionately in the proper enforcement of prison discipline.

In the case of Smidt, he is a Hollander with all the dogged stubbornness of his nationality. He made an attempt to escape some two and a half years ago, and was punished for it by confinement on bread and water diet. A subsequent lapse on his part resulted in his being again punished for a longer period, which in time resulted in Smidt becoming impressed with the idea that he was unfairly treated by the officers, and the latter determining to make him quit at all hazards. This condition of affairs was aggravated by designing parties trying to make political capital out of it as against the warden and his officers. It ended in a direct clash between Smidt and the authorities. How far that might have been prevented I am not prepared to say, but when such a conflict is once forced, public policy would dictate that the authorities should be sustained at all hazards—which was done in this case.

For particulars in regard to the inception of his trouble I would advise you to write to Warden McComb, of the San Quentin Prison, who was warden of this prison until three months ago. I would be pleased to hear from you again on this matter, and would also like to see the article from the *New York Herald* and the criticisms of the various wardens thereon. In the meantime if you want to know how I succeed in handling Smidt, I will be pleased to furnish the desired information. I don't anticipate any trouble.

Respectfully,

CHARLES AULL, Warden.

CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

We have been free in criticism, we have condemned that which we cannot sanction, and we have commended our separate system of Pennsylvania and the work of our Prison Society; it remains for us to convict ourselves of one omission, indeed defect and neglect. With all our advancement in the long life of one hundred and one years, we have not as yet established and perfected any plan for the care and the encouragement of deserving discharged prisoners.

True, our Agents and our Acting Committee do considerable good work and assist very many with suits of clothing or parts of suits, contribute to their leaving the city, or their finding employment; but all this is mainly individual work. We believe every visitor performs a special duty in this direction, and some visitors go very far to befriend prisoners they have been visiting and who have manifested a determination to reform. Still, this does not meet the wants of the case. We require a regular, systematic and competent plan for meeting the demand.

What is that demand? Prisoners have reposed confidence in visitors; a very close intimacy has been engendered, and a contrition of heart has been manifested. The prisoner has declared he would follow the advice and the example of his visitor. The doors open and the convict is free. If he has made anything by overwork, it is well; for this, with the \$5 he receives from the Institution if he remain in the city, and the \$10 if he leave the city, gives him a little help for the time. But in the great sea of trouble and the strain of living expenses, this released man begs for employment; he cannot meet the questionings of a curious public; he does not know where to apply for work, and in a little while he is out of money and homeless. True, plenty of old and dangerous companions await to lead him back into a criminal life, but he has determined to reform, and all he asks is a situation and an opportunity to earn an honorable name. The very visitors to whom he has expressed his desire, who have induced him to put his faith in the right and to trust the Higher Power,

become worried and almost discouraged, because they have no work for the applicant and no place to which to send him. Hence, it is the business of the hour, the best work we can do now in the one hundred and first year of our existence as a Prison Society, to be determined that another year shall not pass without some practical plan for the employment of deserving discharged prisoners, if only for a time, until they can find permanent situations.

True, we do not want to congregate even well disposed discharged prisoners, and this is one of the first difficulties that meets our anxious endeavors, but we believe it is possible to have a farm in one place, a broom factory in another, a carpenter shop in another, tools in another; and once started we could have such a succession of managers of such places as would insure success. For instance, a man comes out who has learned to cane chairs; start a cane-seating or chair repairing factory—run it for all it is worth—in some section of the city and place the best man as manager and let him report to the agent. Business can be had or the results of the work can be sold, and if it does not pay in full, we to help it out from the treasury; and when we show beginnings such as this and prove to the Legislature of the State that we are doing a practical work, and preventing recommitments, and saving both men and money, we will be able to obtain appropriations to extend the beneficent work. Michael Dunn, of New York, the notorious criminal at one time, now thoroughly reformed and highly respected, tested this, and has made a success of his plan in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Brooklyn. The following extract from a recent report of the House of Industry, 40 East Houston Street, New York, is valuable:

"Brute force may make good prisoners, but moral training alone will make good citizens."

One of our most earnest advocates of Prison Reform said at a Congress held in London, in 1872, "In vain shall we have given the convict an improved mind and heart, in vain shall we have imparted to him the capacity for industrial labor, and the will to advance himself by worthy means, if on his discharge he finds the world in arms against

him, with none to trust him, none to meet him kindly, and none to give him the opportunity of earning honest bread."

If, as statistics prove to be the facts, three-fifths of all convictions take place between the ages of sixteen and thirty, is not the field a large one, and the probability great that many of them under proper influences can be truly and thoroughly reformed? Many who now apply for admission say, "I was told to come by a friend who has been here, and is now leading an honest life."

All that is found in society is to a large extent the work of society itself.

Señor Armengol of Spain, declared that "criminals might say—we are criminals, because society used no means to make us virtuous."

History shows that any reform in the criminal class, of this or any other country, has never resulted from legislative action; but has grown out of local and individual effort.

"The best fruit is always hand picked."

At the Evangelical Alliance just held at Washington, the Rev. Dr. Loomis of Brooklyn said, "The city is a peril to our modern State. . . . The only way to wipe away the threat of the city from the face of the earth is, to use the power that God has put into the world for lifting men up."

We have as few rules as are consistent with proper discipline, but demand good behavior, attendance at daily prayers and the four evening meetings held weekly, strict temperance, and a willingness to work, for we believe with Howard the philanthropist, that "if you make men diligent, it goes far towards making them honest." Come and see for yourself whether effort in this direction is misapplied.

Since the Home was founded in 1879, 2,311 men have been received as inmates, and 1,061 of these have obtained employment while there. Our annual expenses are about seven thousand dollars. Towards this amount we make from two to three thousand dollars yearly, by the sale of goods manufactured by inmates; for the balance we are dependent upon voluntary contributions.

One of the regular industries of the Home is the manufacture of brooms. The principal sizes of brooms made in the Home are: 6XX, 7XX, 8XX, 6X, 7X, 8X. The XX are the best brooms, and the 6's are the smallest sizes. We also make scrubbing brushes.

Institutions, corporations and families will be supplied with either of these, in *any* quantity, and of a superior quality, at prices as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, if buyers will send a postal card to the Home, making known their wants and giving the address to which they may be sent.

Gross amount from sale of	Brooms	.....	\$22,689.41
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
	Brushes	.....	2,108 25
			<hr/> \$24,797 66

THE NEW AND LIVE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE WORLD.

The principle of restitution is one that is engaging the thought of the age. We mean by this, that the prisoner must work out the loss he has caused. It is not paying a debt or satisfying the injured person, or indeed, reforming the criminal, to simply imprison him.

God's law to us all is to work out our salvation, to merit the promises of the future. Let us always hold his plan as the highest and best. As it is now, the prisoner works to pay the institution his proportion; he then has the opportunity to make some money by overwork, which is divided, one-half to the county from which he came and one-half for himself, to be kept for him until his discharge, or it may be sent out to his family. Here are three divisions of the man's labor—the institution or the state being the preferred creditor, and yet the very party that neglected to protect the citizen.

The second and third creditors are the county and his own self. Where is the person that has been wronged or injured? He has perhaps been assaulted and has had a doctor's bill to pay; his house has been burned and he has met with loss and inconvenience; or his property has been stolen. His pay is—after attending court at a loss of time and feeling—the incarceration of the criminal. There is certainly a propriety in another division being made of this man's time and labor. Undoubtedly a fourth of the result of this labor should go to make good the loss sustained. In other words, the prisoner should make restitution for the wrong committed.

What would be the effect of this? First, it would teach the criminal the *value of property*; and, if a murderer, the *value of life*, for he, the murderer, should be required to work and support the home he has desolated, if the widow or orphans, support them and stand in the place of the natural protector he has removed. What a world of trouble, time and expense would be saved by abolishing capital punishment and utilizing the bone and muscle of the murderer!

Second. It would cause every one to take a deeper interest in the arrest and conviction of the criminal. As it is now,

some say, "What is it to me, I must attend court and then get nothing in return."

We have known of cases where the injured persons have allowed the criminal to pass on, because of this defect in our laws. Let us see to it that this is corrected, and that a new law is enacted in pursuance of this righteous principle of restoration or restitution.

We quote again from Thomas Scattergood's Journal, to show that the founder of this commonwealth had this reform revealed to him. "It was William Penn's intention that a prison should be a workhouse as well as a place of confinement. In the frame of laws agreed upon in England before his first visit to the province, are these words: 'That all lands and goods of felons shall be liable to make satisfaction to the party wronged, twice the value; and for want of lands or goods, the felons shall be bondmen, to work in the common prison or workhouse, or otherwise, till the party injured be satisfied.'

"There is reason to believe that this was not perfectly carried out during the life of Penn."

ABOLITION OF TIME SENTENCES.

Another important reform is, to abolish time sentences and introduce indeterminate sentences.

We have already described this recommendation and we are gratified to find it receiving increased support. It commends itself to every one experienced in the treatment of prisoners.

Briefly stated, it is simply to give those who reform and who are determined to lead a correct life, the opportunity of discharging themselves. There is no use, and we might almost add, no right, certainly no economy, to deprive a person of liberty who has so changed from a criminal life to one that is virtuous, that he can honestly earn his own living and be an ornament to society. On the other hand, it is the poorest policy and most aggravated criminality, or rather almost a connivance with crime, of course unwittingly committed, to

discharge from prison simply because their sentences have expired, those who have not reformed and who indeed boast that when at liberty they will return to their crimes and have revenge for imprisonment.

We would say to the former class, go forth upon your honor and live honest and correct lives; and to the latter we would say, you cannot leave these walls until you have made up your minds to change your course and do your duty in the commonwealth. You are now in our power and we do not mean to have the trouble and the expense of a re-arrest, re-trial, and recommitment.

The system of shortening sentences for good behavior is a move in the direction of this reform and is good as far as it goes, but it can be improved by the plan proposed and in our former journals more fully elaborated.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

In presenting my second annual report as General Secretary of The Pennsylvania Prison Society, I have seen how the work undertaken one year ago has grown in importance, and am convinced that a loss has been sustained in not having it heretofore systematically performed. It is obvious that no one engaged in active business can give it that time and attention which such a work, to be successfully carried on, demands. The good which may be accomplished is beyond computation, and will be just in proportion to the funds provided for the purpose. The value of prison societies is conceded by all who are acquainted with the subject. What is the work of those thus associated together? It is, to alleviate the miseries of public prisons. This involves work in various ways. This is well set forth in the following extract from the Constitution of our Society: "By the aid of humanity undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances be preserved unbroken; and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our

fellow creatures to virtue and happiness." This involves legislation. It is well known that many of our county jails are unfit for the reception and detention of those therein confined, and are a disgrace to humanity, not alone in their construction, but in their management. Public opinion should be aroused in those counties where such things exist, and measures taken to have the abuses corrected. The prisoners are to be visited in their cells very frequently, thus surrounding them with good influences. Show them not only the sin, but the folly of leading wicked lives; that in all cases "honesty is the best policy." When they are discharged from prison lend them a helping hand—this is what we are doing. Should then the work of "The Pennsylvania Prison Society" be confined to the two prisons in this county? True, the Eastern Penitentiary has inmates from more than one-half of the counties of the State. These are cared for. But each county has a prison, and we ought to be instrumental in organizing a Prison Society in every county of the State; and not only in organizing, but in periodically visiting those societies to see that the interest of their members does not falter or flag. Let it be shown that kindness is a more potent factor for good than severity. There is too much disposition to look upon those once put behind the prison bars as beyond the pale of redemption, and that the touch of such a one afterwards is pollution; but the soul of the greatest outcast is just as precious in the sight of our Heavenly Father as the king on his throne. "God is no respecter of persons." Let these truths be brought home to the minds of the people through the influence of these prison societies. These are some of the possibilities of what may be accomplished by "The Pennsylvania Prison Society." In the meantime we must wait, trusting that some benevolent or philanthropic individuals may be disposed to devise funds so that we may accomplish greater good.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I have had, during the past year, extensive correspondence with prison officials and officers of other prison societies in

various parts of the country, with requests for our Journal or other publications on prison discipline, and they have also written to me requesting information in regard to statements made to them by prisoners who stated that they had formerly lived in Philadelphia.

I have also been visited by those from a distance, as well as by those near home, who are interested in the work, to whom I have been able to give valuable information. This, too, I feel to be important in connection with the work of the General Secretary.

LEGISLATION AT HARRISBURG.

Early in the session of the Legislature I paid a visit to Harrisburg, to enlist the members in favor of the bill for the government of the County Prisons—a bill of the utmost importance.

I also urged the appropriation of \$2,500 per year, for two years, to our Society, for the use of discharged prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary; was introduced to many members of both the Senate and House; dined with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; left copies of the "Advance Sheets of the Journal" for the members of that committee, and was assured that the bill for the appropriation would receive a favorable consideration. I afterwards learned that the bill had been reported with a negative recommendation. I then took immediate measures to have it again brought before the House, in the hope that it would be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, but when a member in the House asked that it be so recommitted, objections were made by some Philadelphia members, and it could not therefore be done.

WORK AT THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

I have given assiduous attention to the work there, and now, with another year's experience, I am enabled to do more effective service. I make it a point to see every man about to be discharged, several times previous to the time, and in all cases inspect their clothing. Sometimes, with a little mending,

their clothes are made to look quite respectable. With this in view, I have purchased linings and trimmings, the tailors there doing the work. In addition to this, I make it a point to visit every man in the prison at least once a month, and now, as all the prisoners call me by name as I open the cell doors, I am gratified with the warmth with which my visits are received. I consider these friendly calls of great importance, in view of the fact that in many of the blocks visits are rarely made by members of the committee, and in others one visit in one, two or three months. I have made 300 visits to the Penitentiary since last report, and have made 8,500 visits to prisoners, either in the cells or at the cell doors. I have furnished a large number with suits of clothing, and have taken those to the cars who wished to return to their homes in the country, invariably giving them a breakfast before starting them on their journey; a little attention which they remember with gratitude in connection with the Prison Society. I am frequently accosted on the street by those to whom I have rendered assistance, and am gratified to find how many there are who are leading honest lives. This leads me to the conclusion that help should be extended in all cases where it is needed, though some may not be deserving—nay, may even part with the clothes given them to obtain money or even liquor; yet many who are thus assisted do right. A man may not be deserving, and yet if he can make a decent appearance there is at least a chance for him to obtain a situation, and a hope that he will do right. If he is in rags there is the strongest probability that he will steal again.

A few interesting cases may be cited:

A man went out with a firm determination, as he said, to give up drink (which had been his ruin) and to lead an honest life. He had been in prison twice, both caused by drink. This man had means earned by overwork, and had purchased for himself good clothes. I proposed that I should meet him at the gate on his discharge, to exchange his overcoat which was too small. As we came out there was a whistle on the oppo-

site side of the street, and his name was called. A bad man who was released five months before, had kept the date of this man's discharge, and was waiting for him. I asked Frank whether he wished to go with him; if so, he had no need of my aid. Upon his saying he did not, I sharply sent the other away. Took him to my house and did not lose sight of him until he was off in the cars at noon. Have since received a letter from him, in which he informs me of his having obtained a good situation, and resisted all temptation to drink.

A German had about twenty dollars in overwork, and nearly two hundred dollars in the hands of the German Consul, coming to him from his father's estate in the old country. Two of the prisoners who had worked with him in the wash house, and who were discharged only a few days previously, had laid their plans to get this money away from him when he received it. For this purpose they would make him drunk and entice him to a "place of bad repute." This coming to my knowledge, I determined to thwart their evil designs. I went to the Penitentiary quite early, got the man, gave him his breakfast, and took him down town. Near the prison, on the opposite side of the street, we saw a third ex-convict, discharged two weeks before, who followed us even into the restaurant. He had come in that morning from a neighboring town, his design being to capture him. He also I soon got rid of. After arriving at the German Consul's office, the men who had planned to get his money came in, and were much surprised and chagrined to find I had charge of the man they intended to defraud.

After receiving the money I had him to place it in a Savings Fund in his own name, took him to the cars and sent him to his friends in a neighboring town, sixty miles away. Have since received a letter from him. In my visit to the Penitentiary in the afternoon, found that the men had called for him half an hour after I had taken him, and then hurried to the German Consul's office where they knew he would be to get his money. If I had not taken charge of him they would have obtained every cent from him. These are no un-

common cases. I encounter men continually at the gate waiting to lead off those who are discharged.

Another case was that of a man in for only one year, got into trouble through drink, who, I am well assured, is thoroughly reformed. He needed treatment in a hospital. I procured his admission to one, and when I took him there, the man who opened the door proved to be a person who had left the Penitentiary six months before; one to whom I had rendered some assistance. He is there with the full knowledge of the physician in charge as to where he came from, bright, cheerful and happy, and is doing well.

NEW YEAR'S LETTER TO PRISONERS.

On the second day of the year, observed as New Year's Day, I went to the Penitentiary immediately after breakfast, and remained until the overseers served supper, and personally handed to each man the fourth annual letter to prisoners, prepared by a committee of the Prison Society (3,500 being issued):

FOURTH ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

To the Inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, County Prison, House of Correction and similar Institutions of Pennsylvania:

At this season of hope and of universal giving, whether the giving of a memento, of a cheering word or smile, or of the oft-repeated "HAPPY NEW YEAR," you shall not be forgotten by us, as you and we are not forgotten by the Giver of all good.

He gives so generously the light, the air, the water and the divine inspiration of His love, that we, as your friends and visitors, would share with you our faith and gratitude, and ask you to so live as to give something in return.

In wondering what we can best do or say to you at this hour, to impress upon you our desire for your present and future welfare, we know nothing better than that invocation from high authority: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

Wisdom says, adapt ourselves bravely to the circumstances of life, and then mold a future that shall realize our ideal of true happiness—loving the right, but hating sin and wickedness.

It is a privilege to send you our letter-message. Much is published to the outside world, but very seldom do those little words of "Comfort

ye my people " come into these secluded homes of yours, and say to you: Everything now rests with yourselves; be mindful of your opportunities, even if limited; merit all the favors and commutation that can be received; make friends with those in charge by doing your duty; feel a partnership interest in the work and save for the future; overcome temptations and bad habits by care, study, noble resolutions and prayer, and thus be prepared to take a position in the community, with new life and fresh impulse, developing your manhood and womanhood.

This has been done and can be done again. Be encouraged—persevere. There are more open hands and hearts than you imagine. If you deserve well, you will not be disappointed. Treasure these few expressions of our hope and trust, and unite with the poet in saying:

" I see the wrong that round me lies,
I feel the guilt within;
I hear with groan and travail cries,
The world confess its sin.

" Yet in the maddening maze of things,
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed stake my spirit clings—
I know that God is good."

Philadelphia, January 1st, 1880.

I shook hands with the greater part of the men and stopped long enough to say that the wishing a Happy New Year was not mere empty words; showing them how the coming year may be to them in reality a happier year than the last; that they had it in their power to make it so, and if they would but give their hearts to the Lord they would be happy indeed, and might become useful citizens. The letter was highly appreciated, and those to whom it was given a year ago had been expecting one this year, and would have been much disappointed, if they had not received this renewed evidence that the Prison Society remembered those who were behind the bars. I also distributed to each man a calendar for each month in the year, and on a third visit, a week afterwards, the Illustrated Christian Almanac. These were kindly sent by a member of the Acting Committee. They were highly prized and every one was received with a "thank you," "just what we were looking for," or, "the Prison Society don't forget us." The Matron also distributed to the female prisoners.

VISITING COMMITTEE ON EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

From reports received from the Block Committees appointed to visit this institution, it appears that the members have reported 422 visits made during the year, and 8330 visits made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors.

I desire to express my thankfulness to the Warden and the Overseers for the kindness with which I have been received and the co-operation they have rendered me in the prosecution of my work, and particularly to the Warden, Michael J. Cassidy, from whom I have received many evidences of the appreciation in which he regards my work in caring for the discharged prisoners, and I cannot but record my testimony to the admirable manner in which he conducts the affairs of the institution over which he has the control. It may be said of him—honest, faithful and competent. Visiting there as I do, daily and frequently twice a day, I have perhaps better opportunities of knowing the management than many others, and I can only speak of it in terms of praise.

COUNTY PRISON.

The visiting members of the County Prison report 121 visits to that institution, and 2036 visits to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors. Mrs. F. P. Nicholson has been assiduous in her attention to the female prisoners, and has reported many interesting cases. Space will admit of recording but a few :

One, the case of a woman sentenced for six months, had a son and daughter outside, the latter aged fourteen years. She wrote to her mother she could get no work, and begged to be permitted to stay with her mother in prison. Took the child's address, found her a very pretty girl, too pretty to be left alone, and succeeded in placing her in a respectable family in the city. The son, eighteen years old, wrote also, saying, "Oh! mother, it won't be much of a Thanksgiving without you. Work is slack; I can't save anything. I've stored your goods; don't worry and get sick. I will try to be a good boy

until you come out." I visited the mill in Kensington where he works and interested the proprietor in him. So prison visitation means more than giving comfort and good advice to the prisoner. It branches out to their families, and we rejoice that we can "scatter seeds of kindness."

Some of the saddest cases are women of good families and education. Some time since a young school-teacher in one of our public schools, had gone to a wedding, where champagne was flowing to the health of the bride and groom. The mother of the bride offered the first glass and she drank it, as the supper progressed she took another; finding herself now getting dizzy and realizing the truth, she passed out of the house to get into the fresh air, wandered on, was so overcome with the effects of the wine, she sat on a door step and was arrested. I found her in prison, but her shame and sorrow were terrible to witness. Great tears rolled down her cheeks. We lent her the thickest veil and a shawl, for she was in party dress, friends were sent for and she was soon at liberty.

In my work during the past year I have indeed been made glad to know that several of the girls have had a *new life* opened to them within the walls of the prison. I find that the gentleness of the Gospel softens their hearts and makes them willing listeners to the truth; and at Christmas time among the gifts of loved ones, none were more appreciated than letters coming from discharged prisoners, saying they were doing well.

We have bright scenes also in the prison. Last week I took a large box filled with flowers, donated by friends, and when they were arranged, each girl on the convict side (32) received a pretty bouquet. How much they enjoyed them and how grateful they were! I love this "mission of the flowers," their message of love, human and divine. We take them the fading flowers and the *unfading* love of our hearts and the hope of that better home where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

WILMER W. WALTER'S REPORT.

W. W. Walter has been faithful to the duties of his office as Agent at the County Prison, and his reports month by month, show the great good he has accomplished. The task of looking into the cases of those unjustly confined or charged with trivial offences, is a very important one—one of the most important with which the Committee has to deal.

A few cases may be mentioned: An old man came from the West on his way to Washington to endeavor to obtain a pension; he served four years in the late war. His friends gave him as they thought, money enough to take him there, but by the time he got here his money was gone, and being an entire stranger, with no place to go, he walked the street part of the night, when an officer took him to the Station House, from there he was sent to the County Prison. I found him an interesting man, comfortably dressed, etc. I took the necessary steps to get him home if released, which I succeeded in doing.

Two boys, one of 16, the other a delicate one of 17, came from New York to obtain employment, the delicate one was a printer who thought if he could get a situation here his health would be better, but he did not succeed; when his money was gone he spent the night in a car in which he was found and sent to prison. His mother was in Brooklyn. I got his discharge and sent him there. The other was in an express office in New York; business became dull and he was discharged. Coming here he was also unsuccessful and found sleeping in a car was sent to prison. I got him out and restored him to his home.

A young man from the State of New York came here to get work, became in some way entangled with a woman, was arrested and sent to prison. After carefully investigating the case and discovering no criminal design on his part, I saw the Magistrate, procured his discharge and sent him home.

Another case was that of a boy who came to the city to get work; he had good recommendations from his employers and Sunday-school Superintendent; was not successful in getting employment, and his money being out he took pants

and vest from a boarder and pawned them, for which he was arrested and sent to prison. I got him released by returning the clothes to the man, paid his fare home and saw him off in the cars.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, appointed to visit the above prison, reports 16 visits, and 481 visits made to prisoners in their cells. It is gratifying to know that one prison in another county has received the regular care of a member of the Acting Committee.

POLICE MATRONS.

The Committee on Police Matrons have been faithful in their visits to the Station Houses where Police Matrons are employed, and it is with much satisfaction that we can report the appointment of two additional matrons, making 6 in all.

Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Committee, reports 2931 women having been arrested, of whom 1133 were intoxicated; 174 children were brought in.

Among the interesting cases reported we extract the following: Not only those arrested for crime and disorderly conduct have come under their care, but many others also.

An old lady of 90 years was brought in. She was childish and could not tell any thing about herself. A letter was found upon her giving a clue to name and place. The matron kept her there three days, telegrams were sent, but no answer was received. She was then sent to the Almshouse and the next day friends came from Trenton to take her home, who were rejoiced to find her. She lived with a sister who was 85 years old. The old lady, with means, had wandered off to Philadelphia. Did not this require the tender care of a matron at the Station House?

A young and well educated woman was placed here by a well known citizen, saying he would like her to be kept until she could be admitted to the Insane Hospital. He said she was pure and good, and to give her all the attention possible. The matron kept her three days until relatives came to take her to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

A respectable young woman overcome by the heat was kept by the matron one day and night, and when sufficiently recovered, was taken to her home at Point Breeze, where her family resided. They were all very grateful.

A mother and little girl had been to Camden to a wedding, lived at Gray's Ferry, missed the last car, had no money to pay for lodging and did not know where to go. An officer suggested the Station House—this terrified her, but he said "we have a matron there." She did go, and when she found a pleasant warm room, and a woman to give her welcome, she was deeply thankful. They remained all night, were given breakfast in the morning and went home.

One of the Matrons reports :

Not long ago two girls, aged 14 and 15 years, were brought here unconscious with liquor. One was found lying in a gutter and the other on the pavement. A woman was needed to look after those girls. They were so young, and they were not yet entirely lost. They told me the next morning that they had been confirmed and had been to church the Sunday previous. It would have been frightful to have put them in a cell with the depraved people there and have them attended by men. I brought them into my room and they remained there all night and the next morning. They told me that four of them had bought fifteen cents' worth of common whisky and got drunk on it. The other two probably reached home, for the police did not find them. These girls were given in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and were by it placed in the protectory at Norristown, where I am told they are doing well.

Another time an officer met a young woman and a child of respectable appearance on the street at twelve o'clock. The woman said she had come from Camden and wanted to go to Gray's Ferry road. As the cars had stopped running it was impossible to do this, and she did not know where to go. She asked the policeman if there was a cheap lodging house or hotel near by and he told her that there was none he could recommend. Then he thought of me and told her that there was a matron at the Station House who he was sure would give her a welcome. She did not like the idea of going to a police station, but finally agreed and came with the officer. When she saw my room she was delighted and more than thankful. I kept her and the baby that night and the next morning she started out in a cheerful, grateful humor.

Several months ago a boy was arrested and brought to the station. The policeman said he was incorrigible and could not be managed.

"He must go in a cell, Matron," they said, "You cannot manage him." "I do not believe that," I answered, "I don't think any boy is incorrigible; give him to me and I will see what I can do with him. He must not go into a cell." The boy burst into tears at that. What he wanted was kindness and a mother's attention. I took him to my room that night and had no trouble with him. He told me his story frankly, and it turned out that he had been brutally treated by his uncle. His case was also turned off to the S. P. C. C., and the boy was given in charge of other relatives who report that he is doing well.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I have made two visits to the House of Correction during the past year. Inspected the institution, found it in good condition and admirably managed. The letter to prisoners was distributed to the inmates on New Year's day and was gratefully received. The committee in charge report only four visits, but it is believed that visits have been made which have not been reported.

PRISON CONGRESS AT TORONTO.

In company with Vice-President Alfred H. Love and Mrs. Harriet W. Paist, I attended as a delegate the National Prison Congress held in Toronto, Canada, in the Ninth month last, a report of which appears in this Journal. I desire to say that I am more and more interested in the work, and implore Divine guidance in the prosecution of it, that I may be made instrumental in doing good to the poor, erring inmates of our prisons.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. LYTLE,
General Secretary.

THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

While every well directed effort in the Penitentiary, on every day of the week, and in every occupation is in the broadest sense of the term, a binding together of that which is good and for good, or in other words practically religious; still, to be more specific and to answer the question often asked, What of the religious instruction? we are able to give and to highly commend, the work of Rev. James Y. Ashton, the moral instructor, or chaplain, as he is sometimes called, and the labors of the Acting Committee of the Prison Society, as fully meeting the requirement.

The plan successfully inaugurated by Mr. Ashton comprehends not only his own direct visits to prisoners, and his discourses to them, but he assembles at 9 o'clock every First-day morning, fifty to seventy-five persons of both sexes and of mature ages. Among them will be eight or ten or more, capable of speaking words of counsel and encouragement to the prisoners. He divides these among the nine corridors, shutting off each temporarily from the other. For one hour these speakers have the opportunity of prayer, preaching, speaking and reading; while the others unite in singing, and with whom the prisoners join, each being furnished with a hymn book. These exercises are strictly unsectarian and must be devotional, practical and appropriate.

Mr. Ashton gives personal attention to the character of these occasions, and the result proves them to be highly beneficial and thoroughly appreciated.

It is due alike to the manager and the management, to the men and women who devote themselves thus regularly to this service, and to the prisoners themselves, to put on record the wisdom and the efficiency of this truly religious instruction.

While the prisoners do not see the speakers or the singers, because of the separate system, they have the cell doors opened sufficiently to hear every word, whether they be at the upper or the lower end of the corridor.

There are allowed special meetings or speaking whenever ministers or others, gifted with the power of disseminating the truth, feel a concern to hold religious meetings. Sometimes these occasions come during the other days of the week, and if possible they are allowed. Added to this regular meeting work, the individual visits of the members of the Acting Committee are being made daily, some at one time and some at another, and the general Agent is nearly always on duty. These visits are religious, they are practically in "the way, the truth and the life," and complete as it were the answer to the question: What of the religious instruction?

While this is a description of this labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, it is applicable to some extent and with some modification in the County Prison and the other penal institutions, visited by the Acting Committee. It is safe to say that the religious work is a duty not neglected in any of them, and is always performed with love, reverence, and with especial care not to offend the religious belief of any one.

THE MATRONS OF OUR PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

It would be an incomplete report were we not to speak of the excellent service performed by the Matrons of the Eastern Penitentiary, the County Prison, and the other penal institutions visited by our Committee.

The number of female prisoners is far less than that of men, but the need of matrons is acknowledged and their labors are worthy of the highest commendation. The motherly influence is especially requisite in a prison, and it seems that these institutions have been favored to have those who are well qualified for the positions.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

To show the feeling that actuates many discharged prisoners, we quote from a very large collection:

My dear friend Mrs. Nicholson—Thank God, I just thought this morning while reading your letter, what a contrast in this year and last.

Here I am to-night a happy girl and good home. Whose doings is it, none but yours. You have raised me from leading a bad life, which I would have continued only for your good, sweet advice that you gave me the second year that you came to unlock that terrible door for me, poor sinner. May God grant you will never have to do the same again for me. I can repeat every word from the first time that I saw your face with that true, sweet smile of love that none can have but a true Christian like yourself. Oh! I can see you now just as plain as one year ago when I saw you giving Christmas cards to those who would not get out to see them. I know you will not forget them this year. What would they do but for you; they look to you for everything. I know you have been a mother to me, and what shall I do to repay you? I am looking and trusting in the dear Lord. You always told me, if I would, He would never forsake me; and I remember your first word to me. It was: "Trust in the Lord, my child, and He will help you." Oh, how often that little word comes into my mind, and more that you have told me. I shall never forget you while I live. Hoping you may live to enjoy many years, and when your time comes to leave this world, I pray that it will be blessed. You please accept this present [tendering a beautiful gift] as a token of love from me. I know that I ought to do ten thousand times as much, and yet I would not be doing enough for you. I never can repay you for what you have done for me.

My dear friend Mr. ———. It would be impossible for me to express with what pleasure I received your kind and instructive letter, and believe me, I will do my utmost to follow its advice as far as is in my power. To deserve the respect of such a man as you ought to be the work of years of upright honesty and industry. But with God's help I will do my best to walk in the right road. It was through rum that I got in the Pen—(I am almost afraid to write it), but I have not tasted it since I left the place. I am but a poor letter-writer and cannot express my feelings on paper, but you will guess when I tell you that I never go to bed at night without praying to God to protect you during the next day. I know that my prayers are of little use, but I trust that God will listen to them before long. You told me to be honest and industrious. I am doing my very best to merit your approval.

REPORT OF OUR DELEGATES TO THE FOURTEENTH CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

To The Pennsylvania Prison Society:

The Fourteenth Conference of Charities and Corrections met at Omaha, Nebraska, on the evening of the 25th of August, 1887, the first session being held in the Opera House, Prof. Gillespie presiding. As has been the custom on such occasions, the delegates were welcomed by Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, ex-Governor Saunders, Hon. John M. Thurston and others. Kindly greetings were warmly responded to by Messrs. Wines and Sanborn. H. H. Giles, of Wisconsin, President of the Conference, delivered the annual address. The first day's sessions were devoted to organizing committees and hearing reports from the various States. On the 27th, the Conference visited Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. Carriages were at the depot to drive the delegates over the city, and visit the different institutions. In the State Penitentiary were 325 inmates, four of whom were females—their capacity being about 400. The contract system is in vogue, the contractor paying forty cents per day for their labor. There are all kinds of work done, broom making, blacksmithing, tailoring, agricultural implements made, stone cutting, etc., every department having its overseer. The stone for the new Capitol now being erected at Lincoln, was being cut there.

The men's clothes are striped about one inch wide around their garments; their heads are shaved when they enter; they are not allowed to raise their eyes, and never to exchange a word with anyone; they look very dejected; their beds are board stretchers and some straw to lie on; their cells small, poorly lighted and ventilated, with their names and number over the door; their daily diet is passable. We were allowed to converse with those in the hospital, for that did not take one moment of time due the contractor. The Insane Asylum also claimed our attention. There, every department was found to

be in most perfect order, and the inmates apparently happy. In my opinion these visits should be discontinued, as they agitate some of the patients and give trouble to the attendants.

Returned to the Rink and after partaking of a bountiful lunch prepared by the citizens of Lincoln, there was a session in the Methodist church. R. Brinkerhoff read a paper on prison work. Governor Thayer remarked that he frequently visited the prisoners on Sunday, and drove out to breakfast with them. He wished to make them feel they had a friend in him. With all this, Mr. Wines said he had never seen such deplorable looking men. Rev. Dr. Dana, of St. Paul, delivered the annual Conference sermon, the 28th, in the Exposition building; Dean Hart, of Denver, in the afternoon; both were listened to by large and attentive audiences. In the evening there was a report on "Our Duty to the African and Indian races," by Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, followed by Mrs. Hiles, of Wisconsin, who espoused the cause of the Mission Indians of California after the death of Mrs. Jackson. Miss Alice Fletcher gave an interesting account of her labors among the Omaha Indians. The sessions of 29th were devoted to papers on preventive work, by Dr. Dana, of St. Paul and Mrs. Fairbanks, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Pierce, of Davenport, read a paper prepared by Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Iowa, full of interest and instructive. Owing to the absence of several who were to have read papers, the sessions of 30th were devoted to discussing those that had been presented, and a conversational meeting. In the evening the Conference adjourned to meet at Buffalo, New York, July, 1888.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET W. PAIST.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS, HELD AT TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Alfred H. Love, one of the Vice-Presidents, John J. Lytle, General Secretary, and Harriet W. Paist, a member of the Acting Committee of The Pennsylvania Prison Society, appointed delegates from it to attend the National Prison Congress held at Toronto, Ontario, from the 10th to the 15th of Ninth month, 1887, report :

That the public meeting was held in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, on Seventh-day evening, the 10th, at eight o'clock. The hall was a fine one, capable of accommodating 1500 persons, and was well filled.

Over the platform was a scroll bearing the words: "Those above you need not your help, but those below you do," while at the other end of the Pavilion was the Scriptural quotation: "I was in prison and ye came unto me." The Union Jack, flanked on both sides by the Stars and Stripes, occupied a central position. Excellent music was supplied. The Mayor took the chair, and after an overture by the band, prayer was offered. The Mayor introduced the Lieutenant-Governor,

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

He expressed his sense of the honor conferred on Toronto in being made the meeting place of the Congress, and in the name of the Province extended a warm welcome to the delegates. He eulogized their beneficent work, and pointed out, as an important matter for their consideration, the difficulty in Canada of providing for the adequate distribution of prisoners. Many of the jails were not large enough for systematic classification of prisoners. This was highly desirable, and light would doubtless be thrown on this question by the Congress. Prisoners, he thought, ought to be separated into classes, so that young and first offenders would not be associated with the habitual criminal.

He spoke of the necessity of securing a suitable extradition treaty between the United States and Canada, and corrected the misapprehension on this subject which had led to Canada being held up to ridicule as a place of refuge for parties guilty of breach of trust and other crimes. "Don't suppose," said he, "that we want such refugees, for we would rather not have them."

MAYOR HOWLAND

followed the Lieutenant-Governor in an address of welcome in the name of the city. He commended the delegates to the best hospitality of the citizens, as men and women who in a truly philanthropic spirit had come to Toronto to give Canada the benefit of their wisdom and experience. It was, he said, a trite remark that "there are more rogues out of prison than in" (applause and laughter), but the Congress sought to reverse the matter, to turn the scales and have more rogues in than out of prison. He sketched the utter hopelessness and helplessness of the old prison system, and rejoiced that prison reform was being introduced, and that many of the evils were being corrected.

HON. G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education, also welcomed the delegates in the name of the Ontario Government, and expressed his gratification that the meetings were to be held in Toronto, and his hope that the discussions would give much valuable assistance to those in Canada who are interested in prisons and their most efficient management. He said that whatever the cause might be, it was a matter of satisfaction that in Ontario there had been a decline in the number of criminals. In the last ten years the population had increased 20 per cent., and in the same period the criminal portion of it had decreased 10 per cent.,—he trusted this gratifying state of things would continue, and that there would be less work for the police and magistrates than heretofore. An ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. There were 10,000 persons in the

Ontario jails in 1886, and deducting 4000 "drunks and disorderlies," and 2400 "vagrants," there was a very small criminal population for this large and populous province. Another important fact was, that out of the 10,000 prisoners, 7,775 were reported of intemperate habits, and 2,000 were unable to read and write. This was a large proportion, and we are driven to the conclusion that there was a connection between illiteracy and crime. In Ontario there were also 10,000 children who did not attend school; and he was afraid they would supply a large proportion of the criminal population hereafter. School inspectors were cheaper than jail wardens, and school houses than prisons. He closed with jocular allusions to matters of international irritation, and by expressing the hope that the hospitality shown to the visitors would be such that there would be no interference with them, even though they should buy bait in Toronto harbor, and indulge in fishing within three miles of the shore line.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH

was the next speaker. He referred to the changes for the better in prison management which have taken place since John Howard's day. It had come to be understood that the reformation of the criminal, as well as punishment for his crime, must be the ends aimed at. There was an immense difference in a man's surroundings and temptations, and there was much truth in the saying of an old preacher as he witnessed a man taken out of jail to be hanged: "There but for the grace of God goes John Bradford." The one chance of altering a prisoner's character was labor, not altogether penal, but stimulated by some little pay or hope of reward.

HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q. C.,

chairman of the local committee, tendered the thanks of that body to the Prison Association for honoring Toronto with their visit. He believed the people of Canada would never hesitate over the mere question of expense, if they could understand that better gaol accommodation is necessary to

remove the present burning reproach from the name of our civilization and Christianity. Reform had to begin far back of the reformation of the criminal; they must reform the sheriffs, the jailors, and the jails, and then they could reform the prisoner. He referred to the early efforts of the Society of Friends to reform the prisons of England. He thanked God, had as things are, there was a great transformation to-day compared with one hundred years ago. Was it right that the prison should be the only place where no word of kindness should be made to the prodigal and outcast? The United States was in advance of any other nation in what they had thought and wrought for the prisoner. The time must be past when we should have mere political hacks put into the office of sheriff or jailor, but the best men in the country should be obtained for such posts—men who would use the grand word “reformation,” instead of the old one, “punishment.” Jails are now schools for crime in which there is compulsory attendance and compulsory education. You make by law scoundrels and villains. Thank God, they could reform all this. They could build prisons so as to dis sever the confirmed criminal from the first offender. Instead of a contaminating, they could introduce a benign influence. From forty to sixty per cent. of offenders, when surrounded by good influences, come out of prison determined to lead a better life. The present utterly defective system must be remodeled. The Chairman then introduced

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

President of the Association, whom he styled the “Citizen King” of America. Mr. Hayes spoke warmly of the welcome which he and the other delegates had received. The heartiness of the hospitality they had received had exceeded all their expectations. It was really no wonder that criminals liked to come to Canada. They would indeed be the veriest rascals if they did not, when Canadian welcomes were so very hearty. The Lieutenant-Governor had given them a real Canadian welcome; the Mayor had given them a Toronto welcome, and he would be able to say when he got back to Ohio, that they had a real

Ohio welcome. He then gave a brief historical outline of the Prison Congress, and its objects, as stated in its charter and constitution.

On First-day morning, Alfred H. Love, J. J. Lytle and a number of delegates, by invitation of Warden Maßie, met the prisoners in the chapel at the Central Prison, where short addresses were made by two of our delegates and by others. It is customary for the Catholic prisoners to have service at one hour and the Protestants at another, but on this occasion all assembled together. It was an interesting event.

At 11 o'clock the annual sermon was preached to the delegates at St. James Cathedral by the Bishop of Huron. He pleaded for such a treatment of prisoners as Christ, by teaching and example, had inculcated. Christ, he said, separated what man does not separate, the criminal from his crime, the sinner from his sin, the guilty from his guilt, and He loved the sinner while He hated the sin. When the question is asked, What shall we do with those that are criminals? the answer comes not from the pulpit, not from human lips, but from that dear blessed One who trod this earth and who said, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." To the members of this Association he would say, "Be of good heart and let not your countenance be any more sad." What Christ came to do, and what we are to do, is not a work of punishment. I do not say punishment is not absolutely necessary, but I do say, that our work is to reform and not to punish. Towards the close of his sermon he said he would point out some ways by which society could prevent criminals from being made. He first addressed himself to the

FORMS OF POPULAR AMUSEMENTS,

and said, when I go through our great cities I see advertised certain criminal amusements which you people sit by and calmly allow. You march through the streets of this city and you find advertised, painted and illustrated, certain scenes that must make a criminal population. You see murder and bloodshed and everything that is ghastly and criminal presen-

ted to your young people for imitation and delight. You permit to be shown to your people scenes that decency forbids and uprightness must revolt against. Christian men and women, I feel that this is a potent way by which evil is fostered, by which crime is encouraged. Another terrible form of evil is the habit of public drinking, and the testimony of the judges was cited as to its fearful results. Ignorance, too, was a most potent factor in the production of criminals. Let then, he said, each in his or her sphere do what in them lay, to remove the causes of crime and save the criminal.

Morning of the 12th. Rev. George Hickox, of Jackson, Michigan, offered prayer. The Secretary, W. M. F. Round, being unable to attend because of illness, Rev. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, and W. F. Spaulding, were appointed Secretaries. About seventy delegates were present. Alfred H. Love offered a resolution of sympathy with W. M. F. Round which was adopted. The Moral and Religious Care of the Prisoner was the subject for discussion, and was opened by Rev. Wm. Searls, chaplain of Auburn Prison, New York. The speaker insisted that the principles of the Gospel should be set forth to the convicts. The chaplain should be in the prison as a moral teacher, and he should use a kind, practical, moral influence to reform. Therefore the responsibility rested on him of finding the door that opens to the secret chamber of the heart of the fallen and of endeavoring to bring the man back to himself. The speaker said several points should be insisted upon. The warden should see to it that no intemperate or profane man should be tolerated in any penal institution in the land, because one profane man can neutralize in one hour the work of a chaplain for months.

Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Rhode Island, said he thought it to be the privilege and duty of the chaplain to see to it that the men and women under his care should have the very best possible chance to reform.

Rev. Dr. Byers, of Columbus, Ohio, said that the two great difficulties he had met with when chaplain, were, there

was no sympathy with him from the outside and none from the inside. The chaplain should never give up hope of any prisoner, no matter how low down he may be.

R. W. McClaughry, Warden of Illinois State Penitentiary, said he was certain that a warden may nullify a chaplain's work, either by active opposition or lack of interest, or, on the other hand, he may be the most efficient helper of the chaplain. The work of the chaplain is coming to be regarded among wardens as of the first importance, and they are beginning to give him a chance to work and every opportunity in their power. Warden Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, pointed out the importance of private conversation and dealing of chaplains with prisoners; he spoke of industry as the best means of enabling society to maintain the standard of virtue. Out of 1015 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, only 14 were mechanics.

Afternoon. The delegates visited the Central Prison on the invitation of Warden Massie. The prison is as good and perhaps better than most congregate prisons. The cells are small, not well ventilated, and in every respect very far inferior to our own prison in Philadelphia. No opportunity for private interviews with the prisoners, and indeed it is not permitted, not even by the chaplain.

Evening. John H. Patterson, Warden of the New Jersey State Prison, read a paper on the duties of the warden and the government of prisons. The Bertillon system for the identification and registration of habitual criminals, was then discussed by R. W. McClaughry, of Joliet, Ill. He explained the working of the system, which depends upon measurements of certain parts of the body. These, when grouped in classes, render the identification of a convict a matter of the greatest ease, no matter how many aliases he has. A practical illustration of this method was given. Among the measures thus taken are the height of the figure, length and maximum width of the head, maximum length of outstretched arms, length of foot, length of forearm, length of middle and little finger, etc. It was shown that although two or three of these measure-

ments may be alike in two or more individuals, yet that from some one hundred thousand persons in France, it was proved that in no case did the measurements of any two individuals coincide throughout. To show how easy it was to identify a criminal by this method, a number of cards bearing the measurements of certain criminals were distributed, and the figures in several cases were read off. The record was searched and in half a minute the name was given. It was quite possible, he said, to search the record of one hundred thousand names and identify a prisoner within ten minutes.

Morning of the 13th. Prof. Francis Wayland gave an address on "The Physical Care of the Prisoner," with reference to food, clothing, ventilation and prison labor. He said that the present aspect of prison reform shows an almost incredible progress from the condition of things ten years ago. In Connecticut no discharged prisoner who desired to reform was without the opportunity of doing so. No prisoner ought to be allowed the use of tobacco, and the prison officer who could not maintain discipline without tobacco was not fit to be a prison officer. This subject opened up a wide field for discussion. Alfred H. Love maintained that the prisoners who gave up tobacco had stronger nerves and better appetites. The non use of it was advocated by Rev. James L. Phillips, of India, now chaplain at Howard, R. I. Dr. Lavelle, Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, said the use of tobacco was productive of evil and nothing else. Warden Massie and Gardiner Tufts, of Massachusetts, stated tobacco was not allowed in their institutions. The use of it was advocated by Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, who said it was cruel to take from the prisoner his tobacco, presents of luxuries and visits of friends. Said he, "It almost makes me hate the word 'reformation' when you talk such stuff." Warden Cassidy said the subject was too great a one to grasp, hastily, while he did not disapprove of its consideration. Surgeon Major Price, of England, who had spent many years in India, thought the wholesale talk of the injury produced by tobacco to be nonsense, and made this strange statement, "I believe as little in the reformation

of the prisoner as I do in the conversion of the heathen." The feeling, however, was largely against the use of tobacco.

Evening. Mr. Hartley, of the Central Prison, Toronto, read a paper on prison discipline. Mr. Smith, Inspector of Penal Institutions in the province of Quebec, read a paper on "The Woman and Child in Prison and Boys in Reformatories." Alfred H. Love, who has had thirty years' experience in visiting prisons, advocated the introduction of a system of restitution, under which the criminal should return to the injured person that of which he had deprived him. Even in case of murder he would not have the person hanged, but let him live as long as the Lord would allow him, and give the proceeds of his labor to the family who had been bereaved. He also advocated the indeterminate sentence, and would have written over each cell door: This door is open to the good, but closed against the bad.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Women's Prison, Sherbourne, Mass., gave an interesting account of that institution. It had been very successful. Domestic and dairy work were taught, and they had more applications for servants from the prison than could be supplied.

Morning of the 14th. The Secretary announced that the directors had fixed upon Boston as the next place of meeting; time, the 14th of July, 1888.

Hon. Z. R. Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, read a paper on "The Indeterminate Sentence and Conditional Liberation," in which he presented strong arguments in favor. On the release of a prisoner on parole, he goes to a situation which his friends have provided for him, on their being notified that he is allowed to be out, and once a month for six months he is obliged to communicate with the warden. Out of 784 men whose conduct had been watched, but 81 had gone wrong, being only ten per cent. Eugene Smith, of New York, also read a paper on the same subject.

Early in the afternoon the delegates were conveyed from the Rossin House to the City Hall, where Mayor Howland received us, a special invitation having been extended by the

City Council. The Mayor made a few happy remarks, giving the visitors the freedom of the city, which was responded to by several of the delegates. We were driven through all the principal streets and around the city, ending at the Exhibition grounds. Alderman Piper, Chairman of the Reception Committee, received us, and escorted us to the Zoological Gardens, and the Mayor afterwards conducted us through the different departments. In one of the tents a bounteous repast was prepared, which we enjoyed much. Speeches were made and we were then taken back to the hotel.

Evening. A long discussion ensued on the propriety of whipping for wife beating, in which the prevailing sentiment seemed to be against it.

Prof. Wayland read a paper on the subject of "The Incurrigible," in which he expressed himself in favor of keeping such for life or until they evinced satisfactory evidences of reformation. Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, and Warren Spalding, of Massachusetts, also advocated longer sentences for such.

Thursday morning. Dr. E. A. Meredith read a paper on "City and County Jails." In setting out he said that the gaols at the present time were a disgrace to the civilization of the 19th century. The indiscriminate association of prisoners in gaols he spoke of as a monster evil, one which swallows up all the rest. It involves the corruption of all the prisoners capable of being corrupted. The absolute separation of the prisoners should be carried out. When the separate system had been adopted in England, it had brought about a reduction of prisoners by one-half. Reason, authority and experience demand the separation of prisoners. He said the only choice was between separation and contamination. Many other speakers spoke to the same effect.

Evening. The last meeting of the Congress was held. Gen. Brinkerhoff gave a short address on "United States Prisoners." These are the men who have violated the federal laws; for such he thought there ought to be federal prisons. Mayor Howland spoke on "Prisoners' Aid Associations," and

what had been done by the one in Toronto. Among other things done they had loaned the men money to start business, etc. Nearly \$1600 had been loaned, of which nearly \$1300 had been returned. Rev. F. H. Wines congratulated the city of Toronto on having a Christian Mayor, a man who loves his people, and not least, those who are the humblest and most degraded part of the population.

Professor Wayland moved a resolution of thanks to the Mayor and citizens of Toronto for their hospitality,—to the Lieutenant-Governor, Provincial Secretary, Warden Massie and the press,—which was adopted.

After a closing address by Gen. Brinkerhoff, summing up the work of the Congress, it adjourned.

PRISONS IN MONTREAL, CANADA.

To The Pennsylvania Prison Society :

Passing along the streets of Montreal, September 8th, 1887, our attention was drawn to a building we thought was a gaol, and so it proved to be; we sought admission and were granted it. Not expecting visitors we saw the prisoners in their every-day life, and most wretched it was. There were 237 inmates, nearly all young men; they were engaged at different kinds of work; one leg of their pants and half of their coat differing in color from the other. Their cells were so small their beds had to be folded to allow them room to eat their dinner, which consisted of a bowl of soup, piece of beef, two potatoes, and a cup of water; no knife, fork, spoon, or plate; the cells were poorly lighted and ventilated, and judging from appearances, needed care and attention. Here is the contract system too. The women's gaol is five blocks away. We called there but were declined admittance; I presented my card of membership of the Prison Society from the States, which was taken to the Mother Superior, and after some delay we were admitted and conducted through the building. The Sister apologized for being so unsettled, as they were putting in a new drain, but everything was neat and clean. It was conversational hour and we could hear them chatting merrily, but as we entered each room all was hushed and they rose to their feet. They are engaged in various household work, each room being under the care of a Sister; their dress is not very marked; some have a band of red or blue trimming running diagonally from each shoulder to the waist, this is a merit mark for good behaviour. Their beds are arranged around the room, each one being separate, clean white sheets with counterpanes on every one. They had 170, all Catholics. Enquiring of the Sister their offence, she said, larceny while under the influence of strong drink. In the same building, but entirely separate, is the gaol for Protestant women, of whom there were sixteen, one colored; this has the appearance of a private house. The Matron was very kind and took us through the building, the order of which showed clearly a woman's care for the prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET W. PAIST.

SPECIAL ACTION OF THE SOCIETY.

At the stated meeting of The Pennsylvania Prison Society held First month 27th, 1888, the following preamble and resolution, offered by J. G. Rosengarten, was adopted :

WHEREAS, There has been introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a bill providing for the sale of "The Philadelphia House of Refuge," with a view to the removal of that Reformatory for children to a suitable site in the country, and the establishment in its old building of a Reformatory above the age of sixteen and below twenty-five,

Resolved, That this Association heartily commend the adoption of this plan to the Legislature, believing that in this way the House of Refuge will be enabled to extend and improve its long-continued work of usefulness, by reorganizing on the home or family plan, found so successful at Morganza, in this State, and in other Reformatories in other States and in Europe.

Resolved, That this Association earnestly second the plan of a Reformatory for first offenders, between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, in the confident hope that it will relieve the Penitentiaries and Jails of the State from their present overcrowded condition, and also supply a useful and much needed institution for reforming first offenders ; thus saving to the Commonwealth and to its counties and cities, a large part of the money now spent in caring for a great number of those who become habitual criminals.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to both branches of the Legislature and to the Governor of the Commonwealth, and to the press for publication.

At a meeting of the Acting Committee held Fifth month 19th, the following resolution was adopted :

To Governor James A. Beaver :

Resolved, That the Acting Committee of The Pennsylvania Prison Society, now in session, unanimously desire you to sign the new commutation bill.

At the meeting held Eleventh month 12th, Alfred H. Love reported having taken ten members of the British Parliament to visit the Eastern State Penitentiary, who expressed themselves much pleased with the Institution, and wished their own prisons were as good.



DR.

HENRY M. LAING, Treasurer, in account

1887. 1 Mo. 26.	To Balance.....	\$ 366 95
	" Cash received, Subscriptions.....	308 00
	" " " Donations	100 00
	" " " Interest on Investments.....	773 80
	" " " Interest from Jesse George Fund.....	60 00
	" " " " " Randolph Fund.....	60 00
	" " " " " Deposits.....	20 54
	" " " A. C. Huber's Mortgage paid.....	1,500 00
		<u>\$ 3,189 29</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

71

with The Pennsylvania Prison Society.

CR.

1887.	By Cash paid orders, Rent of Room	\$ 60 00	
" " " "	Printing, &c.....	78 05	
" " " "	Taxes on Mortgages.....	13 45	
" " " "	City Mission Directory.....	10 00	
" " " "	National Prison Society	50 00	
" " " "	Expenses Delegates, Toronto.....	70 05	
" " " "	Committee County Prison.....	350 00	
" " " "	" Eastern Penitentiary....	50 00	
" " " "	" Police Matrons.....	30 00	
" " " "	County Prison Agent.....	500 00	
" " " "	Secretary, Agent and Collector.....	1000 00	\$ 2,211 55
12 Mo. 31.	To Balance.....		\$ 977 74
HENRY M. LAING, <i>Treas.</i> <i>Philadelphia, 12th mo. 31st, 1887.</i>			
BARTON FUND.			
1887. 1 Mo. 26.	To Balance.....		\$ 144 80
	" Cash received, Interest on Mortgages.....		120 00
			\$ 264 80
CR.			
12 Mo. 31.	By Cash paid orders Committee Eastern Penitentiary....		\$ 250 00
	To Balance.....		\$ 14 80
HENRY M. LAING, <i>Treas.</i> <i>Philadelphia, 12th mo. 31st, 1887.</i>			
Having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, with the vouchers in his possession, I find the same to be correct, with a balance in his hands of nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-four cents ; also a balance of fourteen dollars and eighty cents in the Barton Fund. WM. INGRAM, <i>Auditor.</i>			

INDEX:

	PAGE
The Feature of the Age,	5
What is Crime? Who is Criminal?	6
Practical Suggestions. How to Build a Prison,	7
Temptations. True Separation,	8
Historical Sketch of Early Philadelphia Prisons,	9
The Prisons of 1774,	11
Of those in Charge of Prisoners,	11
Correspondence on Prison Reform,	12
A California Prison,	13
A Test Case,	13
Replies from Montana, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana, Colorado, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Kentucky, Michigan, Maine, Ohio, Connecticut, West Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Iowa again, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Dakota, Indiana again, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Virginia, Minnesota, Elmira, New York,	14-28
Deductions from these Replies,	2
The True Treatment Required,	2
Letter from Warden Aull of California,	2
Care of Discharged Prisoners,	2
Work the Best Care,	2
Michael Dunn's Experience,	2
The House of Industry of New York,	2
New and Live Questions. Restitution Considered,	2
William Penn on Restitution,	31
Abolition of Time Sentences,	37
Report of John J. Lytle, General Secretary: Correspondence; Legislation; Work in the Penitentiary; Work out of the Penitentiary with Discharged Prisoners; The German with \$200,	38-49
New Year's Letter to Prisoners,	43
Visiting Committee of Eastern Penitentiary,	45
Visiting Committee of County Prison,	45
Mrs. F. P. Nicholson's Work,	45
Wilmer W. Walter's Report,	47
Visits in Chester County Prison,	48
Police Matrons in Station Houses,	48
Special Report of a Police Matron,	49
House of Correction Visits,	50
What of Religious Instruction Answered,	51
Rev. James Y. Ashton's Labors,	51
The Matrons of Pennsylvania Prisons,	52
Letters from Discharged Prisoners,	53
Conference of Charities and Correction, Omaha, Neb.,	54
Harriet W. Paist's Report,	55
National Prison Congress, Toronto, Canada: Professor Goldwin Smith and others; Ex-President Hayes' Reply; Visits to Prisons in Canada; Bishop of Huron's Remarks; Addresses at the Congress; The Tobacco Question Considered; Addresses of Mr. Love, Mrs. Johnson, and others; Mayor Howland's Courtesy; Closing Exercises,	56-66
Harriet W. Paist at Montreal,	67
Our Action Respecting the House of Refuge,	68
" " " " Commutation Bill,	68
Members of British Parliament Visit the Penitentiary,	68
Treasurer's Report,	70

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death, or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society, or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay said contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life-Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations to the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the Courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorder of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pittsburgh; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties, and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods and chattels of whatever nature, kind or quality soever, real, personal or mixed, or choses in action, and the same, from time to time, to sell, grant, devise, alien or dispose of, provided: That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON,
Speaker of House.
THOS. RINGLAND,
Speaker of Senate.

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.
GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE NAME OF
THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to-wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of Court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the said name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society, upon the recording of the said Application with its endorsements and this Decree in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor-General a copy of this Decree.

Signed,

JOSEPH ALLISON.

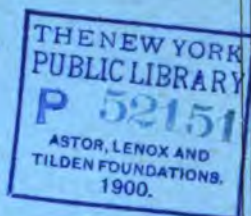
RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. W. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES]

[No. 28.



THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY,"
INSTITUTED 1787.

JANUARY, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET

S. A.

CONSTITUTION OF The Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons), involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Stated Meeting to be held in the First Month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee. In case an election, from any cause, shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a Special Meeting of the Society, within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests, donations and life subscriptions shall be safely invested only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

NEW SERIES]

[No. 28.

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

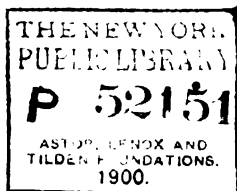
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INSTITUTED 1787.

1705 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

JANUARY, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA
SUNSHINE PUBLISHING COMPANY
402-404-406 RACE STREET
1889



ROOMS AND LIBRARY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(LATELY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE
MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS)

No. 1705 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 17th, 1889, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, JOHN H. DILLINGHAM and MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which, being read by the Chairman, was approved by the Committee, and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.


At the One Hundred and Second Annual Meeting of the Society held First month 24th, 1889, the Report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee who prepared it, to have one thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.


The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.


JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1889: ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman; JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON, MARY S. WHELEN.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

 JOHN J. LYTLE, 711 Corinthian Avenue, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

 J. J. CAMP, 1704 Oxford Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

 WILMER W. WALTER, 1729 North 22d Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

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CALEB J. MILNE.

Vice-Presidents,

EDWARD TOWNSEND.

ALFRED H. LOVE.

Treasurer,

HENRY M. LAING.

Secretaries,

JOHN J. LYTLE,
WM. INGRAM.

Counsellors,

HON. WM. N. ASHMAN,
A. SYDNEY BIDDLE.

Members of the Acting Committee.

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GEORGE TABER,
GEORGE W. HALL,
HARRY KENNEDY,
LEONARD N. WALKER,
WM. W. WHITEHEAD,
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CHARLES ROGERS,
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P. H. SPELLISSY,
JESSE CLEAVER,
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MARMADUKE WATSON,
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EDWIN K. COOPER,
REV. ALEX. ALISON,
A. W. KRUEMLING,
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THOMAS LATIMER,
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JOHN WOOLMAN,
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MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON,
MRS. P. W. LAWRENCE,

MARY S. WHELEN,
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Visiting Committee on the House of Correction.

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Visiting Committee on the Chester County Prison.

S. EMLEN SHARPLESS,

REV. WILLIAM M. BULL.

Committee on Police Matrons at Station Houses.

MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON,

HARRIET W. PAIST,

DR. EMILY J. INGRAM.

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

WHAT is the prisoner in his cell? A man just the same as you or I, held in the same great hand, but held differently.—*Phillips Brooks, before the National Prison Association.*

One hundred and two years have passed since the organization of this Society, and still we have prisons and prisoners. Throughout the world there are crime and criminals; but there is a deeper and broader interest in the subject of penology, with every added year.

For ourselves, we have to report an intensified interest and determination to see perfected the principles we hold, the reforms we have suggested and the system we have tested.

Prison discipline, if only a discipline of theory and not of practice, will do but little for the main objects of the study; viz., the reformation of the prisoner, the prevention of crime and the protection of society. We place these important objects in this order, because we believe first in the reformation of the prisoner; for, if he be reformed, crime is prevented and society is protected. Hence, this Society has aimed at such a practical solution of the subject as will secure, as nearly as anything we know of will secure, these results; and yet, we stand to-day, entering the hundred and third year of our existence, merely as pupils, willing to be taught by the light of reason and experience, and prayerfully seeking from Divine wisdom the best and surest way to be "our brother's keeper."

WHY AID SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

When the yellow fever broke out in the southern portion of our country, the Congress of the United States offered rewards of thousands of dollars for a solution of the cause and a remedy for its removal.

When an architect or builder is called upon for a plan for a building, he examines the site, the surroundings and the object desired; if any defects in location, position or structure, he aims to correct them. He first desires a sound foundation, and then follows proportions, propriety and usefulness; next, beauty.

If such care be good in disease and in building, indeed, in anything that engages the genius of man, what shall we say of the time, the patience and the wisdom required in reforming a criminal and in developing true manhood and womanhood?

The existence of crime, presupposes the criminal. Crime does not come of itself. It is not of natural growth; it is a condition and a result of the abnormal action of the human being; hence, an amendable condition and a result that can be prevented by going to the source; in a word, by reforming the criminal and making it impossible for the commission of crime.

If, therefore, Congress votes thousands of dollars to prevent disease, and, if architects are essential to good building, should we not do more and spend more for preventing crime?

THE STATUS OF PRISON SOCIETIES.

As a Prison Society, with an experience of over a century, we have a right to be heard. As a Prison Society, with its Acting Visiting Committee, having by act of incorporation and direct State authority, rights and privileges that give us superior opportunities of solving the causes and applying the remedies of crime, we have responsibilities and obligations that we must meet.

With all the demands for prison societies, and all their evident and acknowledged usefulness, and, indeed, necessity, it is astonishing that there are so few throughout the world, and these, few as they are, so seldom assert their power and proclaim their efficiency. As their work is, as a general thing,

quiet, humble and unostentatious, they, in like manner, are modest and unobtrusive. But we are feeling that "the candle should not be put under the bushel."

Prison societies are born of conscience and humanity. Conscious of the misguided course of life of men and women, whereby crime is created and criminals multiply, there arises the further feeling that many, if not all, persons make some mistakes in life, which mistakes, measured by certain standards, vary in marking the criminal or in making the transgression a crime of high or low degree. It is from certain standpoints that we should judge the act committed, and whether the actor be mistaken, misled or vicious, and thus measure his guilt and prescribe the remedy. First, there should be self-control and self-discipline, then comes the governing right to control others, and then prison discipline. Out of these elements prison societies are formed. They are drawn to the work without other compensation than an approving conscience. This being the animus of their creation, they can be safely trusted with the visitation, care and direction of prisons and of prisoners. When persons are paid to do a thing, it is the reception of the compensation that too often influences the actions—first, that the position may be obtained and the pay continued; but where there is a dedication of self, "without money and without price," that labor is performed, and that, in the humble and very unlikely to be requited manner of visiting human beings in prison, it is reasonable to believe that the soul is in it, and that there would be knowledge obtained that should be valuable. A visitor, of the kind referred to, has the key to the prisoner's heart, and very often that whole-hearted confidence is given and the opportunity is afforded for sowing seeds of hope, faith and reformation. Where there is no barrier of money consideration, of personal advantage or of sectarian proselyting, there is access to the noblest feelings of the prisoner, for he has his times of aspiration; and it is the visitor at the prison, the member of the prison society that thus finds place, and, indeed, the most important sphere, in the building up of a healthy manhood and womanhood.

So much for the individual worth of a visiting member of a prison society ; now, what of the Society itself? Organized effort, concentrated power, augmented reason and experience, will tell upon communities and upon the times, if there be earnest and faithful devotion to the work. This should be done by demanding a hearing, and that hearing based upon actual knowledge of the prisoner's life and needs, as well as upon the needs of the community and the power of the State.

Why is it, in view of the importance of such visitation and care of prisoners, as well as of prisons themselves, that there are so few prison societies? and of the few in number, why is it that they are not seen more in the front, presenting the claims for more public recognition and support?

At the various Congresses of the National Prison Association, held during about three years, there have been very few delegates from such societies, and seldom have these presented matters for consideration. It may be that they are not called up in the great race of reform, and of suggesting improvements in prison discipline.

We hold there should be more patronage of prison societies ; and, as there is an unquestioned demand for them, they should be more persistent and more determined to give forth the experience so peculiarly obtained.

There are a few prisoners' aid societies that answer, as it were, at roll call at the Prison Congresses ; but, after the Pennsylvania Prison Society, that has its duties both in and out of prison, there have been too few represented at such conferences.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

We thus appeal for their creation, their growth and their support. The public should sustain, in every community where there is a prison, some prison society, large or small, according to the needs of the place. The public should expect from such an organization, information and reformations ; but these important results cannot be had if the public and the State do not encourage and support them. Any connection that is as direct as this is, from the highest walks in life to the

lowest, that takes the hand of the criminal, sits by his side, reasons with him, pleads with him, opens a new life to him, and all this in the privacy of the prison cell; and then, in the sphere of business life, in the courts, in the drawing-rooms, on the street or within the pale of legislation, applies the knowledge thus obtained, becomes an important factor in the treatment of criminals and in shaping criminal law.

We want, as a Prison Society, to emphasize the worth of prison societies, to impress members with the advantages they possess, to elevate the work and to have that work recognized as it should be.

Neither the community nor the State gives such work the encouragement it deserves. The former does not court its opinions, and the latter does not appropriate the means whereby all its objects, opportunities and blessings may be felt.

It does very well to call attention to the subject of prison discipline, to be a sort of balance wheel to keep all in order; it does well also in visiting prisoners and gaining their confidence; but where is the aid extended for the care of deserving

DISCHARGED PRISONERS?

True, our State gives each prisoner, at the time of his release, if he be from Philadelphia county, the sum of \$5.00; and to those fifty miles beyond Philadelphia, \$10.00; and our Society, through our General Agent, sees after the clothing. If the clothes that the prisoner wore when received prove unsuitable, others are provided, and the prisoner starts out into his new life with such an appearance as to enable him to procure a situation or engage in something whereby he can make an honest living. Still, our means are limited; the State provides nothing in the way of clothing, and makes no appropriation to the Prison Society, notwithstanding we take this care of the State's criminals.

Here is where the State fails of its duty, and, indeed, of the highest wisdom, and here is where the Pennsylvania Prison Society has an additional duty to perform. For a century we have done a remarkable work in visitation and reformation and

in the general oversight of penal institutions. We have, it is also true, to a certain extent, cared for the discharged prisoner; but we have not been able, until this year, to point to any place to which we can direct the discharged to go for boarding or a home. The great doors are opened and the released go free. The Agent will do all that his limited time and means will permit, and the visitors will do all they can, by advice and information, and often give time and money for their assistance. But when a prisoner who has no home, relatives or friends to whom to go upon his discharge, we ask, what is he to do? His means are not sufficient for him to enter a good hotel, and he must, doubtless, go to the tavern or the cheapest boarding-houses, where there are temptations, calculated to undo all the good that has been done while in prison and by the visitors of the Prison Society.

Is it not a subject worthy of our careful consideration to sustain a suitable home for those who have no homes? After the long visiting and the efforts made to reform the prisoner (and, peradventure, he has confided in us and assured us of his desire to do right), it does seem obligatory upon us to have not only a place for him to board or live until he can support himself, but to have employment for him. It is the first hours of a man's discharge that are the important ones in his future. If he be started right he may continue right. Surely it is in the State's interest to prevent a recommitment. The whole community is interested and there should be generous support in this direction.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME OPENED.

It is gratifying to report that your Acting Committee has started an "Industrial Home"—a refuge for deserving discharged prisoners. It is located at 3018 Market Street. It is on a lot 25 by 150 feet, and in a building large enough to at least start this progressive reform. There are ten rooms and space for workshops. We have secured the services of Michael Dunn, who has successfully established Homes of Industry for ex-convicts in New York City, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit and Brooklyn.

We have been generously treated by the owners of the property and by the public, and there are now several inmates who are deeply interested and determined to do what is right.

We feel this is an important era in our history. He is the greatest philanthropist who will find or invent employment for the unemployed, give work to the idle and compensate the worker. We ought to redouble our efforts to secure work for the willing and able discharged prisoner. The farm idea is a good one and may, in conjunction with our present home, be pressed to practical usefulness. A discharged prisoner needs some place where he can work, at least long enough to obtain a reference, so that when he applies for help he can refer to his last employer.

The most likely plan for success is to make the discharged an employer, rather than have him seek employment. We mean by this to have the special ability of a prisoner made a study, and where a talent exists to cultivate that talent. Then to furnish tools and material to start some business. This relieves the prisoner from the taint of prison life or from the inquiries that are naturally made by those employing him. He is taught individual responsibility—a lesson needed to prevent criminality and a remedy to resist temptation and guard against recommitment.

There are employments that are always remunerative because they are those that provide for the necessities of our daily lives. It is the feeling of this Society, and it has been prominent in the conferences of the past year, to start some manufacture in which to interest those prisoners, who at the time of their discharge are determined to do right, and yet have no opportunity. Our committee on this subject has visited neighboring cities to ascertain how such enterprises are conducted and how they succeed. The result has been the starting of this Industrial Home, and it must be regarded as a necessary adjunct to our prison work. True, our separate system throws around this enterprise more difficulties than are experienced under the congregate system; but, then, we have the advantage of what our system has given, and we must not

forget that, upon discharge, congregation commences; and how much better is it for us to so manage this congregation, that it will be with the good and not with the bad—the individual treatment of prisoners. Our system affords an opportunity for knowing the qualifications of prisoners above all others. We can succeed in this enterprise if our State and the community will befriend us. This is the reform of the present and the hope of the future. When we have such reports from the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, that, out of over 1100 prisoners, only 22 were skilled mechanics; and that he considers the best prevention of crime the knowledge of a good trade, we are emboldened to press this reform and add to our labors, the better care through securing employment and establishing in business the deserving discharged prisoners.

We believe it will not be long before some of the discharged will be the proprietors of shops, factories or farms and thus relieve our committee of the labor which is necessarily involved in this movement. We believe further, that it will be in time, self-supporting and partake of an aid to the Prison Society, because such persons as thus benefited, will become so much interested in the reformation of criminals that they will contribute, directly or indirectly, to the objects for which we have been toiling.

HOW TO IMPRISON AND HOW TO TREAT PRISONERS.

The many plans that have been adopted for the treatment of criminals is proof that the subject has engaged profound attention and that there are conflicting views. It is not strange, however, that we of Pennsylvania, after our experience, approve of separation and of individual treatment. The latter can only be had in connection with the former.

Among the many systems in vogue we present that of Pennsylvania as far beyond all others, for carving out with the greatest measure of success the three cardinal objects; viz., the reformation of the criminal, the prevention of crime and the protection of the community.

It would be a difficult task to enumerate all the systems that have been introduced, since first man was deprived of his liberty,

because of crime. It is not so difficult, however, to trace the one change that comes prominently into view and that runs through all of time, and that is the gradual amelioration of the miseries of imprisonment, or rather the lessening of corporeal punishments. It is an admitted principle that brutality in prison discipline is not a concomitant of reform.

THE PRISONS OF THE PAST.

How to imprison, has been the thought of ages. There was the early plan of low, dark and damp cells—sometimes underground—cells where a man could not stand erect. We have been in the Tower of England, where the cells, though above ground, were so low that a man could not stand upright. It was in one of these cells, reached by a ladder, that Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned. It was supposed that by harsh treatment and the making of life almost intolerable that criminals would be reformed. This was found to be a false theory.

THE CONGREGATE SYSTEM CONSIDERED.

Again, the congregate system was tried, and it is adhered to with remarkable tenacity, and yet it does not reform. The placing together of bad men in prison is not in the nature of things reformatory. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and it might be added, intensify bad ones. It is only by the greatest care that the system of congregation of criminals is kept in passable favor. Those in charge have to invoke silence, and yet they allow visitors to see the prisoners, and prisoners see and become acquainted with each other; they become hardened in crime because they become known as criminals.

THE LEASE SYSTEM CONSIDERED.

Another system is that known as the lease system. We have seen this in its various forms of indoor and outdoor leasing. It is all wrong and altogether criminal. We apply the term criminal; for it is a crime to sell the labor of human beings to the highest bidder; for him to work out of the bone and sinew all he can for the purpose of gain, and having no

thought for the restoration of his brother-man. It was during our attendance at the Prison Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., that we saw the hardship of this system. Here was the congregate and the lease systems united, and with the objectionable features of both. It was out on a beautiful knoll that the brick yard was opened; the prisoners had heavy chains from the waist to the ankle, and yet they were forced to carry bricks, and almost on a run. Not only did they work the clay, make the bricks; but, with the hods as full as any of our free laborers can manage, they were required to carry them, notwithstanding they were impeded by heavy chains. We met some discharged prisoners in Atlanta who limped, and a few indeed who were very much bent, and upon inquiring found they had worn the chain so long a time, that it had caused the stoop and the set of the muscles, so that they could never again straighten themselves. This system will never do.

TRANSPORTATION OF CRIMINALS CONSIDERED.

The transportation of criminals has been a favorite system with several countries. England has long favored it, but Russia perhaps leads, and her exile to Siberia plan, has received the condemnation of many well-known writers. Among them George Kennan, whose Siberian papers in the *Century*, on the "Russian Penal Code," have awakened considerable interest. There are some advantages that should not be overlooked in the exile system. One is, that the contagious influence of contact with old haunts of crime and old criminals is removed. New scenes and fresh opportunities open in a new land, and, perhaps, new incentives may spring up to reform and redeem. This has been the case where the transportation has been with judgment, and with the intention of doing good, not only for the good of the place vacated but for the real welfare of the banished as well. To satisfy this there should be a bright, fertile and beautiful place selected. Siberian mines are not calculated to inspire the highest thoughts. They are too much in the line of revengeful punishment, of getting rid of responsibilities and of making money out of convicts. The contrast

with Australia is an answer to our position:—Sent beyond their old associations and temptations, to a land of productive power. There have been many instances of reformation, and indeed there are signs of real progress in Australia, growing out of the settlements of these very exiled criminals. They have been thrown upon their own resources; they have been encouraged to think they can build up a new character in this far-off home, and return to their native land some time and not be known or remembered as having been prisoners.

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM COMBINES THE BEST FEATURES OF ALL.

There is one strong fact in all this proving the value of Pennsylvania's system. There is in banishment the keeping of a prisoner away from the curious public, who too often delight in keeping a man down, at least who refuse to employ or aid such. Here is an opportunity in a new land to build up a character. It is one phase of our separate system and of our individual treatment. It is *opportunity*, and when prison discipline will give this adjunct to reformation; will make an *opportunity* for a man who has fallen to rise again, it has accomplished one very important advance. With this one word, opportunity, let us add that of encouragement, and by this we mean a helping hand just at the right moment.

The whole philosophy of how to imprison may be well answered tersely by how not to imprison. In other words, to so restrain a man of his liberty that he will understand that it is not done in revenge, but as a necessity for his good and for the good of the community, and that it is done in such a way as to inspire to a higher life that a recommitment may not take place; and this feeling is well expressed in the following lines applicable to the season of imprisonment as well as the time of discharge:

“Give him a lift! Don't kneel in prayer,
Nor moralize with his despair.
The man is down, and his great need
Is ready help, not prayer and creed.

'Tis time when wounds are washed and healed,
That the inward motive be revealed;
But now, whate'er the spirit be,
Mere works are but mockery.

One grain of aid just now is more
To him than tomes of saintly lore.
Pray, if you must, within your heart,
But give him a lift, give him a start.

The world is full of good advice,
Of prayer and praise and preaching nice;
But the generous souls who aid mankind
Are scarce as gold and hard to find.

Give as God teaches—speak in deeds,
A noble life's the best of creeds;
And he shall wear a royal crown
Who gives them a lift when they are down."

The prisoner is down very low and he knows it. He knows also that the helping hand extended to him when he is desirous of reforming, is as a messenger from Heaven.

Then, how to imprison receives its answer, to do it with the full knowledge that a human being is within our keeping and that the spirit of manhood must not be crushed, but must be reanimated and aroused into a healthy action. Let the prison be in a healthy location. Some say any place will do for a jail. Take the most uninviting, the least productive, the very spot where people will not build or invest, where the health is the poorest and where nothing will prosper, and there build the prison. We say, no! Select a place for pure water and good drainage, where the light can come in and where there is sufficient room for buildings of but one story, and let every cell have a window opening to the sky as well as one opening at the side. We were oppressed and shocked when visiting the Penitentiary in Boston. We were taken down where the walls were immensely thick, where the avenue was very narrow, where the cells were so far away from the other parts of the building and the whole arrangement so cut off from the rest of the prison, that prisoners placed here could be shut off entirely, not only from the light, but where their cries could never be

heard. We felt it was not in the line of the boasted progress of New England, and, although we were told this was only to be used for very violent and refractory prisoners and was very seldom used and has been built but a short time, nevertheless, we revolted at the thought that here in the Nineteenth Century, this should be resorted to. We felt like transporting the whole building committee and the entire management to Philadelphia, to see the light, the open and the perfectly safe system at the Eastern Penitentiary, where the verdict is, that there is no difficulty in preventing escapes, no trouble to control men, and no necessity to place in dungeons and away from other prisoners in close, dark cells with walls several feet in thickness. The secret is—separation and individual treatment.

NOW, HOW TO TREAT PRISONERS.

Treat them as you would men who have lost their way. There are very few persons who will not run to the blind to help them through difficulties; few who will not show the traveler the road to his home. Do we forget that the prisoner is one who on the moral road has lost his way, and we who are strong and have our sight should help the lost to find his way. For often it is hurrying past or the hurrying off, of those who should stop and listen and "bear the infirmities of the weak."

HATE—A GOOD FACTOR.

This Society, while it was organized to give ear and to lend a hand to fallen humanity, has never been the apologist of crime. Because it can hate crime and can in earnest deplore all the temptations to crime, never willing to yield a single inch to immorality, it has been the better prepared to care for the dethroned manhood or womanhood that has made the criminal. The very fact of so hating criminality, warms into an intensity of action to prevent men from committing crime. A prison society should understand the whole scope of prison discipline, that it comprehends a discipline, of both "bond and free," of principals and subjects, of prisoners, as well as of those who undertake to have the care of them.

PRACTICAL PENOLOGY.

When penology shall be understood to mean not only the science of punishment, but the science of self-control and of self-education, for the delicate office of controlling others, it will be more properly defined. It will always be a bright chapter in the administration of Edward Townsend, our revered Vice-President, that when he was Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary he conducted a system, which received the favor of Richard Vaux, President of the Board of Inspectors, of gathering together, at stated times, the overseers of the prison and giving them instruction as to the treatment of prisoners and the filling of their various duties. It also redounds to the credit of our present Warden, Michael Cassidy, that he continues this practice until it may be regarded in the character of a school. Here is the beginning of prison discipline, a discipline of self, and then it naturally follows that a healthy order of things exists in the Penitentiary.

We, as an Acting Committee, are not above seeking knowledge and obtaining from intelligent and conscientious prisoners their solution of how to treat prisoners, with a view to reformation and protection. They have what we have not—experience—they have time and opportunity to think and to examine the system under which they are the subjects. Our system is wise in this characteristic, that it gives the visitor the benefit of this experience. Lease systems, congregate systems, flogging systems, banishment systems, do not afford this opportunity.

Here is another triumph of separate and individual treatment.

LEARNING FROM PRISONERS.

Has it ever occurred to the long array of penologists, of inspectors and of wardens, that they may learn of prisoners? Do we not often shut out the light, when we shut in the prisoner?

We have found we grow better and stronger and wiser by hearing from intelligent prisoners their opinion of the whole system of imprisonment, and this reacts upon the prisoner. He

is made better by asking his opinion ; he is led into the line of strong resolve and of reformation by having his opinion asked and by being interested in the general cause. When we are thus brought together in a common work and for the general weal, we touch the first condition of how to treat prisoners.

Although the distance between the free man and the imprisoned may seem to be as miles, it is in the spirit of the highest religious light that they shall come together, and as it were, touch each other as with the power of Christ. The practice of the Warden of our Penitentiary to visit weekly, or oftener, every prisoner, is in the line of this reformatory thought. No other system that we have any knowledge of possesses this virtue. All others drive, as it were, far apart; they make these miles of difference longer and more rugged than ever.

The separate individual system brings principal and subject together, engenders mutual interest and keeps alive the best and highest intuitions and aspirations.

Therefore, treat prisoners with so much of friendliness as to beget friendship; so much of gentleness as to beget gentility; so much of confidence as to inspire a confiding spirit; so much of fairness as to command respect for justice and humanity, as well as for the positive and determined execution of the law, under which they are subjects; in a word, with so much of Christianity as to beget a reverence of, and dependence upon, the author thereof.

This has brought forth the almost universal approval of many prisoners in the efficacy of the deprivation of liberty and of restraint, to prevent crime and to reform the criminal. We come nearest to restoration when we can obtain from the breaker of the law the acknowledgment that he has done wrong; that he has been justly imprisoned, and that he willingly bides his time. Here is another and important step that is gained by the system of the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, and ought to pervade over the whole of it.

We are happy to quote the words of Gov. Beaver in his message of January 1st, to the General Assembly: "It is to be borne in mind that the reformation of the criminal is the

first consideration." This being the case, we have no doubt as to the propriety of the separate system—a system that we find our excellent Governor even repeats the mistake made in the law and by the courts, by calling it the "solitary confinement plan." It is not solitary when we have a large Acting Committee of the Prison Society as official visitors; when the warden, the overseers, the teacher, the physician, the moral instructor and the inspectors can and do visit the prisoners.

This system of separation, combined as it is with individual treatment, is the best for the reformation of prisoners.

Gov. Beaver was not so happy in the following expression: "Any unhealthy influence, morally, of the thoughts of a man, morally unhealthy, being turned in upon himself." Any injurious effects are entirely dissipated when we consider that the advantages of being alone and in the quiet, when there may be an introversion of spirit that will commune with the Father, and thus be in a receptive condition for all that is good. The lives of such persons as become prisoners, have been sadly in need of that silent communing with God that is fruitful in reformation. Gov. Beaver need not fear of "any unhealthy influence, morally, of the thoughts of a man, morally unhealthy, being turned in upon himself," when the direction of that thought is made and induced for good. God comes to the waiting and quiet spirit. It has been said: "Secure to yourself some privacy of life." George Herbert says: "By all means, use sometimes to be alone." Munyer says: "We can have no clear, personal judgment of things till we are somewhat separate from them." Warden Cassidy ably replies to the Governor's message: "It is far better to have such persons turn such thoughts upon themselves than upon other prisoners." The fact is, those who criticise the separate system, forget it is separate, and not solitary; that it is individual treatment, and has the concomitant of a prison society and of official visitation, and we who have for years visited prisoners know that where the separate system is strictly carried out, where there is but one to a cell, that there is a more rapid and more confirmed reformation.

We are thoroughly opposed to placing two persons in the same cell. We know the difficulties that then meet us in our

efforts to reform. We do hope this may be obviated in the future, as new accommodations shall be secured.

ABOLITION OF TIME SENTENCES AND THE SUBSTITUTION
OF THE INDETERMINATE PLAN.

We renew our appeal for a change in the law that sentences criminals to a specified term.

It is an ancient custom that has been preserved with certain amendments of shortening sentences for good behavior, to regard imprisonment at hard labor for a specified term as a punishment for crime, and, as it were, a liquidation of criminal debt. Later experience has proven that labor is no punishment, but really a blessing; and still later investigation proves that it is not punishment so much as reformation that should be the object of imprisonment. The proposition now comes to the front, Can we expiate a crime by prescribing, in days or years, a term for the criminal? Is it fair to the criminal and fair to the community to set a term upon the head of the criminal consigned to the prison? Is it God's plan with us all? Is it not rather in the line of shortening or lengthening according to the condition of the recipient? Would not the criminal go to his cell with a far different purpose if he knew he could be released therefrom whenever he should be fit to return upon society? and would not the prisoner philosophize very differently if he knew that so long as he harbored feelings of revenge or of crime, he would be held from repeating his depredations upon society? This new plan raises the dignity of man. It says to the prisoner: Your discharge is within your own keeping. If fit to go free, we do not wish to keep you; the State does not wish to pay for your keep; the community will welcome you back to some honorable position; but if not fit to take your place in society, we are not going to give you an opportunity to commit your depredations upon it, to tax our time or funds to rearrest, retry and recommit you to prison. We have you now, and we mean to keep you. We will quote in this connection the last letter from the General

Secretary: "There are six men going out, among them a party of four, who were in the same job, one of whom I trust will do right, and does not wish to meet the others, though *they* want to meet him." Let us examine this: Here are three men who contemplate returning to their crimes, and yet the law opens the door. They have paid the penalty, served the term; they demand their liberty and gain it, notwithstanding they are bound to go astray. Our plan would hold such until they were fit to go abroad. The one who has reformed, who has determined to do right, is kept the same length of time as the other three—there is no premium paid for goodness or for reformation—one stands on the same platform as the others. Why not make a difference? Why not let the reformed go free with another trial for an upright life? Would not honor receive encouragement? Would not the man discharged upon such a principle feel determined to do right?

Let us examine the fixing of the time. We do not cavil at the right or the propriety of the judge determining the commitment to a penitentiary, but is he as capable of determining the length of time the prisoner shall remain in prison as a Commission on Discharge, composed of the Warden, the Moral Instructor, the Visitor of the Prison Society of the particular case, the Overseer and one of the Inspectors? The Judge has little knowledge to fix a term upon the criminal in the dock; the members of the commission as named, have had opportunities of judging of the character of the imprisoned and at what time liberty should be given them.

We have proofs that nearly one-tenth of the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary could be safely released and it would do them good; save the State the expenses of their keep; make room, that the separate system could be fully carried out and the law thereof sustained, and not, as it now is, violated.

To make a period of time expiate a crime, is punishing the crime, not punishing the criminal. The committing of a criminal to prison is treating the criminal and not merely the crime; and surely it is the former we have to do with, as he is the offender, the agent and actor of crime.

RESTITUTION BY THE PRISONER.

We are confirmed in the advanced principle of prison discipline that comprehends restitution for the wrong committed. As it stands to-day, the crime is committed, the criminal arrested, the sufferer by him appears at court, at a loss of time and means, and he aids in the conviction and the criminal is imprisoned. Then comes the State as a preferred creditor, the State that has not been robbed or assaulted or wronged, but the State, that should have protected the citizen, claims and obtains a portion of the proceeds of the prisoner, who is put to work.

The Institution is to receive its quota, the State its share, and then, by the principle of over-work, the prisoner shares with the county from which he came, that third of the results of this work. We appeal for a fourth division—the injured party is entirely ignored. He receives no part of the labor of the one who has committed the injury.

Suppose it a needy person who has been robbed of a hundred dollars, he is required to do all in his power to convict the thief and then he has no claim! Why not have the prisoner work out the debt and make good the amount he has stolen? If he has assaulted anyone and caused expense, why not work out the physician's bill? If he has caused death and made a widow and orphans, why not use the bone and muscle of such a man to keep and provide for the widow and orphans during his natural life? It is the poorest economy, to say nothing about the unwarranted and inhuman practice of capital punishment, to put to death such a criminal.

How much wiser to retain, use and keep alive all such that the wrong may be righted by restitution.

It is one way to restore the stolen property, one way to heal the wounds, one way to take the place of the natural protector.

Again, can we quote God's plan to us, to make good the wrong we have committed, "Verily, I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

Let us consider how this plan will affect the prisoner. He has never recognized the value of property. If he be required

to work out the loss he has committed, he will learn that it costs to steal, costs to assault, costs to murder, costs to do wrong. It may have a restraining power when released and thus prevent recommitment.

Taken in conjunction with the indeterminate sentence, this new plan of penal discipline would allow of a discharge when the commission found a desire and an effort on the part of the prisoner to pay back that which he has taken, then would come discharge, that the debt, if large, could the better be satisfied out of prison. The best assurance of reform is when the criminal desires and strives to make restitution for the wrong committed. It is asking forgiveness and seeking it by practical and consistent means. There is a harmony of interest and satisfactory result in these phases of the system we would have introduced in all prisons. It begins with separation and individual treatment; it is followed by giving prisoners the stimulus of work for themselves, over and above their tasks; of self-emancipation by reformation; by making good the wrong committed and the evils inflicted—the principle of restitution—and ends with restoring to society human beings with humanity, and men and women with true manhood and womanhood. This ought to be the object of all penal systems, and, for this, the Pennsylvania Prison Society is striving.

OBJECTIONS PRESENTED AND ANSWERED.

The Insanity Objection.

It has been urged that separation causes insanity. This is not true. Statistics prove it to be untrue, and where there is the frequent visiting, the work, the individual treatment, the Prison Society and the privileges of books, letter writing and suitable company, as allowed in the Eastern Penitentiary, there cannot be reasonably supposed to be any cause for such imprisonment affecting the mind injuriously.

The Deception Objection.

Self-emancipation; or, the abolition of time sentences.—The objection generally urged is that if discharge shall take place upon good behavior and supposed reformation it will create

hypocrisy. . Prisoners will pretend to be good, will deceive the Commission on Discharge and gain liberty through false representations. We reply: That a proper Committee or Commission on Discharge, composed, as we have before stated, will have every opportunity of forming a decision; and, if evidence can be used outside to arrest and convict a person, why cannot evidence be found on the inside to discharge a prisoner, and, at least, give him another trial to be good? There is such a thing as honor; and, if a prisoner be released on honor, and, because he seems to be fitted for another trial with the world, he will, in most cases, make the most strenuous efforts to prove worthy; and even, if we take the case in its extreme view, and admit the prisoner has gained his freedom by a long continuance of making believe to be good, he will reasonably argue—"Well, I have gained favor, I have been released by pretending to be good and by faithfully performing my allotted task—it certainly pays to be good, and I will keep on pretending, now I am out."

In conferring with prisoners on this phase of prison discipline, we have had this confirmed. Let it be known that the Prison Society of Pennsylvania, represented by its Acting or Visiting Committee, is not above considering subjects relating to prisons and prison discipline with the very inmates themselves, holding, as a cardinal principle, that it does them good to be thus recognized.

On this particular subject one prisoner said to us: "A man cannot feign a thing and practice it for any length of time without being able to perform it honestly and sincerely in his every-day life."

Another said, on this same subject, of pretending to be good with the view of gaining favor and obtaining a discharge: "A man who contracts a habit, naturally falls into it, and, if that be a good habit, so much the better."

The Work Objection.

Another objection is that work in a prison produces goods in competition with work outside the prison; that it is inimical

to honest labor; that it cuts prices, injures good wages and depresses free labor. We reply: Prisons and prisoners are costly, they are a tax upon free labor; but prisons are filled by persons who have no trade and who would not work; the percentage of those who have known and followed a trade, and who are imprisoned, is very small. The estimate is less than five per cent. Hence, teach prisoners a trade, show them how they can make an honest living, have them make something by over-work, encourage them to save something and the strain upon free labor begins to lessen. The more people are honestly and lucratively engaged, the more workmen there are who are constantly employed, the more are the interests of labor advanced. Then comes first a demand for more to keep and clothe each human being, a demand is created and then follows the supply. We trust the labor party of to-day will see that it is to their interest to keep people out of prison and to make them good mechanics and laborers. It is money saved, it is reputation enhanced, it is elevating the tone of the labor market.

It is a great mistake of the workingmen of to-day, asking for less work in prisons. Note the tendency to insanity and insubordination in New York prisons, and in all wherever work is not allowed. Better insist upon enough to produce habits of industry and to teach a means whereby they can, through having employment, keep from want and from a criminal life.

A diversity of employment is good; but the proposition before the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, to have but five per cent. of the inmates of a prison work at one industry, is totally bad. There are some industries that require more workers, give employment to more persons, and the result of such industry more in demand than the result of some other industry. The outside market, for instance, requires ten times more shoe stores than watch stores, and who could be found to teach watchmaking. Wardens and Boards of Inspectors have to take such employments as they can manage and such as will produce men to follow trades that are likely to provide for

necessary wants. There must be a disproportion then in prisons and that must be wisely corrected.

Take the Eastern Penitentiary as an example. There are, for easy calculation, 1000. Five per cent., if the proposed change takes place, would be all the Warden could employ on one industry. He would have to find those who would superintend in all, twenty different trades or occupations. This would be almost impossible. There is no need of any change.

The Restitution Objection.

Next, there are those who object to restitution. They ask, would you keep a person in prison until he had earned enough to pay back all he had stolen or make good all the harm he had committed? If so, you would keep him an indefinite period, and perhaps it would result in a life imprisonment. We reply, no! We mean more the disposition and the effort to make restitution, the commencement of the work, the fair division of the result of the labor while in prison. True, in cases of murder in the first degree, we would have a life service of work for the support of those deprived of the natural protector and provider or of those suffering an irreparable loss; but in ordinary cases of loss or injury, we would have that proportion of the profit of the prisoner's labor that would in a measure restore the loss, that would show the loser that provision was made by law for his interests and demonstrate to the person causing the loss, whether by theft, assault or any such crime that he must know that it costs to do wrong, not merely to the deprivation of liberty, but to the extinguishment of a debt which he has created. In a word, teach him the value of property, the comfort of living and the worth of life.

We mean too, that a habit of restitution commenced in prison will continue after discharge, and that, if the debt is not cancelled while there, a feeling will be engendered to continue its payment after discharge, and this will tend to create habits of industry and a feeling of comfort which comes with owing no man anything. Finally, the objection to discharge. To this we answer that with a good solid purpose in view, with a determination to do right and an opportunity open before him there

should be joy and not regret on the part of the community, when even very bad men or those once known as bad men are discharged. To provide for this the Home of Industry, now in successful operation, although but recently established, is a solution of any such difficulty. Here is a starting point for a new life, a shelter from the rude blasts of an unsympathizing public and a connecting link between the Visitor of the Prison Society and the visited, that is binding unto a higher and better life.

DETECTIVE ECONOMY.

There is a wise detective system and a wiser protective system, especially upon the discharge of a prisoner. While it is all very well to note the going out upon the community of convicts, it is cruelty to them and unnecessary publicity to publish even days before, that upon a certain time such a criminal will be discharged and often add to this intelligence a recapitulation of the crime. This is discouraging to any one, and most of all, to one who has been in prison and by our system has been carefully kept from public gaze, and with the hope that when released he would go forth as a new man, his crimes forgotten and his past life unknown.

Another error that is committed is that by detectives, anxious, perhaps, to court favor or to be known as adepts in criminal detection. There are officers in the role of police who track the discharged prisoner, and not only inform those who may engage such persons to work for them, but they even discourage them by saying they cannot obtain situations, or they insist upon some pay if they will not expose them.

If ever the way should be open and free for making a living and for recovering a lost position or of earning a good name, it should be upon a discharge from prison when the judgment of the court has been satisfied and the future once more opened. Oh, for an untrammelled opportunity, for brighter skies, for open hands and warm hearts of cheer and encouragement at such a moment in one's life!

We think editors should refuse to publish such information, and our city authorities should positively prohibit such interference.

ROGUES' GALLERIES.

While it may sometimes be found necessary to secure the pictures of a criminal, we find it is a discouragement to those who wish to reform, to know that their likeness is hung in a gallery or that it is bound in a volume with other criminals, to be handed around and made public.

We have had prisoners plead for a removal of their portraits from such places, because such publicity militates against their reformation. They feel they are known wherever they go as criminals.

Is not this practice opposed to our separate system? An instance occurred when a discharged prisoner was arrested and it was believed he was innocent. When brought into court there was but little evidence against him, when the prosecuting attorney passed up to the Judge the volume containing the portraits of rogues. This man knew his was among them and he exclaimed, "It is all up with me!" He was convicted mainly because it was proven he had once been in prison.

Is not the Bertillon system for the registration and identification of criminals more in keeping with humanity, because more private than the portrait system?

REPORT OF
GENERAL SECRETARY, JOHN J. LYTLE.

There have been but few changes since the last or second annual report. From year to year improvement is noticed in the results of continued efforts for the suppression of crime. The report will show what success has attended the efforts to improve the moral and religious condition of the inmates while in prison, and their bodily necessities on their discharge. I have spent much of my time amongst them, and it is gratifying to observe that the faithful labors of the individual members of the Visiting Committee have been productive of good. Some, it is believed, have been permanently benefited by these efforts. Such results have stimulated renewed effort and encouraged the hope that more of the wanderers from the path of virtue will return to it, to become better men and women, and to be of service as good citizens in the community.

The visits of the Secretary have been a source of gratification to himself, and he hopes of advantage to those visited. Some, it is true, listen to his words of counsel with but little favor and with less concern about their eternal good, being too much engrossed in their own wayward life; others, and many of them, receive his visits with evident pleasure and profit thereby. With such there is hope of future improvement and permanent reformation. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether both shall be good alike." "Paul may plant and Apollos may water; but it is God alone who giveth the increase." When the iron-barred door is opened and the imprisoned convict is free, his mind is filled with strange emotions. In the prison-cell he had resolved and promised not to touch the intoxicating glass which brought him into trouble; but the temptation is strong, and it is then the liberated should have the sympathy of his fellow-men. Such persons, often without relatives or friends, need the helping hand. Who else to do this but the members of the Pennsylvania Prison Society?—the prisoners' friend. The prisoner liberated is not forgotten, even after the iron gate closes behind him. If in trouble or difficulty the General Secretary is ready to aid to the extent of his ability. The law punishes, but kindness reclaims. He has met during the past year many released convicts from the Eastern Penitentiary profitably engaged in making an honest living.

As was said in the last report of the Secretary: "There is too much disposition to look upon those once behind the prison bars as beyond the pale of redemption, and that the touch of such a one is pollution." We need to repeat the admonition from high authority that such a result is not true, and as members of the Prison Society we believe are so impressed. Their motto was in the title of the organization "alleviating the miseries" of those for whom the organization was created.

The Society labors under difficulties common to most charitable societies—first, the need of funds; then the need of a

practical and heartfelt sympathy from the community, which community knows but little of what is being done for the prisoners' moral and material welfare. Many of the inmates when about to leave have no money, and a small supply of clothing. It is evident money must be furnished to reach their homes or friends if out of the city, and if in the city they need boarding, at least for a little time, until they can obtain employment—always difficult to obtain for the discharged convict. The hope is again expressed that there are those in the community who will aid us with the means.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As heretofore, a correspondence has been held with persons from various parts of the country interested in the subject of prison reform; and it is gratifying to record the increased number of letters received from discharged prisoners, evincing gratitude for the assistance rendered them, and expressing a determination to lead a better life.

WORK AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

The work increases. I am thankful for the opportunity for such labor, and I find a spiritual return. Since last report every man who has left the prison has been visited by me, usually several times, and such assistance rendered as the circumstances of the case required. Being furnished with suitable clothing, and thereby making a respectable appearance when applying for situations, have in many instances been enabled to obtain employment.

I have made 433 visits to the Penitentiary during the year and 11,900 visits to prisoners either in their cells or at their cell doors. At least once a month finds me at the cell door of each male prisoner; and as some of the blocks continue to be neglected by those appointed to visit them, my visits are much appreciated. I have made it a point to obtain such articles as are taken from prisoners when arrested and deposit them with the Warden, to be returned upon their discharge. I procure tickets and take to the cars those from distant counties. Many of such prisoners are entire strangers, sometimes unable to

speaking the English language, and without this friendly assistance would wander about, and perhaps fall into trouble before they arrived home, if indeed they reached there at all.

For instance, a Hungarian from Luzerne county could not speak a word of English, and neither the warden, overseers nor myself could tell where he wanted to go. He uttered what sounded like Wilkesbarre. It would have been cruel to have turned him out in the street alone. I took him to the depot, procured an interpreter, found he wanted to go to Hazleton, and then put him in charge of the conductor so ticketed.

Here is a case proving the advantages of the separate system. As I went to the Penitentiary at 7 A. M., I saw an ex-convict who had been released some time before, waiting for some one. There were five to go out. I kept the man I had in charge back and watched the others. The man he wanted was one of the five, but he did not discover him, but followed us, and when we went to a restaurant waited outside; by my watching this ex-convict so closely he went off. By a circuitous route I went to the depot, but there the same man appeared. He accosted me to know if a certain man had gone out; and sure enough, he was one of the very men I had sent off and who could not be identified by this man lying in wait for him, to lead him into trouble.

A man had been in prison two years for larceny as bailee, when he was in needy circumstances and had a sick wife. Going to church the day after his release, he was told by an officer who knew him, that his wife had been sent to the House of Correction for six months for "street walking." He came to me in great distress. He had expected to have his wife and child with him, both of whom he loved, and implored me to get her out. The magistrate could not do it; but upon a full representation of the case, the managers discharged the woman to me. The man agreed to take her to Washington, where he had the promise of a situation as bricklayer. I saw that he bought his tickets, helping him with friends to do so, and then went with him to the House of Correction, where I had an interview with his wife apart from him; and on her promise to be true and faithful, I had her released, and saw the reunited family happy.

A discharged prisoner, who could not find his mother, and had not seen her for six years, and I could find no record of her in the Directory, was going to his former boarding-house. In a few days he came to me, saying his friend had left the city, and he was alone, had no money, and wanted me to start him in some business. I did so; it was selling scissors. By this means, two days afterwards, he found his mother, who had supposed him lost. He is evidently doing well.

I took a discharged prisoner, deep in consumption, to the depot for Baltimore, where he had two brothers living. He had \$130.00, which he had made in prison. Had I not taken him in charge, he doubtless would have lost it, as a companion sentenced with him for the same charge, and who went out at the same time, was waiting on the opposite side of the street, shook hands with him, and evidently wanted to drag the suffering consumptive into ruin, and thus obtain his money.

On New Year's Day, and for several succeeding days, I distributed to each man in the Penitentiary the fifth annual letter to prisoners, by a committee of the Prison Society, a calendar with mottoes, the Moral Almanac and the Illustrated Christian Family Almanac. This gave me a special opportunity to remind them of the injunction to do well and the promise to those who obey.

On Christmas Day I distributed a printed letter called a "Christmas Letter for You." All were highly prized.

I sent copies of the Prison Society's letter for distribution to the inmates of the Philadelphia County Prison, Bucks County Prison, Chester County Prison and to the House of Correction. The matrons distributed them to the female prisoners.

VISITING COMMITTEE ON THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

From reports received from the Block Committees appointed to visit this institution, it appears that the members have reported 651 visits made during the year and 11,720 visits made to prisoners either in their cells or at the cell doors. This is a very gratifying increase from the report of last year. The lady visitors on the committee have also been assiduous in their visits to the female convicts, accomplishing, as we trust, much good.

I desire again to express my thankfulness to the Warden and the overseers for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated, and which has rendered my task a much more pleasant one. The Warden, Michael J. Cassidy, has given me much valuable assistance, and appreciates the work done by the Society in aiding prisoners with clothing and railroad tickets to take them to their distant homes. While the Warden feels that the discipline of the institution must be maintained, yet he accomplishes it by kindness rather than by severity, no corporeal punishments being permitted; the punishment of offenders being deprivation of work, stoppage of reading matter, diet of bread and water, etc.; but he is ever ready to show mercy and forgiveness when the convict feels a genuine sorrow for his violation of the rules of the institution.

He endeavors to perform the high duties entrusted to him with firmness, moderation and discretion. The same may be said of the physician and all other officers connected with the institution.

COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee of the County Prison, report 277 visits to that institution, more than double the number reported last year. No regular record is kept of the number of visits made to the male prisoners, but Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, Mrs. P. W. Lawrence and Mary S. Whelen report 1556 visits to the female prisoners. They have all been faithful in their attendance.

From Mrs. F. P. Nicholson's reports are taken a few interesting cases:

"In April I had a call from a young woman with her babe—the baby was born in prison—and was a month old when she was released, she was sent to the almshouse, was there some weeks, and when released from there, came to me in her distress. She had neither home nor money, she was sick and looked too weak to carry the pinched faced little baby. I gave her some breakfast and money for lodging till she could get a situation. I wrote to Mrs. Wilson of the Children's Aid Society to get a home for the poor girl and little baby. The

girl took it herself and I heard nothing from her for five months when I was called down stairs to see a pretty and genteel-looking woman with a lovely baby, both the picture of health. Her story was, 'When she was at the office a Quaker lady came in, who after due consideration took them to the country to her own home.' The young woman said, 'I have received \$1.50 per week, clothing for myself and baby, and no mother could have been kinder to me. I only came to town to let you see how well we have done.'

"So many young and pretty girls have been in prison for the first time, most of them feel their shame and degradation deeply.

"There is the case of the wife of a well-known citizen who has been here. When I first met her twelve years ago it was at the "Home for Inebriate Women" in care of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union;" but, although she signed the pledge more than once, only to break it, in a prison cell on her knees, asking God to help her, she signed it for me again. She is respectably connected, is educated, and had a luxurious home in her girlhood. We trust this poor deluded woman may have God-given strength to go from this prison, a sober Christian wife and mother."

WILMER W. WALTER'S REPORT.

W. W. Walter has been earnest and zealous in attending to the many cases of hardship and injustice demanding attention among the untried prisoners at the County Prison. There are instances in which he has shown conclusively that the persons committed for trial have been entirely innocent, and he has succeeded in obtaining from the proper authorities their discharge. The committee fully appreciate the importance of the service he is accomplishing and the great good he is doing, and they desire his encouragement. The cases he presents to the Acting Committee monthly are very numerous. We can find room for a few :

A case of injustice was that of a woman who rented a house from an agent who gave her the keys. She moved a portion of the furniture into the house, also her four small children;

the husband was a salesman and away from home. While the woman had gone after the rest of her furniture, the agent appeared, captured the key and locked the house with the children in it, got a warrant and had the woman arrested and sent to prison, assigning as a reason that they had not signed the lease. The Agent found the husband who had no knowledge of his wife's whereabouts. He secured bail and had his wife released. Mr. J. J. Camp, the agent of the Board of Inspectors secured him a lawyer and he will sue the agent for damages.

A colored man with a large family of children was arrested and sent to prison for simply plucking a flower from a garden on his way to work. It was with much difficulty that the magistrate was persuaded to release him, but was finally induced to do so, as the man had work and the family needed his support.

A married couple came from Maryland, and somehow got separated. She was without money and wandered about until taken up by an officer and was sent to prison. Your Agent visited her, got her history, wrote to her people, received an answer that they were too poor to send money to bring her home. Your Agent procured her discharge, took her to the depot, bought her ticket, gave her some money and restored her to her home.

Two sailors arrived on a vessel from England, they encountered a number of drunken men who hailed them and insisted upon their treating. They replied that they did not drink, whereupon one of the drunken men struck one of the sailors a blow which he did not return, but with his companion walked down the street followed by the others. The sailors called an officer to protect them, who arrested all parties on a charge of fighting. Upon representing the case to the magistrate, your Agent obtained their discharge.

A young man, the main support of a family of nine, the father having had his shoulder blade broken, was punished for following his employer's orders. He was driving a cart, for a contractor, who ordered him to dump his dirt on a lot near by.

He was arrested in the act and sent to prison, instead of the contractor, who was really the guilty party. The magistrate thought it a court case; but, upon representing the circumstances of the family, had his sympathies enlisted and the boy was discharged, instead of his having to remain three or four weeks in prison.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, and appointed to visit the above prison, continues his visits there with great regularity and reports twenty-seven visits, and has made 868 visits to prisoners, mostly in their cells. These visits are well received and must be productive of much good.

POLICE MATRONS.

The Committee of the Prison Society, consisting of Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, Mrs. Harriet W. Paist and Dr. Emily I. Ingram, have been faithful in attending to this important part of the Society's work, visiting every station where a matron is employed, and noticing the good work which is being done. There are now, as last year, six police matrons, and it is believed the day is not far distant when every station house in the city will have a police matron.

Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Committee, reports, for nine months of the year, that there were 2213 women arrested and taken to station houses where there are police matrons; 1463 of these being intoxicated; 320 children were taken to these stations; the reports only covering six months.

Among the interesting cases, showing the value of having women in charge, both for police purposes and humanity, the following are mentioned:

A lady fell in a fit, she was near the station house and carried in. The matron took care of her until her husband was sent for. He is a well-known business man, and the wife, a Christian lady. She had been out shopping, with several hundred dollars in her pocket-book; this the matron took charge of, with diamond rings, etc., until the husband came, when she delivered them to him.

A lady, aged eighty-five, had wandered from her home. The matron kept her, putting her in her own bed. At 12 o'clock at night, a nephew came for her; stated she was the mother of the late Gen. Baxter, of the Zouaves. The matron said the old lady was sleeping sweetly as a child, and would not disturb her then, but took her home in the morning; said she felt that she had been "entertaining an angel unawares."

A young girl, from Phillipsburg, was brought in sick; she remained all night. The next day she was furnished transportation to her home, and word was received of her safe arrival.

A girl of sixteen lost her way and was brought to the station house, by a gentleman who found her in the street crying. She had left home on account of the wickedness of her father. The matron had her three days, when the Society to Protect Children took the case in hand.

A respectable woman (a professor's wife) was arrested; she was lecturing a pawnbroker for taking too much interest from poor people. She was cared for until her husband and a friend had her released and the broker arrested.

A young wife, from Reading, with a little girl, was deserted by her husband, when the matron kept her a day and night; a ticket was procured for her and she was sent to her home.

A woman, very drunk, was found on the street at night with three children, one a baby, the other two crying for food, and she whipping them for crying. The matron gave them food and shelter, and the next day the Society to Protect Children took them in charge.

The Committee report being especially pleased with Tenth and Buttonwood Street Station. The matron tells of a sick woman who was brought in with epileptic fits, not a drinking woman. She was placed at first in a cell and the doctor sent for; but, as night came on and she was still very sick, the matron asked permission to take her to her room, which was granted. The woman grew worse and she had to send for the doctor again, who, noting the comfortable room, with a kind matron in charge, said, "I am glad of this! It is as it should be. Let women attend women." The matron thinks it insures

more attention to the sick, than when they are found in dark cells.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A few visits have been made to this institution during the past year. Mrs. F. P. Nicholson reports having had meetings with the women in the sewing-room; visited the Female Hospital and talked at the bedside of each sick one, giving them reading matter. In the male department of hospital she spoke in behalf of temperance and received evidences of appreciation.

COUNTY PRISONS OF THE STATE.

From reports received from our members who have visited these institutions, come very discouraging accounts of some of them. A few are represented as hot beds of vice—men, women and children being indiscriminately placed together—playing cards and idling their time.

A bill is before the Legislature to place our county jails under the management of a Board of Inspectors, which, we believe, will correct these evils. I have corresponded with the members of the Legislature on this subject.

UNJUST COMMITMENTS TO PENITENTIARY.

During the past year fifteen persons were sentenced in one day to the penitentiary, from one of our counties for thirteen months, who were guilty of no crime, unless being poor and found on the highway hunting work, be a crime. They were not criminals; only one in the party had ever before been the inmate of a prison; but, during the memorable blizzard they went to an old, unoccupied limekiln and made a fire, to keep themselves warm. Some had remained there two or three days, others half a day, and, in more than one instance, only an hour or two, when they were arrested, tried and convicted as *tramps*. They will go out with the brand of a convict upon them. It may be it is the law, but it is not justice, and efforts ought to be made to amend or repeal such a law. The jail in this county was full, and it was an easy way to get rid of these poor, harmless men for a year.

Instances of hardship come to my notice :

A man was sentenced to five years and ten months for the larceny of two-and-a-half bushels of corn, one of the strongest points brought against him being that he had served a term of fifteen months in the penitentiary, about two years before. I investigated the case and was fully satisfied that he was not guilty. The man is weak-minded and there should be some different treatment.

Another case was that of a boy sentenced to two years for the alleged larceny of one dollar—this being his first offense.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE ACTING COMMITTEE.

Second Month Meeting.—Communication from William Ingram, offering to deed a lot to the Society for the purpose of burying, in special cases, the bodies of unclaimed convicts from the Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia County Prison. The consent of the Board of Distribution of the Anatomical Society first to be obtained for such disposition of bodies.

Committee appointed to prevent the publishing of the names of prisoners in the papers at the time of their discharge.

Third Month.—Notice of an article from the *Philadelphia Times*, purporting to be an account of the release of a man from the penitentiary the day before the article appeared, giving his name and a history of his crime, with statements of his imprisonment, and such statement being known to be false from beginning to end, no such person ever having been in the penitentiary, and no such crime had been committed at the time and place mentioned; the Committee on the Journal were requested to report what, in their opinion, should be done to refute such libels.

It was determined that the best course in such cases is to say nothing, by way of giving greater prominence to such sensational articles, trusting to the judgment of an enlightened community to understand that they *are* merely sensational.

Fourth Month.—Committee, consisting of the officers, Caleb J. Milne, Alfred H. Love and John J. Lytle, memorialized the Congress of the United States against the passage of a bill,

now before it, "To protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed, from the injurious effects of convict labor, by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured by convict labor, to the State in which they are produced."

The memorial is on page 63.

Fifth Month.—Resolution that credentials be issued to such members as wish to attend as delegates to the National Prison Congress, at Boston, on the 14th of Seventh month next. A full report was submitted by us; the National Prison Association has published it, and we merely insert in the Journal a brief report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION, HELD IN BOSTON, JULY 14-19, 1888.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society was represented by Caleb J. Milne, President; Alfred H. Love, Henry M. Laing and Anna T. Laing, Jabez Wood, William Scattergood, Mahlon K. Paist, Harriet W. Paist, Mrs. F. P. Nicholson.

The attendance was large, the interest intense, the papers read, the addresses delivered and the remarks made were all very valuable.

Delegates were present from all parts of the country.

The Hall of Representatives in the State House was opened for the use of the Congress and the Legislature made a special appropriation to defray the expense of the meeting.

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the Association, presided and made some excellent remarks.

Visits were made to the penal institutions near Boston and included one to the Woman's Reformatory under the charge of Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, at Sherborn.

There was universal attention shown and a general approval of the management of these institutions elicited from the delegates.

There was a desire for more discussion and for brief addresses on all the subjects engaging the attention of the Congress.

It adjourned to meet in Nashville, Tenn., October, 1889.

Credentials were issued to those who desired to attend as delegates, the National Convention of Charities and Corrections, to be held in Buffalo, from the 5th to the 11th of Seventh month.

Sixth Month.—Resolved that the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society recognize in the rulings and decisions of Judge Gordon, and those associated Judges who have co-operated with him, as well as in the sentences imposed in his official capacity, a firmness of moral courage, and a determination to sustain the right, with a corresponding dispensation of justice towards those who venture to disregard and defy salutary laws, which receives our warm and grateful appreciation and claim our hearty and earnest support.

A committee of three was appointed to present this resolution to Judge Gordon. This was attended to, and the Judge returned his thanks.

Attention having been called to the overcrowding of the prison vans, a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration, to call upon Director Stokley and ascertain whether a remedy for the evil cannot be brought about.

Ninth Month.—This committee reported in the Ninth month that they had given attention to the subject; had seen Director Stokley and felt satisfied that the same state of things did not exist as formerly; that they were rarely overcrowded.

The generous offer was made by President Milne, to contribute a sum of any amount, up to twenty thousand dollars, for the use of the Society, provided it would raise an equal amount within twelve months.

Mrs. H. W. Paist's paper, called "A Glimpse of Prison Life Across the Border," was presented and appears in the Journal.

Tenth Month.—A committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation for the relief of discharged prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary.

Twelfth Month.—Resolved that the annual letter, addressed to prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison and other contiguous county prisons and the House of

Correction, be prepared by the Editorial Board—3500 copies. The Secretary to take charge of the distribution.

First Month.—Jabez Wood, Chairman of Committee on the Relief and Employment of Discharged Convicts, reported that a house, No. 3018 Market street, had been leased for one year, at \$25 per month. In consequence of repairs to be put on the house, the first three months was to be without rent.

Michael Dunn had been engaged to take charge—the place to be called the Industrial Home.

The following statement is made by him:

GIVE PRISONERS SOMETHING TO DO.

They must be given work to occupy their minds or suffer.—

Opinion of Michael Dunn, who is in charge of Philadelphia's Home of Industry for Deserving Discharged Prisoners.

In a recent issue of one of our daily papers I see an article headed "Man's Inhumanity to Man," giving a description of the deplorable state of the prisoners in Sing Sing Prison since the abolishment of the labor system there. Until my conversion and reformation eleven years ago, forty-six years of my life had been spent in criminal existence and thirty-five of them in the different prisons of the world—from Van Diemen's Land to Moyamensing.

During all these years of prison life it never fell to my lot but once, to be in a prison where there was no work, and that was in Sing Sing Prison, in 1866, when, the contractor having died, the work was shut down for eleven months. It causes a shudder to run over me now, when I think of that time spent there in idleness, and the torture which I underwent. Those who advocated the doing away of prison labor, saying "the convict would gladly welcome idleness," were mistaken, and could they but have experienced this most terrible punishment their opinions would soon change. To dwell for day after day and week after week, months, and perhaps years, in a solitude like that of the dead—not a word to be spoken; not a sound to be heard; a silence like that of the grave, from morn until night—unless it be broken by some poor inmate whose wild,

heartrending cry shows that his or her reason had been dethroned by this most inhuman treatment; the food to lose its taste, the muscles their strength, for lack of exercise; it is a strong man in mind and body who can serve a sentence of any length and come forth anything but a total wreck physically, and, in many cases, morally.

Governor Beaver in his last message says: "What can be more unhealthy, morally, than for a man to have his thoughts turned in on himself?" This may well be said of those imprisoned without work. Of seventeen men now under my charge at the Home of Industry, when asked their preference, work or idleness, in every case they advocated work as their choice.

Plenty of work could be found which would give these men employment, which would not injure the manufacturing interests. Different prisons could furnish the labor at a small cost to the Government.

In English prisons certain kinds of government work is done by convicts.

Public roads could be built and constructed, and plenty of work could be found which would not injure the mechanic or laborer and which would keep these men healthy and strong, and not cause them to become burdens to the taxpayers, in insane asylums, poor houses and hospitals. It is true, as it has been said, "these men are the wards of the State and the State and citizens are responsible for their condition," and humanity demands something should be done to change the deplorable state which they are now in.

NEW YEAR'S LETTER TO PRISONERS.

Assured of the value of preparing for, and sending letters to, prisoners directly intended for them, we issued the fifth annual message and sent it to over 3500 prisoners. We find these communications are welcomed by the recipients and generally well preserved. The letter is printed on a beautiful card with appropriate illustrations and a clear calendar, and was given to the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Prison, the House of Correction and similar institutions in neighboring counties.

FRIENDS : This is a direct communication to each one of you, prepared especially for you and sent with affectionate sympathy and a sincere desire for your highest welfare. In 1885 this Society gave you its first circular letter of greeting, hope and counsel on the first of the year, to awaken thoughts for a better life and to show you that you are not forgotten when other homes resound with wishes for

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

We find we have inaugurated a yearly custom which has proved not only new, but an excellent one for all similar institutions. We ask you to read these few words, ponder well all we say; but, most of all, look into your own hearts and try to comprehend all we would like to communicate, and then, as occasion offers, reply to us, and give us the benefit of your best thoughts. Remember we are your visitors and friends, and while we hate crime we believe it can be overcome and prevented, and we plead with you to help us.

For 102 years this Society has performed its work without the cessation of a single day, "without money and without price." It is all a mission of love. Our situations may be different, our opportunities may vary, but we are all children of one all-loving Father—you and we—and alike interested in the welfare of humanity. We all have hopes and aspirations. We would encourage you to faithfulness in your positions in life. Remember the promise, if "faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." You can encourage us, for while it is an injunction from high authority "to do good and to communicate," and while we would commune with you by this means, as we cannot on this day see you all, we would assure you that when you do well, you in turn do us good.

There is a philosophy to be practiced in prison life to make the time short and profitable. Have your little homes just as clean and as attractive as possible, while you occupy them; be respectful to those in power and conform to the rules of the institution, perform your duties with a willing heart, meet the circumstances with a brave spirit, and for a life of future uprightness be prepared with the strongest will. We are assured you will not be left without the strength we all need—we as well as you. Remember "the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear."

We add our accustomed calendar, and, as you mark off day after day and find yourselves approaching the happy time of discharge, do try and be prepared for a liberty that will be a liberty to do right and to do good; then will your days be blessed.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feeling, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

JOHN H. LYTLE, *Secretary.*

CALEB J. MILNE, *President.*

Philadelphia, January 1, 1889.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCHMIDT, OF CALIFORNIA.

It will be remembered that in the Prison Journal of this Society, January, 1888, especial reference was made to the prisoner at Folsom, Cal., named William Schmidt and the treatment recommended by nearly fifty wardens and superintendents of prisons.

To this we differed materially, and expressed our dissent and explained our remedy and treatment, and it has been very gratifying and encouraging to receive a number of letters from prominent penologists approving of our recommendations, and we find they have been adopted with success.

The letter which we published from Mr. Charles Aull, the present warden of the Folsom State Prison, California, dated April 1, 1888, told us he was about to try his plan, which agreed in a great measure with ours.

It is with pleasure we publish his recent letter, which proves the value of the course recommended. At the same time we present the opinion of the former warden, Mr. John McComb, who predicts trouble, and that the present treatment will not be successful. It is very true Warden McComb had great provocation, and we can understand his feelings; still we do not yield an inch; we do not doubt or fear. If Mr. Aull will persevere with his excellent spirit he will conquer.

We understand the Legislature of California will investigate the cruel treatment that has been given Schmidt, and the case has excited very general interest throughout the civilized world. We believe the publication we gave this matter has proven of great value in prison discipline, and now in following it out and giving this correspondence, we hope to do still more good. Our letters of reply we do not publish, but they are in the same strain as our first opinion, and we aim now to encourage Schmidt and to build upon the best part of his nature, to interest him by correspondence and by appreciating his efforts to lead a correct life and develop his true manhood.

From a State Senator in California we received the following letter:

SENATE CHAMBER, Twenty-Eighth Session.

Sacramento, February 28, 1889.

I learn from Warden Aull, of the Folsom State Prison, California, that you as an experienced prison official, have taken great interest in the case of Convict Schmidt, so long under severe punishment at the said Folsom Prison, under the management of General John McComb, and that a report is extant embodying your views as to the proper course of treatment of said Schmidt. I was a Prison Director of this State in 1887, and was instrumental in bringing the case of Schmidt and other prisoners confined in dungeons from 3 to 28 months to the attention of the public.

I never believed in McComb's methods as applied to said prisoners; my position has been more than vindicated by Warden Aull, who turned them out and put them to work, and who has had no trouble with them since. As to Schmidt himself, he is an excellent mechanic, and is to-day, I am assured, earning more for the State than any other convict in either prison. I would be very much interested to know your views regarding the Schmidt case as you understand it from previous representations, and therefore would be more than gratified to receive a copy of the report in which the case is made a subject of discussion. If I can in any way reciprocate the favor I shall be pleased to do so.

P. S.—McComb's management is now undergoing investigation by the Legislature.

OFFICE OF WARDEN, STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA.

State Prison, Sacramento Co., Cal., March 1, 1889.

ALFRED H. LOVE, ESQ., 219 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:—Noting your favor of the 22d ult., I would say, that I received the copy of the Journal for 1888, and read with interest your comments upon the government of convicts.

My experience is, that you seldom find two human beings so constituted that like treatment will produce like results. It is a fact well known to every school teacher or parent, that some children can be controlled by harsh means, and that the same treatment in others arouses the most obstinate resistance. Is there anyone who would claim under such circumstances, punishment should be continued until every vestige of self-respect was broken down and nothing was left of the child but the animal instinct? Would it not be better to study carefully the physical, moral and mental conditions, and having first made a correct diagnosis of the disease [for disobedience and crime is a disease, although admitted to be hereditary] then intelligently apply the proper remedy? Whenever a child feels that it has been treated unjustly, whether it is true or not, you have made the beginning of a bad man or woman, and yet, again, if a child is punished for a wilful disobedience, the angry resentment seldom lasts beyond the cessation of punishment. The difficulty lies in gauging

the mental calibre of the childless; for while some would readily perceive that they were in error and their punishment was just, and would avoid like mistakes in the future, others would fail to see themselves in fault, and punishment would be received as gross injustice. What is true of children, is equally true of convicts, for it is but human nature after all, and we are but grown-up children. If, as is conceded, the criminal is caused by lack of proper mental and moral culture in youth, how much more necessary it becomes for the prison officer to exercise proper discrimination in the treatment of those chronic, mental and moral patients confined to his care. From the above, I deduce that an unyielding iron-clad set of rules for the government and discipline of convicts is not a success. I believe that the warden of a prison should know personally with whom he has to deal, and as nearly every case presents a different aspect, he must of necessity exercise his ingenuity in meeting the emergency as it may arise.

His management must be firm, decided, but kindly. There must be no compromise for the purpose of tiding over a difficulty. Equal and exact justice must be meted out to all. But the greatest care should be taken that the convicts understand and feel that it is equal and that it is just. It is not sufficient that the warden and the directors know that it is just. The convict must know that also, else you have done more harm than good. The convict must necessarily look upon the warden as his friend. He knows that the law makes it the duty of the warden to safely keep him and to see that he performs a proper amount of work each day. Aside from this the warden must provide him with proper food and clothing, see that he is cared for in sickness, settle all difficulties when they arise, and in a word protect him from all trouble within or without. From the very nature of things, the warden and convict are thrown into the closest relations. If the warden can inculcate in the mind of the convict a feeling of confidence and respect, then the first long stride has been made towards moulding the convict into a better man. He obeys the rules at first from necessity. He finds it betters his condition in prison. If he gets into trouble he obtains a patient hearing of his grievances, and he feels that the judgment is founded in a spirit of justice, fairness and kindness. In the outside world he has probably been an Ishmaelite "his hand against every one and every one's hand against him." In prison, completely in the power of the law, he should not only find justice but charity. For the first time in his life he is made to see, if not to feel, the difference between organized society governed by just laws and unbridled licentiousness and crime. I confess that some of the above is ideal to some extent, but there is enough to cause serious reflection amongst those into whose care many thousands of human beings are committed, not only as a punishment for violated law, but in the hope that they may be returned into society better men and useful citizens.

In regard to the convict Schmidt, and referring to my letter of April 1, 1888: I took him out of confinement on that day and put him at work: First inside the prison laying stone. He did well from the beginning. About the 1st of May, we began work on a large masonry dam and canal on the American River, outside the walls. We worked 300 convicts all last summer. Schmidt was placed on the work the middle of May, and has not lost a day since. He has been obedient, tractable, respectful, and in every way a first-class prisoner. The engineer in charge of the work says that he has never seen a man perform so much work daily as Schmidt, in prison or out. Before releasing him from confinement, I had him brought to my office, and I talked to him alone for some time. I repeated to him the many violations of the prison rules he was charged with, all of which he acknowledged. I found that he had abandoned all hope of ever attaining freedom. After getting all the details of his past life, I said to him, that undoubtedly he had been a very bad and unruly prisoner, and that he had been severely punished, and I believed properly punished. That the Board of Directors and Public Opinion had sustained the prison authorities in their action, but that now the conditions were changed, and I intended to give him a fair trial. That if he did well he should be credited with it in due course of time. I also reminded him that his case was a celebrated one and that there would be many obstacles in the way to lead him into trouble. Other convicts would seek to draw him into difficulties and would report him from time to time, in order to gain favor with the officers. In a word I warned him fully of all the difficulties he would encounter, and assured him that I would give the matter my personal attention, and if he was not in fault I would protect him, and if he was in fault he could not expect me to interfere again in his behalf. Before I finished talking to him he was visibly affected and tears came into his eyes.

In giving him the freedom of the prison, I was well aware of the responsibility I was assuming. His case had become a national one. If any serious consequences had resulted my reputation as a prison officer would have been ruined forever. The popular idea was that he was a human hyena, and would kill, murder and destroy anybody he came in contact with. The result has proved the fallacy of such a theory. I have seen no cause to regret my action, and do not think I will in the future.

I will be pleased to receive your Journal for 1889, and will remit any charges for same.

Thanking you for the kindly interest you have taken in this matter, as well as your commendation of my actions.

I am sincerely yours,

CHARLES AULL,
Warden State Prison at Folsom.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.

San Quentin, Marin Co., Cal., March 9, 1889.

ALFRED H. LOVE, ESQ., 219 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of February, also the copy of the Prison Journal, you kindly sent me. I enclose you herewith an article published about the time convict Schmidt attracted some attention by his attempt to take my life. Your opinion on the manner of treating incorrigibles, I have read with interest. In common, with over fifty other wardens and superintendents in the United States, I do not agree with you. It is only natural, of course, that Schmidt should act differently with another warden, particularly as one object can easily be discovered—to lull the suspicions of the new officer until other plans for escape can be formed or other attempts to murder be carried into execution. Schmidt said in the Court in Illinois, that he would not serve the sentence imposed upon him, and he did not; neither will he serve the sentence imposed by the Court in California. Before the expiration of his sentence, Schmidt will again attract public attention either in an attempt to escape from prison or in the murder of one of his keepers. It is very easy to try the kind treatment experiment with a stubborn criminal who has reached the end of the rope, because if it should become necessary to kill the desperado in a conflict, there is his desperate character to justify the act; while, if the cunning convict appears to yield to kindness, then it is natural that a favorable verdict can be asked for. If the ruffian who has already stabbed two fellow prisoners, has savagely stabbed one of his keepers, has coolly talked of killing another keeper, and has made a murderous assault on the warden; if this blood-thirsty scoundrel should fatally stab a human being while being kindly treated, is there no blame to be attached to anybody who has made it possible to commit this crime? Is there to be no twinge of conscience for venturing upon a rash experiment? This can easily happen, or there can be a sacrifice of life in another way. Hiram Vickery, one of the incorrigible prisoners, who was afterwards treated as reconstructed and set at work with the other prisoners engaged in building a dam in the river near the Folsom Prison, deliberately climbed up the steep, high hill on the opposite side of the river, and did not stop until he had reached the top, when he fell, mortally wounded by a bullet from a rifle.

Of course those in authority "didn't think he would do such a fool-hardy thing," but the dead body is the result of mistaken leniency. Vickery had refused to submit to the authorities at San Quentin during a former imprisonment, though he was offered his release from solitary confinement on condition that he would promise not to do any harm to his keepers, he persisted in his threat to take the life of the captain of the yard, and remained sequestered for sixteen months.

Trusting the enclosed clipping will supply the information you desire,

Very respectfully, JOHN McCOMB, *Warden.*

PRISON SUNDAY.

It has long been regarded as an important aid in prison reform to have the churches interested.

The National Prison Association arranged a movement for this purpose and with success. They

Resolved, That the practice of observing one Sunday in each year as Prison Sunday by the churches, which has been adopted in some States, is approved and recommended for adoption in every State in the Union, and that *the third Sunday in October* is hereby designated as a suitable day for that purpose.

Much credit is due to Mr. F. H. Hines, Springfield, Ill., for this work and indeed for many reforms, and for the general intelligence diffused through the *International Record*, and as Secretary of the National Prison Association and Secretary of the Illinois Board of Public Charities. The President of this Association, Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, says :

Prison reform, as now understood in the world, is the outgrowth of Christianity, as certainly as the oak is the outgrowth of an acorn ; and all future growth and progress must be rooted in the teachings of the Divine Nazarene.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society sent this resolution with their recommendations to the clergy of Pennsylvania. The following discourse is one of the results. This was delivered at Christ Church, Third street, Phila., by Rev. Henry S. Clubb :

" Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them ; *and* them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body."—Hebrews xiii, 3.

To-day is set apart by the Prison Society of Pennsylvania as Prison Sunday, in compliance with the resolution of the National Prison Association.

NECESSITY FOR SPECIAL SOCIETIES.

It sometimes seems strange that with our large number of churches it should be necessary to organize special societies to apply the religious spirit to the management and control of prisoners ; but churches are so much engaged in denominational work that they have but little time for this religious duty, and an unsectarian society is really the best instrumentality for effecting this beneficent purpose, and should receive the hearty support of all. There is no necessity to show that it is a Christian duty to remember those who are in bonds, as the heart of every Christian is moved to pity in contemplation of the compulsory confinement within the dreary walls of a prison of so many of our fellow-creatures. We

know it is common to regard prisoners with some degree of abhorrence, and to say, when a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, "Served him right. Why did he commit the crime?" But the Christian spirit leads us to consider whether something cannot be done to mitigate the sufferings of these unfortunates, and also something by which the number of criminals may be diminished.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

The United States Census of 1880 shows that there were June 1, of that year,

Prisoners in penitentiaries, etc.,	58,609
Juvenile delinquents in reformatories,	11,468
Total,	70,077

The largest ratio of prisoners to population is found among the colored inhabitants.

The ratio of the foreign-born is nearly double that for the native population. Perhaps it is due in a measure to the strictness of State laws where colored people are numerous, rather than to the special criminality of the race.

AGE OF PRISONERS.

The average age of prisoners is little over 29½ years. Crime is most prevalent in persons under 40 years of age. It is seldom persons of advanced years who have led respectable lives fall into crime. The great cause of crime, therefore, must be in the hereditary tendency to evil, unchecked by proper instruction and training.

FROM WHENCE DO THEY COME?

Of 12,681 prisoners of foreign birth, there were from

Ireland,	5309
Germany,	2071
England,	1453
British America,	1215
China,	526

and the others in smaller numbers from other nations. But the ratio of prisoners to foreign population would show the greatest number beginning with persons from the West Indies and decreasing in the following order: Spain, South America, China, Italy, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, France, England, British America, Russia, Germany, Poland, Wales, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia and Austria-Hungary.

ORGANIZED CRIMINAL CLASS.

The number of prisoners, however, bears only a small proportion probably to the number of criminals. It is not the prisoner that we are so much in danger from, as from the criminal-at-large. It seems there is a more or less well-organized criminal class, in the community, who make it a business

to carry on schemes of plunder. There is a constant army of thieves and other criminals in the field, and war is being continually carried on against property and life. Those who are in prison are those only who have been captured—prisoners of war, so to speak. Those who profit most by crime are the sharpers, who seldom are caught, but who direct operations and reap the largest pecuniary benefit from crime. They use the ignorant and vicious for their own purposes, and assume very little risk, personally, themselves. They are the capitalists in crime who invest money in criminal enterprises; purchase the proceeds of theft; furnish board and lodging to criminals; advance money to principals in promising schemes for making fortunes by fraud; hire lawyers and witnesses in defense of important members of the army, and, in some instances, pay men to go to prison as substitutes for those who are guilty. This may account for the strange confessions of crime sometimes made. The treatment of prisoners, therefore, form only a part of the great question of dealing with the criminal class.

INCREASE OF CONVICTS.

The increase of crime is shown by the census of the United States. The number of prisoners for every million of inhabitants were in

1850,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290
1860,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	607
1870,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	853
1880,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1169

This shows a most alarming increase of prisoners, and that the criminal army is finding many recruits in this country. The next census will probably show 1500 prisoners to each million of inhabitants. This indicates that increasing facilities for education have not diminished the tendency to crime, and that crime has increased in spite of all the efforts of churches and schools.

PECUNIARY INTEREST IN CRIME.

Like the other form of war, there is an immense pecuniary interest in this whole criminal business. In the manufacture of criminals the liquor traffic occupies a very prominent position and the money invested in it is enormous. It not only leads young people into vicious habits, but it causes poverty, which is made an excuse for crime, and thus the liquor business, not only directly causes crimes against the person, murder, assault and the like, but it produces a condition which renders its victims a burden to the community, either as criminals or paupers.

Then, the large detective agencies employ a vast number of persons who are busy in detecting crime throughout the country. Back of these is the large number of "criminal lawyers" who profit by crime; the courts and all the employés, including police and constables, and those who have charge of prisoners. To all these persons crime is

profitable. So that there is a large part of the community, not themselves criminals, but whose business interest is to maintain this system of war against person and property, law and order. They cannot, therefore, be expected to strive for the prevention of crime, and the Prison Society, therefore, becomes necessary to consider and suggest such legislation as will be likely to diminish criminality.

THE DIRECT WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society deals directly with the prisoner. While in the hands of the authorities in prison, men can be reached and labored with by the visitors and agents of prison societies; and, on being released from prison, if desirous of leading a better life, the Society supplies the prisoner with clothes and gives him a chance for employment. But just here is the critical time. It is very difficult for a discharged convict to obtain honest employment, as few are willing to trust him, and the probability of a return to a criminal life on meeting with his comrades in the army of criminals, is very great. Hence, a large number of discharged prisoners soon find their way back to the penitentiary.

THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION.

If the number of criminals continue to increase at its present ratio, this country may be compelled, in self-defense, to adopt some system of penal colonization, such as was adopted many years ago in England.

The result there, was to greatly reduce the number of criminals in the country; while the persons transported, being taken away from their associates in crime found it to their interest to commence a new life, and they thereby laid the foundation of one of the most important colonies of Great Britain. Many of the most prominent families of Australia are descendants from the transported convicts and have shown great improvement in character and condition. The new conditions in which men find themselves in a new country are favorable for this change, and there can be no doubt but transportation to a distant land is the most effective means of breaking up the criminal army in any country, as it removes from the scene of temptation those who are most likely to yield; while it results in preventing the generation succeeding, from becoming criminal. The labor of transported convicts does not compete with free labor as it is chiefly mining and local improvements, remote from home industries.

Criminals are reared by criminals. "Margaret, the mother of criminals," as shown by Dr. Elisha Harris, was actually the source of 200 convicts. In one generation there were twenty children, of whom seventeen lived to maturity. Nine served terms of imprisonment, aggregating fifty years, and all the others were frequent inmates of jails and almshouses. Of 623 descendants of this woman, 200 committed crimes and most of the others were idiots, drunkards, lunatics or paupers. The cost of the prosecutions of this woman's progeny to the counties was \$100,000,

besides the damage done to the community and the suffering and degradation caused to others. Had this woman been transported, the country would have avoided all this amount of criminal business. As it is now, there is nothing to prevent the rearing of criminals by criminals, and, consequently, the criminal class is constantly augmenting.

UNITING IN THE WORK.

The work of this Society is a great field for benevolent enterprise and effort, and we have a cordial invitation to members of this church to join the organization. Every principle of our faith enjoins that we take an interest in this work of reclaiming, reforming and emancipating the criminal classes.

APPLICATION.

Our text admonishes us to remember them who are in bonds, as bound with them. It refers not only to the prisoner, suffering perhaps the just penalty of his crime, but it refers to all who are in the bonds of the flesh or of sin in any of the forms by which sinful habits fasten themselves upon the sinner. No one in this life is entirely free. We are all in the bonds which our life of self-love imposes upon us. We are "bound with them."

Our sympathies are with our race. We are all children of the same loving Father, whatever may have been the particular influences that have varied our course in life. We are not all criminals in the eye of human law; but who can claim never to have violated the divine law? Being violators of law, we are in bondage to sin. The Jews suffered for every infringement of the law. They were made captives by the nations to whose wiles they succumbed. So it is with all men who violate any of God's laws; they become bound thereby.

Evil habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers; rivers run to seas.

And so we become bound with those who are in bonds, and whatever may have been their offense, and however dark their crimes, they are still our brethren, and we should remember them.

Then we should co-operate in every practical way with those societies that are seeking to alleviate the prisoner's suffering.

The Pennsylvania Society is over a century old. It once numbered Benjamin Franklin among its officers, and it has been instrumental during this long period, in relieving much suffering, and in leading into right paths many who had gone astray.

PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT.

One of the methods proposed by the Society, is to start small manufacturing concerns, especially to give employment to discharged prisoners until able to shift for themselves or to obtain employment elsewhere. In this they ask and desire contributions or membership subscriptions. In

this they should be well sustained. In New York a broom factory on this plan has sold \$24,000 worth of brooms and brushes since 1879, and 1311 men have been employed, of whom 1061 obtained other employment while at this "House of Industry."

RESTITUTION.

The principle of restitution is being agitated by prison societies, and may result in important changes in the criminal code. The idea is that the prisoner must by his labor, if he cannot in money, make good the damage he has done to those he has wronged. This would have a deterrent effect, and be a great improvement on the present system.

This is a Bible doctrine, for Zaccheus declared "if I have done wrong to any man I restore him four-fold;" and the Lord declared "this day is salvation come to this house," thus endorsing in the most emphatic manner the principle of restitution, which commends itself to every honest mind. How much better it would be instead of executing a murderer to compel him to maintain the family or dependants of his victim? If a man knew, before that he was liable to labor all his life, perhaps, to make restitution for his crime, he would be likely to think twice before committing it. Should the Prison Society succeed in securing such an improvement in our criminal code, it would be entitled to our lasting gratitude.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIETY.

The moral and spiritual influence which the Society through its agents and visiting committees exerts upon the prisoners is a very important feature of its work, and one in which it should have the actual sympathy of all religious denominations. The good it has accomplished can never be told, but like all labors of love and charity, it is its own exceeding great reward.

We are fortunate in having present to-day one who has devoted a large portion of his life to the work of this Society, and to whose labor it owes much of its present efficiency. We shall all be pleased to hear him at the close of the service.

After singing the hymn:

The broken heart of deepest wound,
The Lord in mercy heals;
Makes contrite sinners strong and sound,
And for the wretched feels,

an invitation was extended to Mr. Alfred H. Love, who, responding to the call, came forward and addressed the congregation, relating instances in his long experience of prison visitation, and of the good effect of the kind and humane treatment of what are termed "incurable" and "refractory"

prisoners, showing that kindness would accomplish what violent retaliatory measures failed to effect.

The service concluded with the benediction of peace.

PRISON SUNDAY IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

While in the Philadelphia County Prison, and, indeed, in most of our penal institutions, Sunday is religiously observed; a true "Prison Sunday" is found fifty-two times and oftener in the course of a year, in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Under the faithful management of the moral instructor, Rev. J. Y. Ashton, a novel, and, at the same time, a most excellent arrangement is made for liberal, unsectarian and practical religious service. Indeed, the instruction he gives to the instructors is worthy of praise. He molds the thought, and, knowing the needs and feelings of prisoners, adapts all to their conditions. And yet there is freedom—freedom of thought and expression, and, hence, great good is accomplished.

By the system of corridors, services may be conducted at one time in eight different sections; indeed, counting the cook room, in nine, and it may be by nine different denominations, with fifty to seventy-five singers distributed in these corridors, to assist.

It is well worth the attention of those who conduct such services in the prisons of our country.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ELSEWHERE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Not alone in the Eastern Penitentiary do we find acceptable religious services, but we are gratified to find them in all the penal institutions of Philadelphia, and they are non-sectarian. Credit must be given Eli M. Bruce and the choir of singers who regularly visit the County Prison and lead the prisoners in singing. These services are very impressive, especially in the woman's department.

At the House of Refuge and elsewhere the speaking is by members of various denominations, and, indeed, by those, perhaps, of no special sect, so they are filled with the essence of goodness.

AN HISTORICAL CHAPTER.

Our journal would not be complete without the following gleanings from the reports of those who have collected interesting items of the past, and while we can add a little here and there to the facts, we find for ourselves something well worth preserving. As we look at Arch street, Philadelphia, with its churches and elegant buildings from Broad to Fifteenth, and from Arch to the present Cuthbert street, we little think that here once stood the Arch Street Prison, as the most conspicuous building and which occupied the entire block.

It was a grim and cheerless building, enclosed by rough stone walls some thirty or forty feet high on Broad, Arch and Fifteenth streets. The buildings abutted on Cuthbert street on the south and extended, with the exception of the outside wall, the whole width of the lot. In the centre upon Arch street in a sort of a recess the main building of the prison was approached from the street. It was broad, built of brick, with basement rooms for the uses of kitchens and keepers, and the main door was reached by a pair of high, winding, white marble steps. There was a pediment at the top, with a circular or semi-circular window, and the front was crowned by a small cupola or belfry surmounted by a weather vane in the shape of a key. This building was constructed by virtue of an act of Assembly, passed in 1803. In 1809 a portion of it was occupied, but it was not finished until about 1812 or 1813. It was intended at first to be a prison for convicts. The purpose was changed subsequently by assigning the eastern portion to untried prisoners and the western end to insolvent debtors. The centre building was the division between the departments. Between the centre and the jail portion of the prison were yards for the use of prisoners, of quadrangular shape, bounded by Broad and Arch and Arch and Fifteenth streets.

BRITISH HOSTAGES—CHOLERA OF 1832.

During the war of 1812 the prison was used as quarters for the troops coming to Philadelphia. In 1814 Major DeVillette and twenty-two other British officers were confined here as

hostages for the safety of American prisoners in the hands of the English troops and threatened with execution by military authorities. The prison did not hold the majority of these officers very long. In a month eighteen of them managed to saw their way through the prison bars and escaped. A few were captured, but the larger part were not.

One of the most striking incidents of the prison history occurred during the cholera of 1832. The untried prisoners were mostly vagrants, disorderly persons, petty thieves and drunkards. There were 210 in the criminal side and twenty-one in the debtors' apartments. The first death by cholera occurred on the 30th of July. The disease advanced with such virulence that on Sunday, August 5, eighty inmates and four officers were down with the plague. News of the calamity spread throughout the city, and large numbers of persons repaired to the neighborhood. Before night on the 5th of August, seventy persons were dead in the prison. The remaining inmates were terribly excited. The cries, shrieks and groans of the dying, the frantic desperation and agony of others eager to escape, were appalling. The inspectors of the prison in this emergency took the responsibility of discharging all the criminal prisoners except about thirteen, who were taken under strong guard to the watch-house on Filbert street, below Broad. The debtors were released by bonds filed on their behalf by citizens and by moneys advanced to pay judgment against them. The released prisoners scattered in all directions. Some who were sick took to the neighboring woods and fields, and it is stated that one who had no money to pay the toll over Market street bridge fell dead at the feet of the gate-keeper whilst begging for free passage. By August 6, the prison was clear of everybody. It was afterwards cleaned and fumigated. The Arch Street Prison was abandoned about 1836 and the property sold.

Philadelphia has always been in favor of prisons but one story high. In some instances they have been more, but the best judgment pronounces in favor of the one story and an opportunity for the prisoners to go out into a little yard. This indeed is necessary as an adjunct to the separate system.

A GLIMPSE OF PRISON LIFE ACROSS THE BORDER.

BY H. W. PAIST, ONE OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AT TORONTO, CANADA.

While sojourning in the Provinces, I felt desirous of comparing the mode of treatment of prisoners there with that in the States. Annapolis Royal was the first place visited. Mr. Gates without a moment's hesitation admitted me to the jail, a small two-story structure, a portion being used as the residence of the warden and family, another part as the court-house, where the judge and council hold their sessions, and the third part was reserved for prisoners. There were four rooms 10x12; one of these was intended for debtors, for in the Provinces they can imprison for debt, no matter how small the amount. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated with two or four beds in them. Their diet is bread and water only, but they can, at times, vary it slightly, or their friends can take them provisions. That is the seat of justice in a county of 6000 inhabitants, and yet there was not a prisoner within its walls, and only twenty inmates in the poorhouse in another locality.

At Halifax the rooms were not so well lighted or ventilated; there were sixteen men and two women, four of these were debtors, their diet was bread and water for breakfast and supper, bread and soup for dinner—no tea or coffee allowed except when furnished by their friends.

At Digby, Nova Scotia, the cells were about the same size, only one inmate, sentenced for thirty days for an assault; diet bread and water only. This county has about 6000 inhabitants.

Fredericktown, New Brunswick, the cells were large and airy, there were four men and one woman, one of these being a debtor. The woman who admitted us and ushered us into the parlor was the female prisoner, not twenty years old, lady-like in manners, committed for six months for drunkenness, that having occurred frequently since she was eight years old, could not resist the temptation, was happy while in prison.

The prisoners here have only one suit of clothes, and are obliged to go to bed while this is being washed and dried.

St. John, New Brunswick, with a population of 30,000, there were in its prison twenty-seven men and fifteen women, one being a debtor. Their allowance was one-half loaf of bread, one-half quart of tea for breakfast and supper, one quart of soup and one-half loaf of bread for dinner, no change of diet and no change of clothes allowed them.

After inspecting the prison the warden introduced us to the Chief of Police, a very genial gentleman who entered into many details of his department that he had control of for twenty-five years. In his official capacity he has the authority to grant licenses. In 1870 there were 283 licensed taverns and fifteen wholesale dealers; there were 2700 arrested, 1900 for drunkenness, leaving 800 for other causes. In 1887, under the new law, which requires a license fee of \$500, the signers of the application to be real estate owners and residents of the ward, the number decreased to forty-five licensed taverns and twelve wholesale dealers. The arrests were 889, of whom 493 were for drunkenness.

We traveled for weeks in the Provinces without hearing an oath, for profanity there is believed to be not only wicked, but vulgar and debased. We saw but one person intoxicated, and he was hurried into his house early in the morning. Public opinion makes it a disgrace for a man to be seen drunk on the street. It is said a marked change has taken place in the last twenty years in regard to profanity, and that the young are growing up with purer speech than formerly. The absence of these debasing habits was a pleasant feature and a subject for congratulation. It was also worthy of note the confidence reposed in each other.

At the "Queen" in Fredericktown, the door to the ladies' entrance was left open all day, and no one to guard it; while in the hall were very handsome and expensive mats and bric-a-brac of every description, and yet nothing was disturbed. Why cannot this be done in the States? Why should this difference exist between the Provinces and the States with only an

imaginary line to separate them? There were only six or seven divorces in the whole of Canada last year, and no one found guilty of murder in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; while there is scarcely an issue of our daily press that does not contain accounts of divorces or murders. These comparisons do not speak very favorably for our republican form of government.

LETTER FROM MR. F. H. WINES.

SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,

Springfield, Ill., March 7, 1889.

MR. ALFRED H. LOVE, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR:—I returned Monday from a trip to the South, having been invited to address the Alabama Legislature on the prison question, which I did on the evening of Washington's birthday. A resolution, requesting me to address the Tennessee Legislature on the same subject, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The lease of the Tennessee Penitentiary expires next January, and the question of making a new lease is under consideration. The branch prisons have been visited by the Prison Committees of the House and Senate, and in each house there have been majority and minority reports. The feeling created by their introduction was the occasion of the Senate in laying the House resolution upon the table, which was taken at the instance of the friends of the lessees, who feared that I might make a damaging attack upon the system. I delivered an address, however, to a very small audience, on Tuesday evening, at Watkin's Hall.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE NEXT PRISON CONGRESS AT NASHVILLE.

The next day there was a meeting of leading citizens of Nashville, to make arrangements for the Prison Congress, next October. A large committee was appointed and every assurance given of all necessary co-operation. The Legislature, it is said, will grant us the use of the State House for our meetings. The Maxwell House will take us at reduced rates; namely, two dollars and a half a day for inside rooms, and three dollars a day for outside rooms. The newspapers will give us full reports, and the railroads will arrange for reduced fares. I was able to accomplish much more than I expected, in the way of interesting the people of Nashville and of Tennessee, in our work. It so happened that the Board of Prison Inspectors, consisting of the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, were requested by the Legislature, to visit the branch prisons and make a report upon them, and I was invited to accompany them; so that I not only had the opportunity to obtain a more

intimate knowledge of the practical operation of the lease system than I otherwise could have done, but I also made friends with these gentlemen, whose influence and support will be of the greatest service to us. The State Board of Health is very anxious for our success, and the Governor is very favorable to it. I am confident that we shall have a hearty reception and that the southern States will be well represented at Nashville. I spent eight days in Tennessee, and have come home in a very hopeful frame of mind. The southern conscience is becoming awakened to a sense of the evils of the lease system, and the necessity for prison reform; and I believe that the people of the South are making an honest and continuous effort to improve the organization and management of their prisons, in the face of difficulties far greater than any with which we, in the North, have to contend.

I am very truly yours,

FRED. H. WINES.

MEMORIAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY ON CONVICT LABOR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Pennsylvania Prison Society, now in the one hundred and second year of its existence, the oldest prison society in the world, respectfully appeals to you to defeat the Bill:

"To protect free labor, and the industries in which it is employed, from the injurious effects of convict labor, by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured by convict labor, to the State in which they are produced,"

for the following reasons:

First.—We believe such an Act would be unconstitutional, as under Art. IV., Sec. II.:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,"

And Art. X. of the Amendments to the Constitution:

"The powers not granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This Act would limit the sale of goods produced in one State to such State, and would prohibit the sale of goods, lawfully sold in one State, from being sold in other States.

The Federal compact secures equality and liberty in the transaction of business. Hence, if the sale of convict labor goods be allowed in one State, such sale must be allowed in all the sister States, except by some State action to the contrary.

Second.—"Convict labor" would not militate "against free labor and the industries in which it is employed," if it were employed and its product disposed of as in the State of Pennsylvania, viz., by employing it for reformatory purposes, the very best means of lessening convict labor and in that proportion protecting free labor, and by employing it upon hand-made work, which frequently commands more price than machine-made work, and by marking the articles produced by convict labor as such goods, and by selling them at their full market value, and not necessarily less than free labor goods, because of the place of their production.

By a resolution of Congress, approved August 2d, 1886, the appointment of a Commission of Labor was authorized, and Hon. Carroll D. Wright was appointed.

He reported that prison hand-made product, at least such portion as could not be absorbed by public institutions, would find its way to the general market, but not in such quantities nor of such character as to create competition in any injurious form. The inmates of prisons may be continuously and profitably employed at almost any kind of handicraft, unaided by power-machinery, without disturbing in any degree the workers, with or even without machinery, beyond the prison walls,

It provides the widest opportunity for the reformatory treatment of the criminal, and practically destroys his power for mischief in the market.

A conspicuous example of the successful application of such a system of labor is found in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in which convicts have been taught and have been employed at hand trades exclusively for over fifty years. Hence all considerations point to the public account system as embodying the true theory of penal administration, for the reason that this system intrusts every feature of management to the exclusive discretion of the State.

With such a plan in vogue throughout the United States, or in a majority of the States, there could be no complaint as to the effect of convict labor upon the rates of wages, or upon the sale of goods, either in piece or in quantity.

Third.—Because labor in prisons should be encouraged and not discouraged. The productions of convict labor being

the productions of labor once free, and may be free again, the knowledge of a trade and the acquisition of habits of industry are essential in preventing recommitments.

The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania show that out of 1125 prisoners now confined, only twenty-two ever had a trade before being imprisoned; that by its system of employment the prisoner becomes a partner in the results of the sale thereof, because of the premium offered for overwork; that under this discipline first-committed convicts reform in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. Hence, by appreciated and unrestricted industry, convicts may be restored to good citizenship and thus lessen the amount of convict labor goods, and as free labor has to pay for prisons and the cost of convicts, they who pay would be relieved of part of the debt by the reformation of the prisoner, and by the product of convict labor being sold judiciously in the widest and best markets.

Fourth.—The proposed Bill is unfair to the larger States. For instance, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and such States. The prisoners in these penitentiaries, which are crowded, come from smaller States, because persons with criminal intent are attracted to large cities and wealthy States, by the hope of plunder, etc.

The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary show two-fifths of the convicts are natives of other States or countries. This Bill would throw upon such States the whole product of convicts, confined in their jails, irrespective as to where these convicts came from, simply because they have been arrested, convicted and imprisoned in such States; and thus, while doing the United States a service, by restraining its rogues, would have to pay, as it were, a penalty by keeping their products within their own borders, rather than having, in case of need, the liberty of an open market throughout the United States.

For example, Delaware with no prisons, and Iowa with thirty-six jails reported empty; the criminals of such States are caught and imprisoned by adjoining or other States, and they, forsooth, because they restrain them and teach them trades, and prepare them to earn something, must also retain

the result of such industry and not offer it in Delaware or Iowa.

Free labor congregates often in large cities and States, and hence, if convict labor goods are to be confined to large cities and States, or within the States where produced, and it be an injury, that injury would fall heaviest upon the free labor that has to provide the means for paying penal expenses. Hence, if free labor be protected in one place, it must be protected in all places.

Fifth.—The position of our sister States is in such contiguity that the jails are sometimes almost on a boundary line. Then it becomes a question as to which State the convicts belong. For example, at Elmira, N. Y., there are convicts from Pennsylvania and New York. Now, why should the results of the labor of the convicts of New York and Pennsylvania be kept within the State of New York? Pennsylvania has furnished a large number of its convicts, and therefore Pennsylvania should be a market if required.

CALEB J. MILNE, *President.*

ALFRED H. LOVE, *Vice-President.*

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, May 4th, 1888.

HENRY M. LAING, Treasurer,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
Pennsylvania Prison Society.

Dr.

1887. 12 Month, 31.	To Balance,	\$977 74
	To Cash rec'd, Interest on Barton Fund,	134 80
" " " "	" " Randolph Fund,	60 00
" " " "	" " Jesse George Fund,	60 00
" " " "	" " Henry Seybert's Legacy,	2,000 00
" " " "	" " City Loan—Matured,	500 00
" " " "	" " Investments,	938 44
" " " "	From Contributions,	369 05
" " " "	Per Police Matrons,	20 00
" " " "	From \$460.15 Texas Pacific Co. Scrip sold,	414 45
" " " "	Balance of Interest,	88 26
		<u>\$5,562 74</u>

Cr.

By Cash.—Paid Orders for Committee on County Prison,	\$460 00
" " " " " Eastern Penitentiary,	842 50
" " " " " Police Matrons,	40 00
" " " " " Agent County Prison, . . .	500 00
" " " " " General Agent and Secretary,	1,000 00
" " " " " Committee on Eastern Penitentiary Barton Fund, .	134 80
" " " " " Room Rent,	80 00
" " " " " Printing Journal, etc., . . .	192 10
" " " " " Committee on Centennial, balance of Expenses, . . .	346 42
" " " " " Committee on New Year Cards—2 years,	90 00
" " " " " Sundries,	140 94
	<u>\$3,826 76</u>
1889. 1 Month, 22. To Balance,	1,735 98

HENRY M. LAING, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, 1 Month, 22, 1889.

Having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, and the vouchers, we find them correct, with a balance on hand of seventeen hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, including the Barton Fund in his hands.

JABEZ WOOD,
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1889.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Why Aid Should be Extended,	6
The Status of Prison Societies,	6
Duty of the Public,	8
Discharged Prisoners,	9
The Industrial Home Opened,	10
How to Imprison and How to Treat Prisoners,	12
The Prisons of the Past,	13
The Congregate System Considered,	13
The Lease System Considered,	13
Transportation of Criminals Considered,	14
How the Pennsylvania System Combines the Best Features of All,	15
Now, How to Treat Prisoners,	17
Hate—A Good Factor,	17
Practical Penology,	18
Learning from Prisoners,	18
Abolition of Time Sentences and the Substitution of the Indeterminate Plan,	21
Restitution by the Prisoner,	23
Objections Presented and Answered,	24
Detective Economy,	28
Rogues' Galleries,	29
Report of General Secretary, John J. Lytle,	29
Correspondence,	31
Work at the Eastern Penitentiary,	31
Visiting Committee on the Eastern Penitentiary,	33
County Prison,	34
Wilmer W. Walker's Report,	35
Chester County Prison,	37
Police Matrons,	37
House of Correction,	39
County Prisons of the State,	39
Unjust Commitments to Penitentiary,	39
Action Taken by the Acting Committee,	40
Report of the Delegates to the National Prison Association, held in Boston, July 14-19, 1888,	41
Give Prisoners Something to Do,	43
New Year's Letter to Prisoners,	44
The Case of William Schmidt, of California,	46
Prison Sunday,	51
Rev. H. S. Clubb's Sermon,	52
Prison Sunday in the Eastern Penitentiary,	57
Religious Services Elsewhere in Philadelphia,	57
An Historical Chapter,	58
British Hostages—Cholera of 1832,	58
A Glimpse of Prison Life Across the Border,	60
Letter from Mr. F. H. Wines,	62
The Memorial on the Sale of Convict Labor,	63

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death, or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay said contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life-Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations to the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth,"—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the Courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorder of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pittsburgh. Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties, and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods and chattels of whatever nature, kind or quality soever, real, personal or mixed, or choses in action, and the same, from time to time, to sell, grant, devise, alien or dispose of, provided: That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF,

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE
NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sydney Biddle Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of Court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the said name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society, upon the recording of the said Application with its endorsements and this Decree in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor-General a copy of this Decree.

Signed,

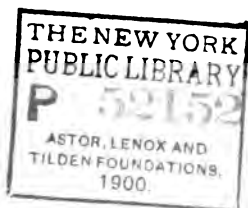
JOSEPH ALLISON.

RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. W. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES



No. 29

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"

INSTITUTED 1787

JANUARY, 1890

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons), involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Stated Meeting to be held in the First Month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee. In case an election, from any cause, shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a Special Meeting of the Society, within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing, by five members. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests, donations and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

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1900.

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OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(LATELY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS)

No. 1705 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 16th, 1890, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, JOHN H. DILLINGHAM and MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which, being read by the Chairman, was approved by the Committee, and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.


At the One Hundred and Second Annual Meeting of the Society held First month 24th, 1890, the Report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee who prepared it, to have one thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.


The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1890: ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman; JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, HENRY M. LAING, MARY S. WHELEN.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

 JOHN J. LYTLE, 537 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

 J. J. CAMP, 1704 Oxford Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

 WILMER W. WALTER, 1604 Wellington Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

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Committee on Police Matrons at Station Houses,

MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON, HARRIET W. PAIST,
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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

We should count time by heart-throbs.—FESTUS.

WHEN we present a report on prison work and record it as the one hundred and third, do we realize fully what we are doing? It is one thing to fill the place formerly graced by those master minds as editors of this journal, Wm. Parker Fowlke and Joseph R. Chandler, who for years moulded the thought of the age in which they lived, and gave high caste to this Society, and quite another thing to adapt ourselves to the grave responsibilities of the hour, and carry forward the victories of heart and intellect won by these editors of our earlier history, so as to, at least, be equal to the demand of present enlightened views on penology, if not to add some suggestions growing out of the brilliant example set us and by our own long tutelage, that will aid in perfecting the management of prisons and the highest welfare of human beings confined therein.

VALUE OF TIME.

We are comforted with the declaration from high authority that "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven," and we certainly in our one hundred and three years have had a lengthened opportunity; and in looking backward over our work, we find we have rather counted the time by real heart throbs for our fellow-man, whether in or out of prison, than by "the figures on the dial." We have at least been unre-

mitting in our devotion and our desire to use the time allotted to us profitably ; and we have in the past year, as indeed in all previous years, met with marked regularity in our Society capacity, and continued our visitation and our interest as individuals, without serious interruption ; and if, as we grow older in the work, we grow more conscious of our duty and more determined to fulfill it, we realize that

“Time still, as he flies, adds increase to her truth,
And gives to her mind what he steals from her youth.”

Hence the injunction continues to be upon us to endeavor to do our duty and to see and not abuse the time vouchsafed to us this side the grave.

If we are thus jealous of the time granted us, that we may employ it profitably and indeed waste none of it, are we not forced to the contemplation of one of the most serious of all subjects connected with the discipline of a prison, and one which has been very frequently overlooked? We refer to the large amount of time possessed by each inmate of a prison. We mean by each prisoner, though we might with equal propriety include those who have charge of prisons and of prisoners. We have seen the officers of some prisons seemingly with nothing to do but to watch, and we have often had the thought stirring within us, that these persons might be very profitably employed, if not at some physical work, at some mental engagement, that would at least show that they were not unmindfully wasting the time granted each life. We have very seldom found such persons reading or writing, or working out some problem that might inure to their own entertainment if not to their own instruction.

TO EMPLOY THE TIME OF THE PRISONER.

But to return to the real solicitude that has weighed heavily upon us, and will be a prominent subject for every thoughtful mind, the time that a prisoner has for weal or for woe. The twenty-four hours allotted to each created being are the same in duration to bond or free, to the imprisoned or the unimprisoned ; they contain just so many minutes and have just so many opportunities. When we take into consideration that in a sentence of five years, which may be regarded as an average, the prisoner's heart

has throbbed nearly 158,000,000 times, kept in action by an unseen power, night and day, a marvel of Divine grace, we are led to inquire should not these heart throbs count for something more than measures of time; something more than a lessening of the hours of incarceration. In other words, is there not in prison a favored opportunity for doing a vast amount of work physical and mental? And if the life of a man is thus spared and He who controls the action of the heart keeps alive the vital spark, should not that span of life be so utilized that "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God"? Here we have a starting point in prison discipline. The years upon years that crown this Society fittingly at a time like this, suggest that we examine this starting point in the life of a prisoner. Taken from the activity of the outer world to the solemn confinement of a prison, it is wise that we dwell upon the essential question: What shall be done for and with the prisoner? How shall his time be occupied?

Placing time as a gift from God, as we have shown equal in duration to prisoner and to the unimprisoned, abundant in its opportunities and doubtless given for a purpose for the elevation of our race, we hold that the first great thought should be, in taking a person from the freedom of this beautiful world and incarcerating his body, a transition often very sudden, and as we have many times thought as we have measured the few feet from without the prison to within its walls, a very short distance, and yet in its conditions and results very widely different. Here is a complete change in every particular; here is a human being that will have time for reflection, for contemplation, for resolution and for actual use; he will have silence and seclusion, wonderful helpers for regeneration and for seeing the right, and that he must be employed, that his active mind shall have something to feed upon, something to engage it, and something to expend itself upon. Hence it is the most cruel of all cruelties to subject a human being to imprisonment without anything to do. There was a time when prisoners were not encouraged to special cleanliness of their persons, or at least not to present an appearance of cleanliness, not to say of comeliness.

It was through efforts of wise consideration in this direction of giving the prisoner a wholesome thought of life, and indeed of himself as "the temple of the living God," that the looking glass, the comb and brush, the razor and the change of clothing were given, that there might be an elevation of the manhood of the inmate. Then followed the full supply of water in each cell, the opening of more windows in corridors and cells, until now we find in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, which for many reasons may be termed the model prison of the world, (and properly so, so far as its separate system, and the intention and plans are concerned,) electric lights in each cell so that, until nine o'clock each evening the cells are well lighted that the inmate can work, read or write. The good old German motto of "Light, more light still," seems in a happy measure to have found an introduction into this institution, and we think we may safely say throughout an enlightened system of prison discipline. If, at this time, we visit any prison and find darkness or indeed gloominess, it is at once condemned, and the word is, "Give us light." This is an essential condition to the opening thought of an annual report in which we feel specially interested: the time question—that is the employment of the hours, days and years of a prisoner's life in prison.

When we think what can be done in a brief period of time, we are impressed with the belief that never have we fully realized the opportunities that there are to make almost a new man out of a prisoner, by properly utilizing this one thing of time. It has been stated by learned authority that the very fibres of our body, the entire system indeed, undergo a thorough change every seven years and some students of the constitution of man place the changes within this period. Hence some changes must be going on daily, and it behooves us to see that it is on the upward and not on the downward plane. To excite within a criminal a new thought, to inspire a higher purpose, to really create something and to add to his fund, whether of intellect, of heart, or even of his little saving bank security, for the future day of liberty, constitute a work of the highest wisdom in prison ethics. Abject idleness will not do this, an

economy of the time of being in prison will do it. As to the value of spare moments, it is said that Madam De Genlis composed several charming volumes while waiting in the school-room for the tardy princes to whom she gave daily lessons. One of the Chancellors of France, the learned Dagnesseau, wrote an able work in the successive intervals of waiting for dinner. Elihu Burritt, when earning his living as a blacksmith learned eighteen languages and twenty-two dialects by simply improving his spare moments. A celebrated physician in London translated Lucretius while riding in his carriage upon his daily rounds, and Dr. Darwin composed nearly all his works in the same way, writing down his thoughts in a book he carried for the purpose; and even Kirk White learned Greek while walking to and from a lawyer's office.

The fact is we hear a great deal about political economy, social and domestic economy, but seldom anything of time economy, and if ever there were an occasion to practice it and to fill up the full measure of the allotted period of a man's life, it is when he is shut off from intercourse with the world, and his real capital and "stock in trade" consists in properly employing his time. Time is indeed the only thing imprisonment gives a man, which he does not get in all its latitude outside of prison; we mean time to think, to reflect and to build, if indeed we exempt a certain amount of rest.

JUDICIOUS EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Let it therefore be a subject for earnest consideration, the constant and the profitable employment of prisoners. Taking the reports of the Board of Inspectors of our Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, we find that of the four hundred and ninety-two male convicts committed to the institution four hundred and forty-seven were unapprenticed, four hundred and eight were ignorant of any trade knowledge, and two hundred and forty-nine were idle at their arrest. Arguing from this that the knowledge of a trade and following it properly will prevent men from becoming criminals, it would seem the work of wisdom to at once upon receiving a criminal within the Penitentiary,

to begin to teach him a trade, and to instruct him so thoroughly that he will know how to follow it when discharged so as to afford him a livelihood. We put stress upon beginning at once, so as not to allow the prisoner to contract habits of idleness or laziness, nor to imbibe the idea that the prison is merely a place of punishment, and that to be punished he must be forced to work, and in the words of the law at "hard labor." He should know that his time is to be utilized; that while he is expected to perform a certain amount of work or in other words "do his task," he is to form habits of industry and acquaint himself with something that will be of use to him on his discharge, in some honest employment, and while a well-furnished library will give him all the reading he desires he must use the time for which he is sentenced for his own good as well as for the good of the institution and the community. Whenever we can interest persons in contributing something to the common stock of life, giving them, as it were, a co-operative interest, a sort of partnership in the affairs of life and in the results thereof, that moment we are building for a grander and higher destiny for man. It is in this light therefore that we are solicitous for the early and constant employment of prisoners, and a proper study by those in charge of them of what we call the economy of time.

If there be anything that has a reformatory principle, as it were, a new germ life in it, it is in showing the prisoner that he is worth something; worth something to himself and of use to the community; that he has a certain individuality as well as certain responsibilities, and that by creating something, and by adding even a little to his own possessions, to say nothing of the claims the fact of living has upon each one of us, he counts one and has his place in the great family of man.

A proper diversity of employments and such as command a fair remuneration, is therefore of the greatest importance in prison work. While the old list of boot and shoemaking, cane seating, stocking making, mat making and the like are good industries, there is a danger of multiplying them to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to make them remunerative after discharge.

COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENTS.

If we could have a *Commission on Employments* composed of competent mechanics, artisans and scientists, we might effect the two objects so greatly desired: One, the constant employment of prisoners, and the other the introduction into prisons of work that will pay and that will not injuriously affect the labor market. There are industries that our not overdone and where time is needed in perfecting the workmen. It would seem that in this direction there is an opening for improvement. For short time sentences such as we often find in County Prisons we are persistent in having work suited to the character of the persons imprisoned and capable of being performed. This applies to the House of Correction and to every institution where persons are confined by the state or city.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW EMPLOYMENTS.

We may mention one thing that we believe could be advantageously done in such institutions, and that is the binding of public documents, of the pamphlet literature and published reports of institutions which have accumulated to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to care for them, to say nothing of the ability to classify them for use. At a recent visit to Harrisburg, we learned from the Librarian of the State Department, that piles of valuable pamphlets were stored away awaiting funds and time for binding. We suggested then that they be sent to the Huntington Reformatory or to the County Prisons and the prisoners be taught binding, and thus have bound this really useful literature of the day. Pamphlet literature is valuable. The reports of our institutions, the latest and best thoughts of our students, thinkers and writers as presented to the public in pamphlets are really the types of our civilization, and contain suggestions valuable to the welfare of our people. Here is a means for their preservation and without cost comparatively, and at the same time giving employment to prisoners and instructing them in an important industry.

The whole subject of economy in our penal and benevolent institutions needs revision. Why could not the labor

of the prisoners be used for supplying certain charitable, reformatory and penal institutions with that which is required in the way of clothing, furniture, brushes, bedding, and indeed of nearly everything required, rather than to have the Legislature appropriate money to buy these things in the open market and at the same time appropriate money to keep and feed prisoners, many of whom are in idleness.

Properly managed prison labor could certainly make the goods and manufacture the clothing that are required in prisons. There was a time when the flour for the Eastern Penitentiary had to be bought, but Warden Edward Townsend, to whom we are indebted for many useful and economic improvements, conceived the idea of grinding their own grain and making their own flour. It was not long before a miller was sentenced to the penitentiary and a man who well understood the business of milling. Warden Townsend had his men erect a mill on one of the vacant places between the corridors, and very soon was making all the flour required for the institution. The miller in turn taught other prisoners how to manage the mill, and in this way there was a succession of millers, and although the term of the original miller has long since expired, and he has been discharged, there has never been a dearth of hands qualified to continue this industry.

IDLENESS OF PRISONERS TO BE DEPRECATED.

Confirmatory of what we have stated regarding the importance of employing prisoners, is the deplorable condition of the prisoners of the state of New York, under the "Yates law," a law that stopped work in the prisons of that state and of which law the New York *Herald* said:

It is one of the most vicious, abominable and disgraceful measures ever passed by the Legislature of the State. It is demoralizing the prisons and prisoners and entailing a vast burden of expense upon the tax-payers. It is a law that has no support in reason, justice or common sense.

The principal keeper of Sing Sing Prison said: "The men are sick and tired of being locked in their cells day after day. They are begging for work. I get nearly a hundred letters a day from them saying, 'For God's sake, give me work!' There is no work to give them. We have fourteen hundred discontented, idle men begging for work and supported at the cost of the tax-payer. The constant confinement is

beginning to tell on the men. Sickness, arising from inactivity is more common, and, what is more serious, the men are getting flighty in their heads. Bad habits and vices, while not so very noticeable now, owing to the watch we keep, are bound to increase. The tendency is noticeably that way." Mr. Brush, Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, gave his testimony as to the Yates law in the following language: "The present law," he said, "is a crime. It is a crime against the prisoner, a wrong to the tax-payer, and a greater wrong to the property owner. A convict who before had nerves of iron and muscles of steel, and had been taught a trade, is to-day flabby, his mind is weaker, and when he is discharged he will be so out of condition as to be utterly unable to earn his own living. This will all be due to a long term of imprisonment without work. All ambition will be destroyed by years of idleness; all habits of industry will be broken up and harder than ever to form again. This is the kind of men the new law turns out of prison."

"Now take the tax-payer. The yearly loss in this prison alone will be \$240,000 at least. It will be nearly \$500,000 in all three. Instead of being self-supporting, or nearly so, as we were when this law went into effect four months ago, we are a complete burden on the honest tax-payer, who is compelled to pay to support him in idleness, the man who has robbed him, or killed his son or father. It is an outrage. The law should be repealed."

The same condition of things was found in Clinton Prison at Dannemora—the same piteous appeals for work, the same wretchedness and demoralization. The Warden of that institution said that the loss to the State in Clinton Prison alone would be \$115,000 this year. Of this \$100,000 was lost in closing out the clothing on hand when the new law took effect. The loss next year is estimated at \$120,000. The Warden was emphatic in his condemnation of the new law. "It is unprofitable," he said, "to the State, and unjust to the convicts. It lowers their physical and mental condition and seriously affects their morals. The bill was a very inconsiderate piece of legislation. It took men from steady and profitable work and compelled them to remain idle because it was said their work competed with outside or honest labor. Why, we make here five hundred suits of clothes a day. This is less than one-half of one per cent., or about one-fifth of one per cent. of the clothing made in this State outside. Manufacturers say they never knew the prisons made clothing until the newspapers told them we had been compelled to go out of business."

The same story was repeated in the prison at Auburn. Speaking on the subject of the competition of prison labor with free labor, the Warden of that institution said: "We have got to keep idle, because it was said we competed with honest home labor. As to shoes, the real competition, what there was of it, was under the old system, against the big manufacturer, because he as well as the prisons used machinery. Now the prisoners compete on hand-made goods with the cobbler at the bench and poor shoemaker who makes shoes in his little shop. Besides, we had in the shoe and other industries here thirty-eight 'outside' instructors who got good wages. Now they have to work elsewhere. There were one hundred such men at Sing Sing and five at

Clinton. Their loss of work, I have no doubt, is many times greater than the amount saved by the stopping of the so-called competition." A conference of the Wardens of the Institutions at Sing Sing, Auburn and Dannemora, with the Superintendent of State Prisons, was held at Albany on December 4, to consider the situation of affairs. All the Wardens reported that the convicts were suffering in health owing to their enforced idleness.

MENTAL ACTIVITY—DIARY AND EDITORIAL WORK.

It has long been the custom of some of the visitors of our Acting Committee to encourage a correspondence with prisoners as well as to induce them to put upon paper, either as a letter or as a diary, their best thoughts and their opinions respecting crime, criminals and prison discipline, everything however to pass under the eye of the Warden; regarding this as valuable information, coming from actual experience, and interesting the writers in the great object of penal institutions. At the same time as they give impressions received as to what is best for them, it opens up a higher purpose of life and really perfects prison work. There has also been adopted by the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary a correspondence with discharged prisoners, thus keeping up a kindly interest that has in it reformatory encouragement. Extracts from letters are given in this report.

PRISONERS AS EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

There is, however, another phrase of this subject, and that is the actual editing and publishing of a paper by the prisoners.

The *Prison Mirror* is edited and published by the prisoners in the State Prison at Stillwater, Minn., and it is a very worthy weekly journal. Its motto is: "It is never too late to mend." All matter published in its columns is contributed by the inmates, except that properly credited. Its support must come from the outside, as every inmate is given a paper without cost. It is published in the interest of the prison library, and after paying for the printing outfit, contributed \$150 to the library fund the first year. Its objects are to encourage individual intellectual effort, provide a healthy journal for the inmates of this and other prisons, and above all, to acquaint the outside world with

the needs of the prison by reflecting its inner life and thus aid the cause of moral advancement and prison reform. The *Mirror* will be sent to any address on receipt of subscription price: \$1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months.

Of course its contributors change as the terms of incarceration are ended. The editors necessarily change, and it is very gratifying to see the effect of this industry upon the writers, editors and publishers. They thus speak of some of these discharged, we perhaps ought to say retiring editors :

Almost since the first issue of this paper ——— has been one of its most faithful friends, and has probably done more than any other writer in building up its good name. He has devoted a large part of his spare time between working hours to writing for the paper, and this too without hope of being recompensed, as he does not expect to become an inmate of a prison again. Of all he has written there has never been a sentence that could be considered offensive by any fair-minded person. He has never been pedantic or egotistic, but always modest and reasonably deferential. Every one seems to have been pleased with his original thought and way of expression. He will leave here followed by the good-will of all, and we hope his spirit of industry may carry him to success beyond the walls.

Again, some allude to the inconsistency of the life of many ex-convicts as compared with the articles they wrote while here in prison. They assume to have a thorough knowledge of the former contributors to the paper who had gained their liberty. The fact is that of the number of convicts released who were former contributors, nearly all can be traced to where they are honestly working to retrieve their character.

The allusion that convicts should use their pen to further prison reform when they are released is quite proper, if they are capable of so doing, but the world will be better pleased with those ex-convicts who say the least and practice most.

Since our last issue ——— has passed beyond the portal of this house of bondage. We are all reluctant to have our friends leave us, but when those friends are fellow-prisoners we cannot well wish to have them remain. One experiences a feeling of mingled regret and gladness, and it is thus we feel over the departure of our friend. His able pen will be missed from our local columns, to which he was wont to contribute a weekly budget of good-humored paragraphs. His trustworthiness, varied abilities and accomplishments, made him a useful and respected member of our little community. That his life may be as perfect without the walls as it was within, is the best we can wish him.

It cannot be otherwise that with expressions such as these there will be a healthy influence to all. We find their views quite advanced on the general subject of prison dis-

cipline and no one can fully and accurately estimate the good that may be done by this remarkable work that is permitted in the State Prison of Minnesota. This is what they say on treatment, certainly of value because from those who know about it :

It is not the strict enforcement of the rules that is always the worst that a convict has to endure and against which his self-respect most rebels ; it is the petty persecutions that he is compelled to submit to from incompetent keepers who are given such absolute power over him. In short, the whole routine of the present system is altogether degrading to the convict. There is not a thing in it to teach him to respect himself as a man ; and if he leaves the prison a better principled man than when he entered, it will be because he was one of the few capable of rising superior to surroundings. But read what Warden Hatch says ; he is a man of experience, good sense and acknowledged veracity—we are only convicts and speak from self-interest. His preaching is his practice, and it is said that his prison is one of the best disciplined in the country.

On the labor question they thus express their views upon a new law about to be enacted :

The law evidently contemplates that some kind of a grading system shall be instituted. This it is to be hoped will be done, for it is the only true way of encouraging the convict to strive for an elevation of his position. A money reward for good behavior, in most cases, only appeals to the man's cupidity ; and the giving of good time only encourages a passive compliance with the rules in order that he may the sooner gain his liberty. Neither one of these inducements to good conduct appeal to the higher motives which lead to honor and respect among men. We need something to stimulate pride and to encourage efforts at self-improvement, cleanliness and gentlemanly deportment. A system of grades may be adopted here that will not cost the state a cent nor interfere in any way with the labor of the prisoners. The grading system has been tested in several states and has been found promotive of good order and a stimulus to flagging self-esteem and ambition.

They publish the best thoughts they can find on prison work, and they give us Warden Hatch's address delivered at Nashville. This address contained these important words :

No man can be properly prepared to inflict punishment who has not a clear idea of the object to be accomplished.

If the reformation of the prisoner be the prominent thought of the age, there can be no better means of promoting it than to have the mind of the prisoner profitably engaged. True, most well conducted prisons have libraries and the prisoners are allowed the use of the books, but

there is very little prepared especially for prisoners, and it is difficult to exclude the papers of the day, which contain accounts of criminal life.

We are all too well aware of the sensational character of our newspapers, with the illustrations often of a demoralizing character; and the minute details of crime, the more revolting, often the more extended.

These papers seem to find entrance to the cells of prisoners and it is not wholesome mental food. We believe more special and appropriate literature should be given prisoners, and they in turn induced to occupy their minds by healthy reading and writing, even if in the direction of the plan we propose, through correspondence and the diary. We have also thought that pencil and paper for drawing would not be wasted, and that prisoners would be improved by having their minds more profitably employed by drawing.

WHAT INDUCES CRIME.

This subject, we are pleased to notice is engaging other minds than ours, and it is gratifying to find applications made for our journals and our reports by men who occupy positions in the political and religious world, where they can extend the great truths we learn by experience and by intercourse with prisoners in their cells. Quite recently that eminent religious philosopher Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf D.D., of Philadelphia, in speaking on "Nurseries of Crime," said :

It is in the lack of trade we meet with a rich harvest-yielding nursery of crime. Whether the fault lies with our elementary schools, that cram the heads of our children full of book-learning, much of which is useless, and soon forgotten; that make but little provision for moral training, and almost none at all for fitting the average child for its sphere in life, for enabling it to go out into the world, equipped with a trade, wherewith to support life, wherewith to employ hand and mind usefully, and thereby keep from crime and vice—or whether the fault lies with the parents, by neglecting to apprentice their children in some honorable and useful trade, by being too ambitious with their sons, by eagerly pushing them into avenues, where money might be made, plentifully and easily—or whether the fault lies with our Charity-Societies, which hold out to the adventurers and schemers the hope of help, should disaster overtake them; or whether the fault be traceable to the corruptions connected with some of our courts, which hold out to the eager, and not

always honest, chaser after fortunes, the hope of escape, as others have escaped, should fraud be discovered—wherever the fault lies, the stern fact remains: that the American youth is largely tradeless, that our trades are largely plied by the foreign element of our population, and that this constitutes no small share of the cause, why the crime-census of 1880 showed that eighty-one per cent. of our criminals were native Americans.

It can not well be otherwise. Opportunities for making money, plentifully and easily, are limited. The avenues leading to them are overcrowded. When legitimate success fails, to keep up appearances, dishonesty is resorted to. When this fails, having no trade, they fall back on the charities. Soon that fails, and, as our National Government, with her \$50,000,000 surplus in the treasury, can not afford to teach a trade, and employ and feed honorably her tradeless and workless and moneyless people outside the prison gates, having but the choice between starvation and crime, they commit crime, and at once find food and shelter and employment within the prison walls.

How apparent is it then that when in prison, when under control, and as we have stated with an abundance of time, time that is uninterrupted by the busy world, that a good honest money-making trade should be taught the criminal, as the very best security he can have of not remaining a criminal after his discharge; and having the incentive as well as the capital, in the knowledge of how to earn a living, to become an honest, industrious and worthy citizen.

RESTITUTION TO THE INJURED.

We have urged the employment of the prisoner, both for the complete occupation of his time and for learning not only habits of industry, but of trade—knowledge that will support him in the future, and now we have to consider what shall be done with the result of his labor. Labor produces a return, it creates a fund, it is in itself reciprocal. The harder we work and the more we work to advantage, the greater will be the reward. Labor pays back invested time, strength and genius.

When a crime has been committed who has been wronged? When an assault, a theft, an arson or anything of the kind has been perpetrated, who has been injured? Not the state; not the prison; not the perpetrator, but the assaulted, the robbed and the one deprived of property, of health, and in case of murder, the kindred or beloved ones.

What is the first feeling we have when a loss has been

sustained, an injury inflicted or a wrong received? Is it not that there shall be compensation for the loss, an alleviation of the injury and a restitution for the wrong? The incarceration of the one who has committed these crimes, and his being put to hard labor is regarded in the eye of the law as satisfaction and as requiting the crime. As the case stands now the State receives compensation for imprisoning the convict; the prison receives pay for his keep; and the prisoner himself may be working beyond his task, making money for himself or family. Is this all that is right? How about the assaulted, the robbed and the injured? They are entirely ignored; they are not even general creditors or claimants of the result of the labor of the criminal. They have been diligent in the arrest of the criminal, present at the trial, ready with evidence that secures conviction, and what then? They hear the sentence and retire without any further thought under the law of protection; and by the incarceration of the man that has committed the injury, deprived of even the means of obtaining any restitution.

The proposition we present has excited considerable interest, and the following editorial from the *Philadelphia Daily News* gives us the opportunity to respond to his suggestion. He says:

CAN CONVICTS PAY THEIR VICTIMS?

That some regulation of this kind would be in the line of justice nobody will deny. In fact, the proposition itself admits of no argument in opposition. Yet the method of carrying out such a plan might be difficult to establish, if the prisoners themselves were to stand the brunt of it.

One of the greatest incentives for prisoners to work is the fact that by performing a little more than their allotted tasks they can accumulate some money with which to begin life anew after serving their sentences.

It is extremely doubtful if this incentive would prove as strong if the prisoner knew he would be compelled to divide his earnings with the man whom he robbed. Prisoners are scarcely so repentant as to wish to divide their labor between the State and the individual whose evidence consigned them to the penitentiary.

Perhaps the State might be persuaded to give up some of its share of the convict's earnings for the benefit of the sufferer by his misdeeds. And why not? The man who prosecutes a thief who steals from him, though he may often do so from motives of revenge, does the State and Society a service. Why should not the people at large recompense him

by at least giving back to him a portion of that of which he has been robbed?

* * * * *

The author of this proposition might do the community a service by formulating in a comprehensive way his plan for the reimbursement of persons who suffer by the misdeeds of malefactors and presenting it to the State Legislature. It is a good idea and on investigation may be found worth trying at all events.

ANSWER.

We would not take from the prisoner any incentive for a new life, but add to it. It certainly is no incentive to pay the State or the institution, and yet that is part of his duty; but we know, from long experience and frequent admissions that prisoners would feel a relief and a degree of pleasure if they knew a portion of their earnings went to their victims. We would not lessen the percentage of gain for the prisoner, but would take off from the amount that goes to the state and institution.

It, of course, needs legislative action, and legislative action is dependent upon public opinion and approved public demand. We ask, give the plan a trial. Let the task be allotted the prisoner as at present, the result or gain of this to be divided, one-half to the credit of the state, and one-half to the credit of the prisoner, to be by him, through the Warden, given to the victim of the crime committed by the prisoner. That is, the prisoner works to repay the amount stolen, or burned, or lost by doctors' bills for assaults, or loss of time to the person assaulted or wronged. In case of murder, for the support of the relatives of the murdered person, and especially if orphans have been made by the murder, for their education and help, the murderer to be required to do this during his life. If peradventure, there be no one to receive this restitution money, no one who has suffered loss or who will receive it, then this amount is to go to the state fund for charitable purposes.

The task completed, let the system of over-work and its results remain as at present, viz: a voluntary opportunity given the prisoner and the means afforded him, for making something for himself, either to send out to his

family or to save until his discharge and then have something for the new life of liberty.

This consists at present of giving the prisoner the opportunity of making something by over-work, by not crowding him with too heavy a task, and furnishing him the material for over-work. Hence he may continue to have half of the proceeds of this over-work, and the county from which he came to be credited with the other half.

All this makes four instead of three divisions of the labor receipts and includes the restitution plan, with all its provisions for fairness and encouragement.

To show the interest that is felt in this subject, we insert a letter received from ex-Governor Hoyt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1889.

ALFRED H. LOVE, ESQ.

My Dear Sir:—As your society sees in "restitution" an improvement on the administration of criminal law, I shall observe your proceedings with great interest. I suppose I am unable quite to comprehend the arguments for it, but as there is a strong presumption that you are right, I am willing to learn.

Very truly yours, HENRY M. HOYT.

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

Not time needed but reformation required. Abolish the time sentence and introduce the indeterminate plan.

The question is generally asked upon conviction: "What time will the criminal receive?" The reply is—the law gives such a term for such a crime, he may or may not receive the full extent of the law. We would say: Sentence him to the Penitentiary for penitence and for reformation; and when, in the judgment of a *committee on discharge*, to be composed of five competent officials, who are in frequent intercourse with the prisoner, he is fitted to take a position as a good citizen and try again to meet its requirements, then let there be a discharge; but when there is evidently no penitence and no reformation, but evidence of a return to criminal life, then say, No! your time is not up and will never be up so long as you harbor such intentions of criminality; we have you now in safe-keeping for the good of yourself and the community, and we do not wish to duplicate the efforts to arrest and convict you, and hence you

are to remain in prison. You can liberate yourself whenever you shall show by your works and your life that you are worthy of discharge.

Hence this great reform would work both ways: releasing the worthy and retaining the unworthy, and holding up to the encouragement of all, that liberty is a boon, fit only for the good.

There is one provision which might be introduced with propriety in connection with a discharge for good behavior and promised reformation, viz: That if the discharged return to criminal life, they could be returned to prison without the formality of another trial, except that there be sufficient evidence in the judgment of the court to re-commit.

We may strengthen our argument by the citation of a recent visit to the Eastern Penitentiary. Two men, in good health, of fine appearance, aged forty and forty-five were to be discharged in a week, having had a three years' sentence for robbery. They were in different cells but each told the same story. They had followed a life of crime together and were convicted of the same offence. They admitted they had stolen many thousands of dollars, that they frequented the faro tables and were adepts at gambling, that they were familiar with some of the most disreputable places and showed the photograph of a person who had sent them each ten dollars that they might go to New York upon their discharge and stating that she would have provided for them an excellent dinner of welcome. One of these men had made over forty dollars by over-work, and with the presents he had received had to his credit some sixty dollars. These men confessed they had lead a life of immorality, and had been in prison three times, but had escaped detection on many occasions and that they were generally successful in obtaining money, but as it was obtained without work and criminally, it was soon squandered. They admitted that much as they deplored such a life, much as they knew the advantages of correct and upright living, they could not see now they could refuse the invitation to go to New York, or how they could resist the opportunities for rejoining old comrades, who stood ready to take them to the gaming-table or into some robbery or scheme

that promised hundreds of dollars a single night. In their own words in reply to our strong appeals and our representations of what would result from such a course, they said: "We are willing to admit that all you so kindly say is true, and we certainly appreciate your attentions; true, we may be re-arrested and re-imprisoned and perhaps end our days in prison; we admit our course is wrong, and we are willing *to say* we will merely go to New York and acknowledge the money we received and stay there a few days, and then go West and try and find some honest employment, but *we do not expect to*, we know how we are drawn into a life of wickedness and that we shall soon be at our old criminal acts."

Here was the yawning pit of destruction open to two strong and intelligent, but bad men; here was an admission that they would return to their former vicious life and repeat the very crime for which they had been imprisoned, and yet under the law they are discharged with the full knowledge that somewhere and somehow the community is to suffer. It is like letting out some beast of prey or giving to the people some malignant disease. We knowing all this are powerless to prevent it. Our visits have been appreciated, our advice has been endorsed as good, and our plans and purposes commended, and yet through the weakness of the moral character of these men, their susceptibility to temptation and the vile dens that open before them, they go forth to ruin. We hold it is a blind disregard of all the laws of the prevention of crime and of the true economy of reformation. The plan we propose would correct the mistakes of the present system.

To show the better side of the character of one of these men, as well as to show the relationship that often exists between a prisoner and his keeper in this Penitentiary and under this system, we may state, that we saw in his cell six well-bound volumes of Charles Dickens' works, with the presentation inscription as follows, to the overseer who had been his keeper:

No. * * * E. P.

Mr. * * * * *

Please accept these six volumes of Dickens' works, with my compli-

ments. I am sorry to have met you under such unpleasant circumstances, but am glad our relations have been of such a pleasant character, and I will always think of you in the future as my friend.

Believe me with much sincerity, your obedient servant,

* * * * *

In another cell, the same visit, we found two men aged respectively thirty-five and forty, they were brothers and for good behavior and the confidence reposed in them, were made "runners." That is they were employed in such work as required their doors to be open and they to be ready to serve meals and perform other work in the corridor. They had been employed on a railroad in the freight department and had defrauded and were sentenced to three years. It was their first conviction and all they took was restored. They were bright, intelligent and really handsome men. They said that after being in prison six months they were so thoroughly convinced of their error and so desirous of proving to the world their sincere intentions and determination to live correctly in every way, that they felt the two years and a half that they remained in prison after their change of feeling, was just that much loss from their lives, and a useless expense to the state; that they had most resolutely determined to lead correct lives; that they had good homes and their families needed them, and were sure they would never go astray again. They were well satisfied that their incarceration had done them good, and although they were changed men in six months, they had no complaint to make that they were held their full term.

Here was exactly an opposite case. These two men could have been safely discharged within a year, while the other two who claimed their liberty under the law were not fit to be sent out upon the community. It is in cases of this kind that the reform we propose and advocate would bring results of unexpected advantage.

THE HOME FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It will ever be a gratifying reflection to the members of the Pennsylvania Prison Society that they opened and established a home for deserving discharged prisoners known as the Industrial Home.

It will be remembered that at the Centennial Anniver-

sary of this Society, especial reference was made to this important reform. There had been a general and a generous care of discharged prisoners by the Acting Committee and its committee known as that for the "Aid and Employment of Discharged Prisoners," and more recently by the General Secretary, who indeed still does an extensive work in this direction and of which his report gives some interesting details. True also there had been an effort to have a farm in the State of New Jersey to which willing and deserving ex-convicts could be sent and where they would have a home and be provided with work, but it was not on the well-established basis that seemed to be required.

In the Journal of 1887, we find this strong and earnest desire expressed as follows: "The long indulged hope and purpose of the Society of having temporary homes for the deserving discharged, and workshops and farms ready, where there is nothing else for the discharged, has been postponed year after year, and it is certainly a favorable period in the history of the Society, its hundredth anniversary, to perfect this work and establish these necessary adjuncts to the objects and labors so successfully accomplished."

Again in the Journal of 1888 we find the following strong appeal: "With all our advancement in the long life of one hundred and one years, we have not as yet established and perfected any plan for the care and the encouragement of deserving discharged prisoners. * * * It is the business of the hour, the best work we can do, to be determined that another year shall not pass without some practical plan for the employment of deserving discharged prisoners, if only for a time, until they can find permanent situations."

In the most encouraging manner in the Journal of 1889, we find the consummation of this long indulged hope and this long pressing need. We quote: "We have not been able until this year, to point to any place to which we can direct the discharged to go for boarding or a home. * * * It is gratifying to report that your Acting Committee has started an 'Industrial Home,' a refuge for deserving discharged prisoners. It is located at 3018 Market Street,

and this is the reform of the present and the hope of the future."

Coming now to 1890 it is certainly interesting to know the success attending this well-intentioned movement. Has it flourished? Has it afforded a shelter and given employment to those ex-convicts who really desired to reform? Has it been patronized by them? The answer is in the affirmative throughout. The first reports showed eleven ex-convicts at work with remunerative returns and more orders than they could fill. The industry introduced was the making of brooms and whisks, with Michael Dunn as superintendent. The last report shows that ninety ex-convicts have been benefitted, and that the demand for enlarged premises became so great that the larger building with ample grounds surrounding it, was secured near Forty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, and that several benevolent friends of the cause, with ample means, had volunteered to take charge of the Home and extend its usefulness. They issued a circular which contained the following pertinent truths: "Men who have received their discharge from prison, and have resolved to lead a better life, meet with a cold reception from the uncharitable, and frequently are compelled to additional crime to sustain life, and in recklessness oftentimes become a scourge to the community, as life becomes burdensome to themselves.

"The object of this institution is to provide a place for such, as they are relieved from prison life, to welcome them to this 'Home' and to employ them at such occupations as they are best fitted for," etc.

Supplementing this, Michael Dunn, the Superintendent issued a card, with these telling words: "The Home of Industry! What is it? It is a place where all discharged prisoners can find comfortable quarters in which they will be lodged, fed and cared for, if they are rightly disposed. * * *

"If they will remain at the 'Home' doing well, we will help them to earn their living, and *lay by something beside*. Some of our inmates are now making from three to four dollars a week beside their board."

TRANSFER OF THE "HOME."

It was during the past summer that the change took place, a change that seemed to open a wider field and to enlist in the support of the Home, men of noble impulses and large means; and when the Autumn season came round and our Committee on the Aid and Employment of Discharged Prisoners reported, and we received a communication from these persons, who, while not members of our Acting Committee, were, nevertheless, some of them members of the Prison Society, and all of them deeply interested in this important phase of prison discipline, and this communication conveyed the information that they would see that the Industrial Home was sustained, we adopted the following resolution and sent it to them:

Whereas, we have received a courteous reply to our communication from the generous friends who have volunteered to provide for and extend the usefulness of the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners, established by us about one year ago; *And Whereas*, these friends of the discharged prisoner, we have been informed, offer to assume all responsibility of said Home, to carry out the objects for which we established it, and to receive such discharged convicts as we may send them, and they invite our aid and co-operation; *And Whereas*, our funds have been donated for the work as set forth in the Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws of our Society, and seem inadequate for the fullest development of our plans, for a place for the deserving discharged prisoner, who has no home and yet is desirous of obtaining employment and of reforming his life; therefore

Resolved, That we accept the proposition of the persons as named, and surrender to them the charge, responsibility and management of the said Home of Industry now located at Forty-sixth street and Woodland avenue, and we relinquish all charge, care and management thereof, tendering at the same time our high appreciation of the offer of the said persons, and willing to give them any counsel and encouragement, individually or collectively in our power, and desiring for them and the institution the largest amount of success, beneficence and prosperity."

Here then is the founding of the very adjunct to our prison work that we have long desired; and with our hands full of visitation in prisons, the general consideration of prison discipline, and the care of those we have visited upon their discharge to see to their clothing, their reaching distant homes and friends and the many offices that devolve upon the friends of the prisoner, it is most gratifying to find a new, strong and noble body of men coming forward

and saying in effect—this is an excellent enterprise, our hearts are enlisted in it, we will take charge of it, and recognizing your aid as valuable we will carry forward the work with all the time, energy, means and wisdom we can render.

There is a gain in every great movement when we can secure the help of new, fresh, vigorous and competent men. Here is an eminent illustration of the fact and we can trust it will be as signally successful.

We quote from their first annual report :

Ninety-six men have been received.

Thirty-three of this number have found employment.

Eleven have been restored to their late homes.

Eighteen discharged for cause.

Twelve left on their own account.

Eighteen at work in the Home to-day.

Four sent to hospital for treatment.

Thirty-three of the above number aggregate 310 years' imprisonment, almost an average of ten years each.

Quite a number (not enumerated) have been kindly received and refreshed on their way to other localities. Many have found relief and occupation elsewhere, and some twenty are now happily employed at the Home; and most of these have saved from their earnings, and have deposited the savings weekly to their credit in the "Saving Fund," creating a little capital at interest, wherewith, bye-and-bye, to make them less dependent.

Undenominational moral and religious instruction has accompanied the other benevolent features of the Home from its beginning. It has no salaried officer like that of other societies. Its expenses are borne by contributing large or small donations, and the donors thereof enrolled as members of the Society. The inmates themselves, by labor in the manufacture and sale of their wares, contribute towards its running expenses, hence are interested partners in the enterprise.

THE COMMITTEE ON AID AND EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS REPORT.

During the year we have given attention to the objects of our care, and have aided in such cases as have come under our notice, as far as the circumstances seemed to require, or as our abilities would permit. Among the cases relieved we note: one obtained employment on a city passenger railroad; furnished clothing; ticket to New York to fill a position that offered; assisted in obtaining the discharge of a prisoner, unjustly confined; aided financially

in several cases of need, which we considered meritorious; helped a man to reach his home and friends—he has given satisfactory evidence of reform.

Admission has been granted during the year to the "Home of Industry," to fifty persons; released from various penal and correctional institutions in our Commonwealth. Of this number twenty were from Eastern Penitentiary, and fourteen from Moyamensing Prison. While a few of these were expelled afterwards from the "Home," others obtained good situations, and as far as we know are filling them creditably. One man, a bricklayer by occupation, took a place at four dollars per day. Some, whose admission to the "Home" has been during the later months of the current year are still there, performing apparently satisfactory service.

The committee would recommend the appointment at the opening of the coming year, of a Board to still have the continued well-being of these persons, thus released from prison, under care and judicious oversight.

Before closing our report we feel like remarking that our work appears, as it were, an adjunct to the important service which is rendered by the Prison Agents, Joseph J. Camp and W. W. Walter, at the County Prison, in securing the just release of persons who may be wrongfully deprived of liberty, who might be also almost friendless were it not for their interpositions. And we recognize also the service of our General Secretary, John J. Lytle, at the Eastern Penitentiary, in looking after, and administering to, in various ways those who are about finishing, or have just finished sentence serving in that institution.

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

JABEZ WOOD.
GEO. W. HALL.

Philadelphia, 12th Mo., 18th, 1889.

The following communications complete the history of the transfer of the Home of Industry :

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHARGE OF THE HOME OF INDUSTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13th, 1890.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary Pennsylvania Prison Society.*

My Dear Sir—Your communication addressed to me Twelfth

month, 20th, 1889; also, copy of Preamble and Resolutions of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Twelfth month, 19th, 1889, duly received and has been submitted to the following gentlemen, viz.: John Hay, Jabez Wood, Gideon Stoddart and Sam'l H. Gilbert. They desire me again to express the sentiment of my communication to you under date of December 18th, 1889, to wit: "That they very cordially invite you as *individuals* to bestow your charities with them, as best you can towards ameliorating the condition of prisoners and ex-convicts, and especially in the furtherance of the Home of Industry." Michael Dunn, Superintendent.

By the Resolution of the Society's Acting Committee (Twelfth month, 19th, 1889) you very cordially pass over the "management, charge and responsibility of the said Home of Industry, and relinquish all charge and management thereof" to the persons herein named, tendering at the same time your high appreciation of the benevolent work on the part of the gentlemen referred to, allow me to say:

The said persons accept cheerfully this child of promise, trusting that its few friends may be augmented by the many, all anxious for its future usefulness in the restoration of the fallen ones.

With the compliments of the season, I remain

Yours fraternally,

J. A. STODDART,

Secretary.

PARDON BOARDS.

It was wise legislation that gave to this State a Board of Pardons. There have been already many proofs of its propriety and efficiency.

Composed, as it is at present, it is very valuable; and because it is accessible to every interested person who will comply with the law and bring to it substantial reasons why its influence should be invoked, it becomes doubly valuable.

The very name of a Pardon Board is suggestive of a higher civilization and of a desire to mete out mercy with justice and to leave no wrong resting upon anyone on the one hand, and to minister the God-like spirit of forgiveness or at least of pardon for mistakes in life that have been committed under different circumstances.

The very fact of there being countless reasons why crime is committed, proves the importance of having a Board whose duty it shall be to hear appeals and arguments in behalf of a mitigation of punishment or of an entire pardon so far as legal pardon can go.

The Board of Pardons of this State has given frequent

evidence of its high conscientious standing. We have had some experience in presenting cases and in appearing as witnesses, and we can testify to the clear impartial position maintained.

COUNTY JAILS.

In reformatory work there is nothing so helpful to those who are inspired with the great truths of provolution—a higher grade than revolution or even of evolution—than to find hands and hearts and minds who will take up a suggestion and give time and influence to perfect it.

The Acting Committee of the Prison Society cannot do all they desire; they can at least point out what should be done, and in the County Jail work, it is gratifying to find some of its members have given it special attention.

The same pleasure has recently been vouchsafed us, by finding generous and willing hands to take charge of our Industrial Home idea and carrying it forward into greater usefulness. We might illustrate this, the Police Matron work, and by several other reformatory measures that have been taken up and aided by the sympathetic and substantial aid of friends.

It is through the practical work of our efficient member, Mrs. Francis P. Nicholson and our General Secretary, Mr. Cadwallader Biddle, Secretary of the Board of Public Charities; and Mr. Mahlon H. Dickinson, its President, that we can report the following of every county jail of the State of Pennsylvania:

ADAMS—Mrs. H. A. Harper, the faithful visitor of twenty-three years, says: "We have a large library, with new books and papers each Sabbath. At one time we had in prison as hard a set of tramps as could be imagined."

ALLEGHENY—Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, says: "It is her chief pleasure to visit the jails."

ARMSTRONG—Mrs. C. Shadle: "Jail empty—not a prisoner behind the bars."

BEDFORD—Mrs. Cessna writes: "Visits made. Literature distributed."

BERKS—Mrs. E. J. Knox: "Services held; we have 90 prisoners."

BEAVER—Mr. Joseph Hall: "Religious meeting held. Literature distributed."

BLAIR—Mrs. E. Piper: "Visits; tracts and paper distributed."

BRADFORD—Mrs. J. Chubbuck: "No library, papers given out

and individual work done; most are here from drink, but the pledge taken by all. The Sheriff thinks prisoners are to be punished, not entertained."

BUCKS—Ellen D. Smith: "Visits made."

BUTLER—Mrs. Alfred Wicks: "Services held in connection with Y. M. C. A."

CAMBRIA—Mrs. Rev. Hill and Mrs. G. W. Mills sent encouraging and interesting reports of visits made, but no word since the Johnstown flood.

CAMERON—Mrs. M. A. Gager: "W. C. T. U. reading room; individual services."

CARBON—Sheriff reports visits made by W. C. T. U. ladies.

CENTRE—Clara Valentine: "Services held; literature and books loaned; nearly all in for drink. Hungarian and Italian literature distributed. Some discharged prisoners financially helped. There is no work; nothing to employ prisoners time."

CHESTER—Mrs. L. E. Shields: "Twenty-nine visits; average attendance of five; over 1000 pages of literature distributed. Thirty-five men and two women at present; drink the cause of imprisonment."

CLARION—Mrs. Theo. S. Wilson: "Services held by W. C. T. U."

CLEARFIELD—Mrs. M. Goodfellow (new): "Our new Sheriff has given us every opportunity to work for fallen humanity."

CLINTON—Mrs. M. E. Lucas: "Made nineteen visits. Whiskey brought the prisoners all here. Sixteen prisoners at present."

COLUMBIA—E. H. Edgar (new): "Prison new and in good order. Four to six prisoners. Since August, Maud C. Miller has made seven visits. We have substantial buildings and kept in order."

CUMBERLAND—S. J. Shapley: "Jail visited every two weeks. Literature distributed."

CRAWFORD—Mrs. C. P. Young: "Visits made. Eight prisoners. Women in a separate building."

DAUPHIN—Miss Anne Spooner: "Have made many visits. Most in prison from drink."

DELAWARE—Miss Anna Rhoads: "Visits made each month. We need a home for discharged prisoners. They have work and some have earned money by over-work."

ELK—A. N. Bevin, Supt.: "Twelve visits made. Corresponded with prisoners. Over 100 pages of letters."

ERIE—Mrs. Caroline A. Jones: "Six hundred and ninety-four prisoners during the year. One hundred and four were boys, from nine to twenty years of age. Thirty-seven women. The whole place is a pattern of neatness. Improvements have been made in having a separate place for women."

FAYETTE—Mrs. Emma Finley (New Salem): "Visits made, and plans for a new jail are now being considered."

FOREST—Mrs. Cobb: "No prisoners."

FRANKLIN—Emma L. Smith: "Prison work has taken a strong hold upon my heart. Services held; the inmates heartily unite with us."

FULTON—Mrs. J. Brookman: "No prisoners."

GREENE.—Mrs. Anna Hayes: "Frequent visits by members of the W. C. T. U. No library, but prisoners well supplied with reading matter."

HUNTINGDON—Mrs. S. J. Dickson: "Visits made and literature distributed."

INDIANA—M. A. Sutton: "New jail completed. Jail now empty. The following note was left for us upon the table during one of our visits:

'We desire to express our high appreciation of the disinterested kindness shown in your weekly visits to us here. Please accept our sincere thanks, and believe that we utter our heartfelt sentiments in wishing God-speed to your efforts in the interests of humanity. May your own homes and lives be cheered by the blessings you strive to secure to others, and may an approving conscience and the smile of an approving God, strengthen and encourage you in your noble work.

'Very respectfully,

THE PRISONERS OF INDIANA JAIL.'"

JEFFERSON—Mrs. M. A. Hall: "Our visits have been more frequent."

JUNIATA—Sarah J. Irwin: "We would not need a jail in Juniata if it were not for whiskey. One of our members who helped organize, is now a teacher in Graham Seminary, Tokio, Japan."

LACKAWANNA—Mrs. J. A. Post: "Fine stone jail; sixty-five prisoners; twelve women occupy upper tier."

LANCASTER—Mrs. Yeagley: "Jail neat and clean; one hundred and nine prisoners; work at weaving, making shoes, and laundry."

LAWRENCE—Irene Maitland: "Meeting held every two weeks; twenty prisoners, eight for drunkenness. Oh! for Prohibition."

LEBANON—Miss Sarah Young: "Meetings every Sunday afternoon; literature distributed."

LEHIGH—Mrs. C. R. James: "About fifty inmates; several little girls; about three-quarters of the cases are victims of strong drink."

LUZERNE—Mrs. H. W. Palmer: "We are keeping up our work. Prison work is the most interesting we ever took up."

LYCOMING—Mrs. D. S. Finley: "We visit each week. Many confess that intemperance has brought them to prison; thirty have signed the pledge."

McKEAN—Mrs. Esther Keefe: "Visits made; literature distributed; a library."

MERCER—Miss Sarah Pew: "Meetings held; one hundred and nine committed; distributed 1500 pages literature."

MIFFLIN—A. M. Sigler: "Visits made each month; number of prisoners, eleven; nine were under the influence of liquor when committed. Could the saloons be closed, there would be no need of jails."

MONROE—Mrs. Rev. R. Smith: "Jail visited by committee of W. C. T. U."

MONTGOMERY—Miss Annie M. Titlow: "Made eighteen visits personally; distributed three hundred and sixty-six religious and temperance papers and magazines."

MONTOUR—Mrs. Anna Russell: "No prisoners."

NORTHAMPTON—Mrs. G. O. W. Stout: "Our work is progressing finely; the library is a great satisfaction to the prisoners, and an efficient help in the discipline of the prison. Letters of gratitude from prisoners are continually coming to us; some are earning honest livings."

NORTHUMBERLAND—Martha A. Fisher: "Jail neat and clean; we have sixty-eight prisoners, three women; some have work at carpet and socks; thirty visits made; 1000 pages of literature distributed."

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. F. P. Nicholson: "Visits made to each female prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary; this is considered the best regulated prison in the United States; 'they do not have solitary confinement,' yet are *separated*; and even in going from their cells, and to and from baths they wear cloth masks, thus concealing their faces from the other prisoners; plenty of *work* in the female department.

"Visits made to House of Correction; meetings held with one hundred women in their sewing room; also visit the Hospital wards, shoe and baking departments of males, and have left thousands of pages of religious reading.

"Moyamensing Prison visited each week, going into each cell. Have added one hundred books to the library this year; distributed 20,000 pages of English, German and French literature."

PIKE—Mrs. Heller (President): "Visits made; not many prisoners; two cells on ground floor for women; *no work*."

POTTER—M. B. Allen: "Meetings held; literature distributed; four prisoners."

SCHUYLKILL—Mrs. Daniel McGinnes: "Visits made; fine jail; everything in good order; the women are under the care of a matron; a small library."

SNYDER—Mrs. Fred. Bowers: "New jail finished; a few prisoners; visits made."

SOMERSET—S. M. Patton: "Number committed since September, 1888, fifty-nine. We hope to have a new jail next year; we wish too, they had employment, it would do away with *card playing*, which is allowed here."

SULLIVAN—Ethel Mason: "But one prisoner to date; little work for committee."

SUSQUEHANNA—Emily C. Blackman: "Visits made during her absence by Rev. Mr. Warner and Mrs. Perkins, each Sabbath; thirteen signed the pledge. *Drink*: the great stimulant to the crimes which brought them to prison."

TIOGA—Mrs. Z. B. Hill and G. W. Merrick: "Visits made; literature distributed; we have but five prisoners, two women; repairs are being made."

UNION—Mrs. J. R. Loomis: "Visits made by committee; cells are in the basement; we have had seven prisoners; no work furnished."

VENANGO—Mrs. Rachel Crawford: "Religious services held; prisoners last year, eleven."

WARREN—Mrs. A. B. Miller: "Visits made; prison clean; only *six* prisoners last year."

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Eva Semple: "Fourteen prisoners last year."

WAYNE—Mrs. J. E. Richmond: "Religious services held Sunday afternoons; eight prisoners last year."

WESTMORELAND—Mrs. W. H. Klingensmith: "Eighteen prisoners last year; committee deeply interested in the work."

WYOMING—Mrs. Josephine Reynolds: "No prisoners to date."

YORK—Mrs. Ettie S. Eisenhart: "Forty-two visits, each cell separately; prisoners allowed to enter our chapel during services. Our library now contains three hundred and eighty-five volumes; distributed 3678 papers, 1208 tracts; forty-one signed the Temperance Pledge."

GENERAL SECRETARY.

We have John J. Lytle as General Secretary, and from his long experience, his close attention, and his sincere desire to alleviate suffering and aid everyone, his report will be interesting. It is the fourth he has presented:

Our Heavenly Father has permitted me to be a humble instrument in His hands in caring for those who have wandered far away from the right. Discouragements are to be met with; many betray the trust and confidence reposed in them, and drift back into their old habits and their old ways; the temptations are too strong for them.

It is probable that, while many of those of the criminal class have no other thought than that of returning to their old manner of life, and do not want honest work, yet a large proportion of those who leave the prison have, in the quiet of their cells, made resolutions to change their course of life, perhaps from no higher motive than that they are tired of prison confinement. Their resolutions are weak; the inclination for just one glass of liquor is too strong; they rush into the nearest saloon—that one glass is their ruin. Then they drift back among their old companions, and glass after glass follows, regardless of what the consequences will be. Many indeed forget or wilfully break the resolutions, just as soon as they step outside of the gate. But as was said by a judge, of this city, at the last annual meeting: "If, during the years of its existence, the Prison Society had done nothing more, through its Visiting Committee, than being the means of the saving of one soul, it is worth all the time, labor and money spent."

I would encourage our committees, of both the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison, to labor

earnestly, persistently and prayerfully for the reformation of the convict. As the visitor goes, week by week, he will find much to comfort and to cheer. How these visits to the prisoner bring gladness to the heart! How eagerly and anxiously they look forward to the next visit, and how disappointed they are if it is not paid.

The General Secretary stands ready at all times to lend a helping hand to those who call upon him at his residence, and many are those who thus do so, even long after their release.

The causes which most frequently lead to crime are the use of intoxicating drinks; social impurity; frequenting theatres; a neglect of church duties; and the neglect of the proper observance of the Sabbath day. The men have often told me that they have not been inside of a church for ten, fifteen, and in one instance for thirty-five years.

A few extracts from letters received from prisoners may be interesting and encouraging to the visitors.

— writes thus :

MR. LYTTLE: I have turned over a new leaf, and am trying to do right. You will no doubt remember that I promised you, and so far I have succeeded with the help of God. I am not using any liquor, and am trying to make a man of myself. The good Lord will reward you for all you have done for me.

Another says :

I arrived home on the evening of ———, and found my family all well and happy to meet me, and I was very glad to be with them again. I am doing all I can to serve my Lord and Master. I feel that He has been and is at present very precious to my soul. May He ever help me to continue in this great work is my most earnest wish and desire. I close with the kindest regards and best wishes.

Another says :

I thought of you when I saw your card, and so thought I would write to say that I expect to do what is right—keep in the right road towards heaven. I went to church last night, and it did me good. I do not forget to pray for you and all the rest.

Another says :

I am back in my old home, and I make out well and will stay good. I go to church every Sunday and will keep on that way; I think that is the best way for me to do. I find I have much more, when I go and do what the bible says. I thank you for what you have done for me and what you have told me.

The following is from a man who experienced a change of heart in prison. Just before leaving he received a letter from his wife, who professed to be a Christian, saying she would not live with him any more ; thereupon I wrote her a letter, which I sent by him. He says :

It is with pleasure that I write to inform you that the letter you gave me has helped me to gain the victory with my wife. She is as happy to be with me as I am to be with her ; and when she read your letter, she shed tears, and when she came to those words, "That it was the wicked one who had gained the mastery over her," she said that was so, and asked me to forgive her for writing so unkindly. I am afraid, if you had not written that letter, I would have had a hard time of it. I have more friends now than I ever had before I was in prison. I must say that I feel more happy in the Lord Jesus than I ever did in all my life. I love to go to church and to prayer meetings, and love to be with my family more than I ever did before. I only wish that every one in the prison would have the love of God in his soul as I have it. O, friend, Mr. Lytle ! if I could only tell you how happy I am ; but I cannot express myself in words. My desire is for your prayers that God will keep me steadfast in my resolutions.

All of these persons were furnished with suits of clothes, and railroad tickets to take them to their distant homes. Such letters are very encouraging. These are only some those I have received.

The following was written to one of the Acting Committee :

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

Dear Sir : I am in excellent health, and trust that you are in the same condition, because you ought to have good health ; it is better than all the riches that can be bestowed upon you by this world. I thank you for your kindness in visiting me. I have appreciated this to the utmost extent, and I am very thankful to you for the interest that you have taken in me, and I cannot express my mind to you just now of the obligations that I am under to you for the attention that you have paid to me during my confinement in this institution. I am sure that if you were my own father I could not think more of you. I do not intend to flatter you, sir, but I really mean all that I have said, and am trying to show the regard which I have for you, and I sincerely hope that you will not be offended because of my remarks.

No.——.

WORK IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

The work does not diminish ; but, on the contrary, it is on the increase. I have devoted earnest, patient labor to caring for the discharged prisoner. Before his release,

I visit him several times, ascertain what his prospects are, where his friends are, and whether it is his intention to go to them ; in most cases, advising him not to remain in the city, where he will be more exposed to temptation. When necessary, I provide him with a good suit of clothes, and either procure him a ticket at reduced rates or give him one to reach his distant home.

I visit all the men in the institution at least once a month; by this means offsetting any neglect of those visitors who have blocks assigned to them, but who may neglect their duties. I have made four hundred and sixteen visits to the Penitentiary, and have made ten thousand, five hundred visits to prisoners, either in the cells or at the cell doors. These visits are very acceptable to the prisoner.

On Christmas day, I commenced distributing, as last year, the printed letter called "A Christmas Letter to You," each envelope containing a card suited to the season. I took each prisoner by the hand and offered such counsel and advice as seemed appropriate. At New Year's, I gave each a calendar with mottoes for each month in the year.

HOW THE STATE APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN USED, AND THE ADVANTAGES RESULTING THEREFROM.

Through the appropriation made by the Legislature for the relief of prisoners discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, I have been enabled to do much more for the prisoners than ever before, and am confident that many have been saved from returning to prison, by furnishing them with tools, and with clothes to make a respectable appearance when applying for work ; it has been particularly for their welfare to send them out of the city to their friends or relatives, by obtaining them railroad tickets, without which they would have remained in the city.

It has proved a saving to the state, to the county, to the tax-payer, and a saving to the community. From sixth month (June) 1st, 1889, to first month (January) 31st, 1890. I have furnished suits or parts of suits to one hundred and seventy-six prisoners, and other articles of clothing amounting to five hundred pieces. Forty-eight railroad tickets have been given to prisoners to take them to their homes,

and tools amounting to \$99.60. The total expenditures from the State appropriation during the period named, has been \$1141.80.

Some instances may be given: Some who apply to me are quite unworthy of assistance; while others, by providing them with tools, have good paying situations. I generally make it a point for them to obtain the situation before purchasing the tools. One man, a good carpenter, who was determined to get work, visited at least sixty establishments without success. Nothing daunted, he at last had the promise of a situation. As soon as he was ready to begin work—but he had not a single tool—I purchased an outfit for him, and he writes me that he has steady work. Another got a situation as a mill-wright, has a good boarding place, and is making \$2.75 per day. A third and a fourth had situations offered them as coopers at the same places they had before they were sent to prison. In all of these cases I purchased tools; without this assistance we do not know what would have become of them.

I am often accosted on the street and visited by men to whom I had given help, who are now leading honest lives, who thank me for the assistance rendered them.

A case mentioned in last report as that of a man who had lost all track of his mother, whom he had not seen for six years. He knew no one. I started him in business, selling scissors. By this means, two days afterward, he accidentally found his mother, in a room in a cellar, in the lower part of the city. As he passed by, she was looking out and recognized him. I then furnished him with shoe-makers' tools and leather. Lately I met him cleaning marble fronts, and making \$5.00 per day. He had taken a house in the upper part of the city. His mother and sister live with him, and he is doing well. On stormy days, evenings or when he has no work, he mends shoes. Thus tools aided his being restored.

A colored man, whom I had assisted, I met lately at a polling place, distributing election tickets. He called me aside to say that he was doing well—married since his release, and living a few doors from where we met—and has

a situation at forty dollars per month. An interesting circumstance connected with it was his pointing to a police officer standing near, and saying, "That is the officer who arrested me; as soon as I got out of the Penitentiary, he helped me. I am not afraid of him now!" and added: "There is the sergeant; he knows me also. I am doing right; I attend church, and am trying to lead a Christian life; I spend all my evenings at home."

Another, who had gotten into trouble through drink, and was resolved, with divine help, to abstain from its use in the future, called on me for a little help to pay his board, until he could get his wages. He was very grateful for aid, and said that the money which I let him have, when he had but fifteen cents, had been a great blessing, and had saved him from ruin. He was making ten dollars per week, with a prospect of doing better. He regularly attends church, and says he is a different man. These are a few of the many good results of the aid we afford.

VISITING COMMITTEE AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

From reports received from the Block Committees appointed to visit the institution, we have reports from the members that five hundred and one visits were made during the year and that ten thousand three hundred and sixty visits were made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors. It is always a matter of regret if any member neglects his duty. As the men say to me "What has become of our visitor?" or "Why don't we have a Sunday visitor, the other side of the corridor has, don't we need it as much as they, or are we so bad they won't visit us?" It is frequently the case that a member accepts an appointment, attends to it faithfully for awhile, until his visits gradually become less and less, and then months go by without the prisoner ever seeing his visitor. Some visit two or three in a block and neglect the others—this should not be as it gives dissatisfaction. All should be visited, even if it is but a call at the door, with a shake of the hand and a pleasant word.

It is recommended that visitors confine themselves as much as possible to the particular division assigned them. While there is no desire to abridge the right of a member

to visit anywhere, and when one who had been under his charge is changed to another block, it is well that he should be followed up, yet there must be some order, some rule whereby a systematic visitation of each corridor shall be secured. This cannot be done when visitors go from place to place, neglecting their own particular division. Every visitor will find enough missionary work, and more than he can accomplish in the block allotted to his care.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Our lady visitors, of whom we have several on the committee, have faithfully attended to the women prisoners in the Penitentiary. They have labored with them to induce them to return to the paths of honesty, truthfulness and virtue, and we cannot doubt but that their efforts will in many cases be productive of good results. Whenever any of the women needed assistance on leaving the prison the Matron has called my attention to such cases, and I have furnished her with such clothing for them, as she in her judgment thought they required.

THE OFFICERS.

The Warden, Michael J. Cassidy, fully appreciates the importance of the work done by the Committee through the General Secretary, and renders our visitors much valuable aid. I go to him for advice and counsel in regard to the character of those about to be discharged, and as to whether they are deserving or not. He cheerfully gives me his views, and calls on me to attend to such outside matters for the men which he considers proper to be done.

I desire to express my thanks to him and to the overseers for the kindness and consideration with which I and others have been treated and for the confidence which they repose in me and our Acting Committee.

The resident physician, Dr. Wm. Duffield Robinson, gives faithful attention to his duties, and also aids me materially in my work, calling my especial notice to cases which he thinks need more than ordinary attention, either by sending them to their friends or placing them in a hospital for temporary treatment.

The moral instructor, Rev. J. Y. Ashton, is performing

a remarkable work. His management of the religious services is without sectarianism or prejudice, and the results are worthy of an extended notice. He is greatly esteemed and his whole soul is in the work.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report two hundred and fifty-three visits to their prison. No full record is kept of the large number of prisoners visited. Meetings have been held by the lady members of the committee, which have been very profitable.

The women's department is remarkably well managed. The inspectors have shown commendable wisdom in placing this part of the prison entirely under the management of women. They have our special gratitude.

Mrs. Nicholson says she finds abundant fruit in this life from her efforts of love and kindness with the prisoners. A young woman whom she befriended two years ago when she left the prison, was married in the Spring, and she was at the wedding; the husband knowing all of the past. She has lived a good Christian life since her conversion in the prison. She says we feel the influence of the Divine presence in the little cells, and whilst striving to help them we have always been blessed ourselves.

REPORT OF OUR AGENT AT MOYAMENSING PRISON,
WILMER W. WALTER.

W. W. Walter has been assiduous and faithful in the discharge of his duty as agent at the County Prison. His services are highly appreciated by the members of the Acting Committee, and we can fully and truthfully say of him, "Well done good and faithful servant." He has been the means of obtaining the discharge of many who were not deserving incarceration. Sometimes innocent, at other times for trifling causes; such persons instead of being benefitted, would in most cases become demoralized, and in all probability ruined for life by being imprisoned. Many times the families were deprived of support by the imprisonment of the head of the household, and when proper, he restored them. He has also been the means of reconciling families; husband and wife to each other; father and son.

Many cases, enough to fill a volume, are presented to the Acting Committee, but space will not allow for more than the mention of a few.

One was that of a lad of thirteen, arrested for entering a yard and stealing three apples from the owner of the tree. This lad with the assistance of an older sister supported his mother and smaller sister. He found that the older sister was at that time in the Presbyterian Hospital sick, and the lad was the only support. His discharge was obtained and he was sent home to his mother.

A young man, an orphan, who came here from Cincinnati, being informed that there was good paying employment in Philadelphia. Before he had been long on the road his money gave out, and after considerable effort managed to get here; crawled into an empty car to sleep, and had not been there long before he was arrested and sent to prison. His discharge was secured and he was sent out into the country to work.

A genteel and well-dressed young man, in prison, told his case, in which the circumstances were as follows: he had not been residing in the city long before he formed the acquaintance of some young men, who were in the habit of frequenting the theatres and club rooms; on their invitation they accompanied him to a club room, promising him that they would have a good time. By the latter part of the evening they became drunk. After the others had parted with him for the evening he was arrested for drunkenness, breach of the peace and disorderly conduct, and sent to prison. He said it was the first time he was ever intoxicated, and was worried for fear his mother would hear of it. On his assurance that he would abstain from drinking in the future his release was obtained, and he sent home to his mother.

To illustrate the baneful effect of the use of intoxicating liquors, the following case is given:

A young man, married and having two children, got drunk and entered into an altercation with a shoemaker, threatening to injure him with a hatchet, for which he was arrested and sent to prison. After being there two weeks he became very penitent and anxious to get out on account

of his family, and the fear of being thrown out of work on account of his long absence. He acknowledged the folly of drinking and promised to abstain from it in future. The prosecutor was induced to withdraw the charge, and he was released a wiser, and it is hoped a better man.

POLICE MATRONS.

The Committee have been this year as in the past very faithful in attending to their duty in visiting all the stations where matrons are employed, now seven in number.

Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Unger, and indeed the whole committee, have accomplished a wonderful work. A law has been passed by the last Legislature providing for the appointment of Police Matrons in all stations in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, where women are sent, and our committee will see that it is carried into effect. Every day proves the wisdom of having Police Matrons.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Miss Mary S. Whelen and Mrs. F. P. Nicholson report nine visits to this institution. The former states that she wrote forty-seven letters and postal cards for the women to their friends. Everything clean and in excellent order. The cells small but comfortable; the matrons all extremely pleasant and efficient. During the last ten years' of the sixty thousand inmates who were sent there, thirty-nine thousand never came back, and eleven thousand only came back once. Meetings have been held with the women and in the male and female hospital. Drink is the cause of most of the parties getting there.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, is still faithful in his visits to this prison; he attends regularly several times a month, and is doing much good. He reports about thirty-three visits and about eight hundred visits to the prisoners inside of their cells.

DELAWARE COUNTY PRISON.

A visit was paid by one of the members to prison; one of the prisoners said it was a treat to have some one to

speak to. Visiting inside of the cells has not been allowed in that prison.

BELLEFONTE.

Prison and prisoners in a healthy condition ; twenty-one cells, eight male prisoners.

NEW CASTLE.

Reported to be in a cleanly condition. The Sheriff states that it was thoroughly washed twice a week. Services held weekly by the Ladies' Christian Society. Permission granted to the Young Men's Christian Association to conduct services the next Sabbath. Number of cells, sixteen. Male prisoners, seven ; females, none.

It is hoped that the foregoing report of the doings of the Society through its Acting Committee will give some idea of the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and that we will have the support and co-operation of those in the community who are blessed with the means to aid by their donations in the success of this work.

As the years roll on I am more and more interested in the reformation of those who have fallen, and I shall strive to be more earnest and faithful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. LYTLE,

General Secretary.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCHMIDT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

In our Prison Journal of 1888, we brought to special notice the case of William Schmidt, who seemed to be a prisoner both dangerous and beyond control, and who had suffered severe punishment. Letters were addressed by the Warden of Folsom Penitentiary, California, to the

Wardens and Superintendents of Prisons throughout the United States, as to the treatment they would recommend in such a case. We publish the replies, and they differed so materially from the views we entertained, that we sent out our plan under the heading of *The Treatment Required*. Charles Aull, the new warden, adopted the proposed plan, although we may in justice say, he doubtless had before, the same idea.

In our Journal for the year 1889, we published two very important letters, one from Warden Aull telling of his success in conquering this prisoner by the improved plan proposed. The other we received at about the same time from the previous Warden, John McComb, the one who was so severe in his treatment of Schmidt, and who in despair appealed to others; and, after receiving their replies, said to us: "In common with fifty other wardens and superintendents in the United States, I do not agree with you." His letter is in the Journal for 1889.

It seems the people of California were not pleased with McComb's treatment, or at least desired an investigation. This was had in the 28th Legislature, and we have a pamphlet covering 430 pages on this subject, entitled "Investigation of the Affairs of the California State Prison and the charges against Warden John McComb." Thus we see the interest excited in this case. Now comes a sorrowful ending to the case, so far as the prisoner is concerned; and as Warden Aull's letter tells the story so graphically and so tenderly, we present it, and also the letter informing us of the fate of Schmidt, from Warden McComb. Here we may see the animus of the two officers, and judge accordingly. We feel it is a triumph of our system and in publishing these letters we do so without the consent of the writers; though from what they said about the future developments giving permission for their views to be known, and that time having arrived, we feel at liberty to insert them, as they are valuable and indeed indispensable to a correct understanding and conclusion of the case which has excited intense interest throughout the country.

FROM THE PRESENT WARDEN.

OFFICE OF WARDEN,

STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA.

State Prison, Sacramento Co., Cal., May 18, 1889.

A. H. LOVE, 219 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.:

Dear Sir—I very much regret to inform you that William Schmidt, the convict about whom we have had so much pleasant correspondence, was killed on the work to-day. He was foreman of a gang of stone masons, and was moving a very large derrick, when one of the fastenings parted and the derrick fell; in some way Schmidt was unable to clear it, and it struck him with full force across the shoulders, breaking his neck and back. Death was instantaneous. I regret his death for many reasons. His was a test case in the method of handling convicts by kindness and absolute fairness as against an unbending and unyielding discipline, that demands a rigid compliance with the strictest letter of the rule. It was a case on which I risked my reputation, against the advice of my predecessor and his entire official force; knowing that failure meant my official destruction, for after all that had been written, sworn to and published about Schmidt, if he had done violence to officer, guard or convict, I could not have maintained myself against adverse criticism.

The case was watched with a great deal of interest in this State.

I have never known a convict who tried harder to meet every requirement than he. He had won the good will of every officer and attachee of the prison and was respected and loved by his fellow prisoners. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the entire prison, and I could not feel more keenly the loss of one of my trusted officers. I do not write this to you for publication, as I do not care to cast any reflections upon a former Warden, who is now in charge of the largest prison in the State; but as you have evinced an interest in Schmidt's case I write you just as I feel about it. I hope his treatment in the other world will be better than it was in this.

Very sincerely your friend,

CHARLES AULL.

OFFICE OF WARDEN,

STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA.

State Prison, Sacramento Co., Cal., June 3, 1889.

ALFRED H. LOVE, 219 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.:

Dear Sir—Your very kind letter and the Journal for 1889 came to hand this morning. I assure you I fully appreciate your kind words of approval. Better still, I feel that I have only done what my judgment and conscience tell me was right, for the sake of doing right and not simply to gain the approval of anyone. * * * Not only Schmidt, but some fourteen other prisoners I found locked up as incorrigibles, when I took charge of this prison. They had been in that condition for from twelve to thirty-three months. I put them all at work outside the prison, and they have all done well except Vickery, who was killed while

trying to run through the lines. I said that I put them *all* out at work. That is a mistake; one poor fellow had been locked up until he had become a hopeless maniac, and is now in the Insane Asylum. * * * When that much wished for millenium comes I will have something further to say about this and kindred matters. Whenever *our* policy in handling convicts is attacked, by any one worthy of an answer, I will be only too glad to do so, for I feel that our position is impregnable. I don't want to be understood as taking the sentimental view of the subject at all, far from it. I believe in enforcing discipline not only with prisoners, but with officers and guards as well, for I am more anxious to be in the right than to carry out any pet theory, and I find that I can learn something every day about prison business.

I would ask that you send me eight or ten copies of the Journal for 1889, also memorandum of cost of the same. I intend to have that correspondence published in the California papers; also send me two copies of the Journal for 1888. Again thanking you for the interest you have taken in this matter and for your many kindly words of encouragement, I am

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES AULL.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON,

San Quentin, Marin Co., Cal., May 29, 1889.

ALFRED H. LOVE, ESQ., 219 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA., PA.:

Dear Sir—I had the honor to receive a communication from you some time ago, about the proper manner for treating incorrigible prisoners, and instancing the notorious jail-breaker and desperado known here as William Schmidt, and as an escape from the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, where he had been registered under another name. I then predicted that Schmidt would not serve out his time "without attracting public attention, either in an attempt to escape from prison, or in the murder of one of his keepers."

Schmidt has not served out his term, but it is now out of his power to commit murder; on the 18th of this month he was killed by the falling of a derrick, which struck him on the back—the shock resulted in instant death. Schmidt had almost gained the full confidence of the officers, as he had cunningly applied himself to his tasks, with extraordinary industry and zeal—just as he had at Menard and at Folsom before his true character was discovered. It is fortunate that Schmidt had not reached the point where he could presume that the officers were off their guard, for an assault upon some innocent person, would have surely followed as a result of the hazardous experiment.

I shall be pleased to receive a copy of "The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy;" the last I have is dated January, 1888, No. 27, New Series.

Very respectfully,

JOHN McCOMB,

Warden.

[Dictated.]

REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,

ONE OF OUR DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS,
HELD AT NASHVILLE, TENN., FROM THE 16TH TO THE 20TH
OF ELEVENTH MONTH, 1889, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Arrived at Nashville, the 15th of Eleventh month, at the Maxwell House, the headquarters of the delegates. Mahlon K. and Harriet W. Paist, the latter a delegate from our Prison Society already there.

The Wardens' Association met on the morning of the 16th, to which an invitation was extended to others to attend. Its president, Joseph Nicholson in his annual address spoke very emphatically of the absolute necessity for employing some positive means for the identification of habitual criminals and for the adoption of the Bertillon system for the registration and identification of criminals. He thought that it would become a national question for the protection of society.

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

The formal opening of the National Congress was held in the evening, in the Broad Street Amusement Hall, the largest building in the city. Weather very inclement. Room filled to its utmost capacity, three thousand; a very large number of ladies present. A noticeable feature was in the attendance of the masses of the people—those in the humbler walks of life. It was the largest meeting that the Congress ever had. The hall, very plain, was relieved by the decorations under the care of a committee of the Ladies' Hermitage Association. On either end of the platform was a large pyramid of plants and flowers. From the walls, flags and bunting hung in festoons. Over the stage hung suspended in large letters the word "Welcome." To the rear in large characters "The National Prison Association," around which inscription were arranged portraits of William Carroll, the Governor of Tennessee when the penitentiary was built; M. B. Howard, Nashville's benefactor; George Peabody and Dorothea Dix.

The chairman, Dr. I. D. Plunket called upon the Rev.

Dr. I. Villars to offer prayer. Governor Taylor, with a hearty welcome said:

I am especially delighted to welcome you because of the mission which brings you here—it is a mission of humanity—a mission of love. During the three years in which I have been Governor, I have had experience in connection with the management of prisons. I have been impressed that the best way to deal with the convict, is in kindness rather than in cruelty. I have been impressed with the necessity of reforms. They should have grades in their prisons; the younger convict separated from the hardened criminal. I have tried these three years to persuade the people of this state that the most crying necessity in it, is that of reformatory schools for criminal children. I have incurred criticism because I have used the pardoning power with the children of Tennessee. I have pardoned them as fast as they were sent to the state prison, and I have notified the people of the State that as long as I am Governor of Tennessee they shall not put children in the penitentiary. Take a boy under sixteen years of age, put him in the penitentiary and keep him there three years, and instead of reforming him you turn him out a confirmed criminal, ruined for life. I would rather give him a chance in the outside world than to rob him of his hope in prison.

These remarks were well received by the audience, and his views and action in regard to the children were greeted with applause. Would that there were more Governors to take the same noble stand, both in congregate prisons, and more particularly in regard to the young, in states where the vicious lessee system is in vogue.

The Mayor who was to have welcomed the delegates to the city of Nashville was absent, it was said, on account of indisposition.

Ex-President Hayes delivered the annual address as President of the Association. His speech of an hour was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience present. Probably the greater part of the people knew nothing about prison reform, and he explained to the audience the objects of the National Prison Congress; and that the value of these meetings is due to the fact that the lamp of experience is always with us. He stated that the work of prison reform did not begin with this society. More than a century ago "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons" began the first persevering and efficient efforts in America to reform the whole system of prison discipline. It was a graceful and deserved recognition of what the Philadelphia Society, the oldest in the

world, had done. He read from Dr. E. C. Wines' chapter on "The dark age of prison life in the United States." For more than fifty years, 1773 to 1827, Connecticut had an underground prison, in an old mining pit, on the hills near Simsbury, which equalled in horrors all that was ever related in European prisons. Here the prisoners were crowded together at night; their feet fastened to heavy bars of iron, and chains about their necks attached to beams above; the caves reeked with filth, causing incessant contagious fevers; the inmates were self-educators in crime; their midnight revels are said to have resembled often the howlings of a pandemonium, banishing sleep and forbidding all repose. He spoke of the horrors of our own Philadelphia prisons in those early times—how intoxicating liquors were sold at a bar kept by one of the prison officials. He recounted the reforms that had been accomplished.

Among the obstacles to which he called attention was that there is not a clear strong flow of the administration of criminal law. A lack of popular confidence in the fairness and justice of criminal trials begets crime. It emboldens the criminal classes and leads to lawless violence and an endless train of other calamities.

The delays in criminal proceedings in these days, when wealth has such power to offer temptations to bribe-giving and bribe-taking, and thus the administration of justice is corrupted. He quoted the Cronin trial in which seven weeks had been occupied in getting a jury, in which 1091 persons had been summoned.

It is one of the specified objects of this society to improve the mode of procedure by which criminal laws are enforced. The jury system might be wisely and extensively modified. It is not a vain attempt. Already in a few states the technicality that a man who reads the newspapers cannot sit on the jury has been expunged from the statute book, and the rational rule has taken its place, viz: Any citizen, notwithstanding opinions formed from reading newspapers, is qualified to sit on a jury, if he is able to decide the case without partiality or prejudice, upon the sworn testimony submitted. It would be far more reasonable to exclude from juries men who do not read newspapers and who do not form or ex-

press an opinion from what they read. Ignorance, not intelligence should be shut out from the jury box. He discussed the unreasonableness of requiring a unanimous jury; that one stubborn man could defeat the deliberately formed judgment of eleven conscientious persons—one man who could be influenced one way or the other—and so defeat the ends of justice. He thought if five-sixths or three-fourths shall agree upon a verdict, and if the presiding judge approve of the verdict, why should it not stand? Under our republican system the gravest questions affecting peace and war, the property, happiness and lives of millions of human beings are finally decided by a bare majority vote of the citizens, sometimes by a majority of one; and then he very happily and facetiously said: "No one knows better than I do what a majority of *one* means." This remark was received with a storm of laughter and applause.

The advocates of improved prisons and prison discipline would reform all convicts whom they could reform by wise systems wisely administered. Those who cannot thus be reclaimed should remain under their sentence of conviction where they can support themselves by labor and do no harm to society—our duty is to do all we can to enlarge the percentage of reformed, and to reduce to the lowest possible figure the list of determined criminals. Let it be the purpose of discipline to train the convict to habits of industry, until he is neither too lazy nor too proud to earn an honest living. Habits of labor, diligence and self-denial will reform many convicts. There is hope for the convict. The subject of an indeterminate sentence, which has always been advocated in our journal, was fully endorsed by President Hayes. He alluded to the recent fatal encounter of two of Kentucky's prominent citizens, and asserted that a change of public sentiment was needed to bring about an eradication of such evils. Every good man and every good woman should sustain the man who refuses to violate the law by using deadly weapons to remedy a wrong inflicted by mere words, written or spoken. Men in public places should speak out on this subject. Where is the craven who will insult a man of whom it is

known that he will not, to avenge personal wrongs, resort to the use of deadly weapons. From the moment a man makes known his intention to be thus free from violation of the law, he is safe from any man having character enough to insult anybody.

He closed with a beautiful tribute to the memory of his deceased wife. For almost forty years it has been the crowning felicity of his life to travel with a companion whose delight it was to shed happiness on all around her. Her joy was so radiant because her life was the very incarnation of those precious and humble words which fell from her lips: "I know that I am not good, but I do try and pray that I may treat all others as I would wish to be treated if I were in their place."

The chairman of the meeting, in a neat speech presented President Hayes on behalf of the ladies of Nashville with a handsome basket of flowers.

On First day morning the annual sermon to the National Prison Association was delivered by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, in one of the largest churches. He was bold and fearless in his utterances, and his words bore no uncertain sound. His denunciation of the lessee system was severe. Text: "I was in prison and ye came unto me." The appropriateness of the text will be seen by his opening remarks. He said:

In an old southern city on a hot Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1853, I had an appointment to hold a religious service in one of its suburbs. I failed to get there and spent the afternoon in jail, and this was how it happened: A few weeks previously the city had been shocked by a sickening tragedy. A young man, crazed with strong drink, had stabbed to the heart his best friend, a well-known and popular school teacher with whom he had gotten into a carousal one night. When the young murderer arose from his drunken stupor and found himself handcuffed and in a jail, he was dazed and filled with horror; having no recollection of the crime of the night before. Neither of the parties was a drunkard. The young man was tried, convicted and sentenced to death, and was now in jail awaiting his execution. With pity in my heart for the handsome and unfortunate young homicide, who was about my own age, I called to visit him on my way to keep my appointment. The jailor who was just starting to dinner said to me: "I will have to lock you in the cell here with the prisoner while I am gone, but I will soon come back." Accordingly I was locked in with the condemned man. The

jailor failed to come back as he promised. Overcome by the heat and a heavy dinner, he had dropped asleep, and slept on oblivious of jails, prisoners and me. So we two, the prisoner and myself, passed the whole of that long, hot afternoon together in that cell. It was a memorable interview for us both. The young man made a clean confession, breaking down when he spoke of his mother, who was a widow, residing in Newark, N. J. Touched with sympathy and compassion I read to him words of mercy and of hope. Then we prayed together, and our prayer was heard by the all-gracious Father, whose ear is never deaf to the cry of a broken and contrite spirit.

A soul was saved that day. Knowing that he was not a murderer at heart, I interested myself in his behalf, and with the kindly aid of others his punishment was at first commuted to imprisonment for life, and afterwards he was granted a full pardon. On his release, he went at once to his mother and sisters in New Jersey, where he entered into business and prospered from that moment. Identifying himself with the church, he became an active and efficient Christian worker, a helper to every good cause, and remembering his own early misfortune, he was a friend to every needy and troubled man. The remainder of his days was good and he died within his goodness.

Here is encouragement to those who are working and laboring in the prison cells. What an unanswerable argument is here in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. He said if we forgot the prisoners are our brothers and sisters we can do little or no good. The heartless unbelief that finds expression in the ridicule levelled by the press at Christian workers in behalf of prisoners, and the ghastly merriment over the penitence and faith of malefactors in jail or under the gallows, was to him one of the most shameful exhibitions of the sinister side of human nature. We must go to the prisoner with hopefulness. Write it in letters of light, that the least favored of our brothers and sisters may hope. Write it in letters of fire, that the most favored may fear. To be effective in the prevention of crime, punishment should be sharp and certain; but while punishment should be certain, all prison discipline should be reformatory in its aim—but where is it done practically?

Applied to some of these institutions the word "Penitentiary" is the grossest of misnomers. These remarks may well apply to the Tennessee State Prison. You cannot open a door of hope to the prisoners by shutting them up in idleness. That was the stupidest experiment ever made by demagogues at the dictation of fools and knaves. It

will scarcely be repeated anywhere in our country. No strength of will, no power of endurance can survive this ordeal. The convict lease system is fundamentally wrong. The State cannot properly delegate its lawful and sacred function, by farming out the punishment of crime to those who make merchandise of public justice. Never under any pretext or under any circumstances should the State turn over any prisoner into other hands than its own, until he goes forth a free man, or dies and is buried. The lease system violates a sacred principle of civil government, outrages human nature in the persons of its victims, and exposes those who administer it to temptations to which the best of men should not be subjected. In Dante's "Inferno," there was one horror not included—the devil did not farm out the punishments of hell to sub-devils for profit. The state is the mother of all her children ; let her keep them under her own watchful eye and firm, yet kindly hand.

TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the Tennessee Industrial School for the benefit of orphan, helpless and wayward children. About one hundred boys and none of the criminal class.

7.30 P. M. First Presbyterian Church ; "The religious aspect of the prison question." Members of the Association participated. Reformation of the prisoner was prominently brought forward.

SECOND DAY MORNING.

Meeting held in the State House of Representatives ; about one hundred and fifty members present.

"The identification of criminals:" Its value as a preventive of crime, and the importance of unity of action among prison officials in securing a fixed and general system ; by Charles E. Felton, Superintendent of the House of Correction, Chicago, was the first paper read.

E. C. Foster, Agent of the Department of Justice, Washington, offered a resolution calling upon Congress to establish two model United States Prisons ; one as a reformatory for younger persons, the other as a penal institution. The resolution was adopted. He favored the establishment

of a National Prison Bureau at Washington, where the Bertillon system of registration should be established.

A paper was read by Isaac D. Sneed, a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, on the "Ohio Parole Law," viz. :

That the State Board of Prison Managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned other than for murder in the first or second degrees, who may have served the minimum term provided by law, for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony, and served a term in a penal institution, may, be allowed to go on parole, outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the Board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution ; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and reimprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said Board, whose written order certified by its secretary shall be sufficient warrant for all officers named therein to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal process.

Mr. Sneed says no one can read with dry eyes many of the letters they receive ; and he does not understand how anyone can read them without concluding that the Ohio Legislature enacted one of the wisest of laws when it passed the "Ohio Parole Law," a law that has been so much discussed and so generally misunderstood.

Afternoon, a visit was made to the Tennessee Penitentiary. The building is an old one erected in 1838, being fifty-one years old, and is said to be about the worst Penitentiary in the United States. The buildings inside of the walls are old and dilapidated. The office is old and shabby, and a total lack of comfortable accommodations in the business part of the building. Within these walls are five hundred and sixty-three prisoners, a large proportion being colored. There appears to be a total absence of discipline. Prisoners follow visitors about, begging, or offering for sale toothpicks, or other small wares. There were fifty life-prisoners. The men work in large rooms together ; unlike most congregate prisons, where they are not allowed to speak to each other, or even look up, the men seem to converse freely together. The only occupation is making

farm wagons, of which they turn out about sixty per day. The dining room, if it can be honored with such a name, is an old wooden building, containing old boards for tables, and shabby stools; it has a mud bottom for a floor. Here is where the services are held on First day afternoons, by the Christian ladies of Nashville. A Sunday School is held in the afternoon. Weekly prayer meetings are held in the wings, and two services a week in the hospital. The food appeared to be good. They have corn bread twice a day, and wheat bread on First day. Coffee and hash for breakfast; meat, soup and vegetables for dinner; tea and bread for supper; every other evening they have instead of tea, buttermilk, from Jersey cows; they take one hundred gallons a day, and the men can have as much as they want. Soup four times a week; on First day they have fried bacon for dinner. The cells are fearful; seven feet long, three and a half feet wide, eight feet high; many of them occupied by two persons. There is almost a total lack of ventilation, and a disregard of the laws of hygiene in their construction and arrangement; very little light ever finds its way into these cells, there being no windows, only the front grating. In the middle of the day the cells were dark; they would do for what we used to call "dark cells." They have meagre conveniences; no water closets, buckets being used; they have nothing in their cells, and some of them only five by eight. No combs, brushes, looking glasses or lights are furnished. If the men are fortunate to beg a little money from visitors they are at liberty to buy such things. The floors of the cells are of stone, damp and cheerless, and four stories of them. The lessees pay the State \$100,000 for the labor of the convicts, and they feed and clothe them. The salaries of the officers are about \$6,000, so that it will be seen that the State derives a large profit. The hospital has none of the appointments necessary for the proper care and recovery of the sick. The yard was in a very dirty condition. The women's department was a horribly dirty place; fifty women, black and white, huddled together in a small, narrow place, crouching around stoves. The cells, two stories of them, were seven by nine, two or more in a cell. No conveniences whatever;

no glasses, combs or brushes; everything was cheerless; stone floors, cold and damp. One white woman, sentenced for life; also a colored woman for life, with a baby, aged one year. They have no matron; the women cared for by men overseers; but it was stated that there would be a matron after the first of the year. The women are taken daily to the paint shop, where they sand-paper the paint on the wagons ready for finishing. This is probably all the exercise they have. The punishments in the Penitentiary are separate confinement on bread and water, in those dark, miserable cells. The severest punishment is flogging, which is only permitted after the consent of the Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of State has been procured; but this permission is given invariably on the recommendation of the Warden, without inquiry. They average three or four cases a month of flogging, the number of lashes depending on the character of the offence.

If the Penitentiary be bad the *new* County Jail is worse; though they speak of that as a model compared with the old. The prisoners are confined in a steel cage, purposely built so as to exclude the light, and without any ventilation; the cages are six by eight, and eight feet high; there were only four in one of these cells, they frequently have six. The cages are back to back of each other, with a narrow dark corridor between, where the men on both sides are let into every day; that corridor is dark also, the sun never enters it. They have no work and no reading, and some of them stay several months. If one becomes unruly or quarrelsome, or violates the rules, he is locked up in a cage alone, and fed on bread and water until he agrees to behave himself. These cells or cages are two stories high; when the upper ones are not full, the men climb up there like monkeys

EVENING SESSION, SECOND DAY.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the International Prison Association, in reference to the next meeting of the Congress at St. Petersburg. The invitation for the meeting came from the Czar of Russia, and the desire was expressed that the United States should send a

large delegation. Dr. R. M. Cunningham read a paper on the "Convict System in Alabama, in its relation to Health and Disease." The death rate for the last five years was 5.25 per cent. At the mines 5.43. This was very large compared to the prisons at the North. There has been a change for the better within the last few years.

Mrs. L. P. Williams read a paper on "Prison work in Nashville," showing what good work the ladies were doing in the prison and jail.

THIRD DAY MORNING.

Dr. C. H. Reeves read a paper on "How can the public at large be best aroused to a clear perception of the Prison Question?" Many of the ideas he advanced were quite impracticable and were not generally approved.

H. F. Hatch, Warden of the Michigan State Prison, read a paper on "Prison Discipline," an excellent paper. His views were sound and were fully endorsed by the audience. He said prison management should be devoted to the elevation of men, as a primary object, and presented the following:

1st. Motives in the way of improved physical conditions, such as food, extended privileges, freedom of action, even up to the safety line, which shall create an impression of, and really be a friendly interest in the welfare of the men, that they will understand.

2d. Punishment, which is absolutely necessary and corrective only; to be avoided if possible, conducted with such care as to produce the idea of interest in the welfare of the man who suffers, and with the real idea of his permanent good.

3d. Education continually—in shop or cell, in schools and meetings, in lectures and in personal contact, until the whole place is permeated with an atmosphere of constant *progress*. It is written everywhere. All activities are modified by it. Every interest yields to it. Privileges and comforts depend upon it, until the men find themselves compelled to accept it.

4th. Gospel teaching and the religion of Christ which is to regenerate as well as to reform.

The Warden should not perpetuate the errors of the past. A new system gives promise of success—the old is a certain failure.

EVENING SESSION

at Watkin's Hall, where all the night sessions have been held. Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, read a paper on "What to do with Recidivists, or Habitual Criminals?" He stated that of all the criminals convicted in the United States, thirty per cent. were persons who had previously been found guilty of one or more offences; that persons known to be habitual criminals should be perpetually imprisoned. The life sentence as in Ohio, for third conviction, should be inexorable, though the Governor's pardoning power should be retained. This may seem severe, but it is evident something must be done. He thought for misdemeanors, the first time at the discretion of the Judge; for the second offence, double the sentence imposed for the first; for the third, double the sentence for the second; for the fourth, provide an indeterminate sentence.

An admirable address was made by Gardiner Tufts, Superintendent of the Massachusetts State Reformatory, on "The Convict before and after Imprisonment." He said he would change the title to "Suggestions for the Prevention of Imprisonment." Many of his ideas were good and worthy of a careful consideration as to whether they would really be judicious. For instance: Imprisonments are more frequent and numerous than they need be. Many an imprisoned convict could be as well restrained outside of a prison as within; he could be better dealt with, while at the same time the community outside could be as well protected against him. Moreover he can often times be more surely and speedily reformed, than if excluded from society by walls; that the expense of control outside of walls will be far less than the cost of custody and maintenance within. All prisoners are not criminals; that even criminals can be reformed; that treatment of prisoners should be based on the belief that they are reformable, and by the same means that make people outside of prison walls better, who are not convicts. Considerable liberty may be given with safety to many prisoners, where reformation is attempted with the aid of civilization, education and religion.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Mas-

sachusetts Reformatory for Women, at Sherborne, Mass., gave an interesting address on "Prison Recreations," showing how much good can be done if prisoners had recreations which were elevating, and not harmful, as too many are.

Dr. M. Lavell, Warden of the Kingston, Ontario, Penitentiary, stated he would attend the next week a meeting of the Churches in that province, to discuss the conditions of the penal institutions there, and their improvement. Reformation of the criminal was a prominent feature, and in Kingston there was building a prison for the separation of criminals of different grades.

The reformation of the criminal was a prominent feature of the speakers.

In the afternoon an excursion was made to "The Hermitage," the former home of Andrew Jackson; one hundred and ten ladies and gentlemen participated.

FOURTH DAY MORNING.

J. W. French, President of the Indiana State Prison, North. Subject: "Life Prisoners." He said the object of punishment was protection to society and the reformation of the criminal; that something is being done for all convicts, except life prisoners; that capital punishment should be abolished in every State of the Union; that special boards of parole should take charge of the prisoners; that prisoners should be graded according to their condition of mind, and not according to crime; that all inhuman punishment should be driven out; that the inmates should be given such a diversity of work as to afford to each one a fair opportunity to follow the work he is fitted to do; that inmates be given sound, mental and moral instruction; that the law should be to sentence all prisoners under the parole system, and then place life prisoners with regard to parole on exactly the same basis as other prisoners, shutting up for life all persons not qualified to run at large, and releasing under parole all qualified to be released. He was listened to with deep attention.

Remarks were made by several of the delegates from the Southern States. The lessee system seemed to be

generally condemned. North and South Carolina, and Texas have abolished it.

EVENING AND CLOSING SESSION.

Election for officers and standing committees. The next place of meeting is to be in Cincinnati, in the Ninth month. The observance of the fourth Sunday in October as "Prisoners' Sunday," was re-affirmed.

E. C. Watkins, Superintendent of the Michigan House of Correction, at Detroit, read a paper on "Aid to Discharged Prisoners."

Rev. Hastings D. Paul, of St. Paul, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, read a paper on "Prisoners' Aid Societies." He gave a history of such organizations from their beginning in The Philadelphia Society in 1776, with an account very fully of the reforms which had been accomplished; complimenting our Society on not only being the pioneers, but carrying on the work, and distributing copies of our Journal.

Rev. L. F. Zinkhan, Secretary of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society, and myself, made remarks on what had been done by our respective Societies.

The thanks of all are tendered our beloved President Hayes, for his continued interest in our work, and for the skill, fidelity and constancy with which he has aided us. We sympathize with him tenderly in the irreparable loss which he and the people of the United States have experienced since we last met together in Boston. May his heart be consoled, his strength renewed, and his own life be long and happy.

The reports of our Prison Society were eagerly taken.

FIFTH DAY MORNING.

By special invitation some of the delegates, twenty-one in number, took a trip to Tracy City, one of the Convict Camps, the lessees of whom are The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Tracy City is one hundred and seven miles from Nashville; the scenery was charming as we climbed the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. The train was stopped at the summit, two thousand seven

hundred feet above sea level, to give us a view of the valley. At the Stockade we saw the coking operations and the 10,000 tons of coke ready for shipment. There are three hundred and fifty convicts, mostly colored, working in the coal mines, and attending the coke ovens. The buildings where the convicts eat and sleep are in a stockade, surrounded by a high board fence. The buildings are of wood, very old and dilapidated ; if fire, very little chance of escape. The cells are of wood, six feet long, five feet wide, six and a half feet high ; ventilation obtained by cutting a few holes in the wooden sides. Guards at convenient distances, ready to shoot down any who attempt to escape. The food was good and all they want. Plenty of vegetables are furnished the year round. The quarters were in better condition than at the Penitentiary at Nashville. Escapes from these stockades are frequent, as well as some from the Penitentiary ; as many as sixty a year. An objectionable feature in regard to prison management is the publication in the Annual Report of the name, color, crime, number of years to serve, and when sentence commenced, of each convict, thus rendering it difficult to obtain situations on discharge.

JOHN J. LYTTLE, *Delegate.*

A VISIT TO PRISONS.

PACIFIC COAST AND ELSEWHERE.

Left home in Philadelphia, July 18th, 1889, to attend the Conference of Charities and Corrections, at San Francisco, Cal. At Port Arthur, in Manitoba, on the beautiful lake, we visited the prison, a small brick building ; the cells, two and a half by seven feet ; beds made of boards with a few straws to lie on. There were four men and one woman. Eight ounces of meat and vegetables allowed the men for dinner, when laboring ; five ounces of meat and vegetables

to the women ; bread and pea coffee for breakfast ; bread and water for supper. The Warden kind, treating them more like hired men than prisoners ; took them to work on the farm without extra guards ; he trusted them and said he had never been deceived.

Vancouver, B. C., with nine thousand inhabitants was visited. There were thirteen men, no women ; their offence being supplying whiskey to Indians. Two, for two months, for light theft ; longer term prisoners are sent to Westminster. Nine cells, seven by twelve feet ; three beds in each, except those reserved for drunkards. Diet, one pound of meat ; soup, potatoes and beans for dinner ; tea, twice a day. In the suburbs of Victoria on an elevation stood the prison, a handsome and imposing brick structure, finished in hard, red wood, in which no vermin can live. They have fifty-one men and three Indian women, who, sitting on the floor were repairing clothing, using the needle as if they were used to it. Two Chinamen were in the laundry, some at work in the garden. They had a fine chapel. Their ages ranged from eighteen to seventy years ; committed generally for theft, from one to six weeks ; if longer time, sent to Westminster. If found drunk, with the bottle, two months ; if not, merely fined and dismissed. They had stationary wash stands and porcelain bath tubs ; required to bathe every week. Cells, nine by thirteen feet, with woven wire mattresses ; two pairs of blankets for summer, and an extra pair for winter. This was the first time we had seen these mattresses in prison ; they said they adopted them as a sanitary measure.

In Alaska, we found prisons at Fort Wrangle and Juneau ; no inmates. In Sitka's prison, thirteen men, one woman, for selling liquor to Indians, (which is contrary to United States laws,) sentenced for thirteen months and fined \$1,000 ; five days deducted from every month for good conduct. Long term prisoners are sent to California or Puget Sound. Cells, small and dark. Diet : salt meat, venison and vegetables. They labor under great disadvantage, not having any appropriation. The United States laws forbid the introduction of liquor into Alaska, but notwith-

standing this it is smuggled and sold after paying the United States tax, there being no local law in Alaska prohibiting the sale. Our Government, although it purchased that country, extends no protection to its inhabitants; the seal fisheries seem to be of more importance than human life. On our return we touched at Seattle, Port Townsend; did not see their prisons.

At San Francisco we found one hundred and eighty-two men, ten women; six for felony, four for misdemeanor, nineteen men for murder. Several were in cells, six by nine feet. In the morning they were given coffee, bread and mush; dinner, soup (differing every day), potatoes and meat. Fridays, fish and potatoes. At the Police Central Court, there are twenty-five to twenty-seven thousand arrested each year, mostly for drunkenness; mostly Chinese for violating city ordinances; they are seldom drunk. There is no record kept of the sexes and no matrons at the stations, and only one at the city hospital, she being appointed after a long struggle. The officers are in sympathy with the movement and said it would prevent a great deal of vice and immorality, as women were brought there under the influence of opium and liquor, who were unable to protect themselves. San Jose, Southern California, with a population of twenty-seven thousand, had in its prison ninety-one men and one woman, for grand and petty larceny, committed generally under the influence of liquor; their terms running from thirty to ninety days. Diet: bread, meat and coffee, for breakfast; soup, meat and beans, for dinner. Cells, eight by nine feet; sleep on the floor, no beds.

Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, eleven hundred and seventy men, thirty women; they have twenty-five acres; weave their blankets, grind their flour, have stone works, where all kinds of stone work is done; saddle and harness department, boot and shoe factory, cooper shop and chain works. There is a large library, convicts being supplied with books by catalogue. The chapel is large and services held every week; a large portion of the inmates attend. The kitchen is large, airy, and in as good order as we could expect. The woman's department is under the care of a woman who has rooms for her exclusive use. It was sad

to see the men, many of them quite young, march lock-step to their dinner ; they eat their meal of soup, meat and bread quietly. Here we found the wire mattresses. They adopted them for sanitary and economical reasons, the wire costing sixty cents ; they weave them, while the straw costs five hundred dollars every year and was a great trouble to change the beds.

HARRIET W. PAIST.

REPORT OF HARRIET W. PAIST.

DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The evening of September 11th, 1889, the sixteenth Conference of Charities and Corrections convened at Union Square Hall, San Francisco, California. Ex-Governor Perkins, presiding. The hall was full, and beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Barrows. At the Occidental Hotel a reception was tendered them by the local committee. The parlors were tastefully adorned with flowers, evergreens, and ferns ten feet long, such as grow only in this luxuriant southern clime. Across the rooms were drawn banners of golden silk—emblematic of the Golden State—on one was printed in gold letters this motto :

“ In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind’s concern is Charity.”

Another :

“ What we freely receive
We frankly give.”

A collation for three hundred was given ; the fruits of California in plenty. Rabbi Vonsanger spoke briefly. The Conference was addressed by Right Rev. George D. Gillespie, Bishop of the Western Diocese of Michigan, president. The first paper considered was on “ Prison System of the South.” The reports were presented by Mr. Wines, who said the prison system of the Southern States was uniformly bad ; in many of them the inmates were farmed out to the highest bidder, whose only aim seemed to be to get the most work out of them. He also stated the death rate was ten per cent. higher there than elsewhere. The

report of Mrs. Joseph S. Spear, Jr., showed that California with an estimated population of one million two hundred and fifty thousand, appropriated for two years, from July 1st, 1887, \$4,277,416; new establishments, \$1,105,000; special appropriations, \$1,201,616; general, \$1,907,800. The dependent children are placed in private institutions supported by the State. Hebrews, two and a half per cent. of the children, two and a quarter per cent. of the money; Protestant, fourteen per cent. of the children, eleven and a half per cent. of the money; secular or non-secular, twenty per cent. of the children, seventeen and four-fifth per cent. of the money; Roman Catholic, sixty-three and one-eighth per cent. of the children, sixty-eight per cent. of the money. The number to be cared for were seventeen thousand five hundred and ninety-three, at a cost to the State of \$1,911,486.83 annually. This large sum was commented on by several of the delegates. The State allows for each orphan \$100; half orphan, \$75; every abandoned child, \$75; and for each indigent adult, \$75 a year.

Mr. Glenn, of Maryland, thought the Almshouse should not be made too attractive to the paupers. At their institution whiskey and tobacco are furnished the inmates free. They have five hundred, and they are made use of at every election by the politicians. Mrs. Jacobs, of Colorado, thought the first thing to be done to better the condition of Almshouses was to disfranchise their inmates. Indiana's report showed that \$1,381,500 had been expended for their dependents. All earnings of their State's prison go into the State Treasury; last year it was \$7,100 above expenses. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper read a paper on "Free Kindergartens;" there are now forty-eight in San Francisco and Oakland. The average attendance between two and a half and seven years, is forty-five hundred, at a cost per capita of \$15.65. These schools are supported by different individuals; Mrs. Leland Stanford having given \$45,000. Papers were read advocating placing the young in separate institutions from the adults. The Century Club gave a reception. Papers were read on "Charity," "Our Churches and Charities," by Mr. McCulloch and Mrs. Glendower Evans. Mr. Glenn, of Baltimore, thought charitable work was no

longer a matter of sentiment, but a necessity, a protection against fraud. Rev. Mr. Wendte said the city of Oakland gave the Associated Charities \$150 a month, which placed them on a firm footing. All united in the good work. Papers were read by Rev. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin; Dr. Hal. C. Wyman, of Detroit, and others, on the treatment of inmates of poor-houses; some thought they should be under State control and be compelled to labor, if able, and if they refuse to work they should be put in solitary confinement on very plain diet. The Board of Trade welcomed us. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum and State University were visited. Under police escort, we visited Chinatown. We groped our way through dark streets, up narrow stairs, along hallways to their Temple. The room was very close, no ventilation, and full of the fumes of opium. The police explained their mode of worship, exhibiting the different articles used to propitiate their Gods or appease their wrath, all this time several Celestials were on guard watching every motion. Other parts of their quarters were visited, but all the same, dark and filthy.

The Conference Sermon was preached by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, who took for his text "I will make a man more precious than fine gold." He said man has a free will for the exercise of which he is personally responsible to his Maker as well as to society. The same conditions do not surround all alike in manner or degree; only an infinite judge can justly weigh these differences, but human judgment must not lose sight of them. True philanthropy must not only relieve distress but strike at the root of the evil and give genuine help by helping the individual to build up a better character and a better will. The "Helping Hand Society" decorated the First Congregational Church with tropical plants and profusion of flowers. Rev. Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Jacobs were speakers. At the morning session, 16th, papers were read on "The care of the Insane," the different methods of care; the congregate and the cottage system; the separation of the curable from the incurable; of the young from the old. All favored boarding in a quiet condition in private families, as conducive to restoration. The Young Women's Christian Asso-

ciation gave a reception. "State Boards of Charity" papers were read and discussed by representatives from different States. An excursion was given on the Bay in the steamer Tamalpais, of three hundred delegates and invited guests; the usual tour was made, passing Fort Point, Sawalito, San Quentin, and returned past Alcatraz, where many landed and inspected the prisons, etc.

A paper was read by Dr. Byers, "Prisons and Prison Regulations." He said no prison system can be made effective that does not have due organization and equipment as preventive agencies. The next agency is a well regulated police, it should be more a preventive body than a detective. Labor should be imposed upon inmates, and cumulative sentence provided for. There should be houses of detention and police matrons in every large city. He said prison labor was not in competition with free labor, and the declamation against it was the result of the political machination of demagogues. Mrs. Sperry, of Colorado, urged the abolition of striped clothing, the use of credits and rewards, separate incarceration, employment and supervision of women. W. H. Hill, chaplain at San Quentin, found that ninety per cent. of all prisoners are actuated by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment. The last never reformed the prisoners, that the introduction of the credit system did. Dr. Rogers read a paper on "Public aid and care for the Feeble Minded;" he said the schools that have been established are very satisfactory, many kinds of work have been found to be within their scope to develop their mental faculties. About one-third of the inmates are self-supporting, the others must be provided for. If this class is allowed to grow up without proper care the State suffers the penalty in the increase of pauperism, crime and vice.

WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

[Communication.]

A QUERY AS TO WHETHER IT BE NOT ADVISABLE TO INITIATE CERTAIN "REFORMS" IN OUR SOCIAL LAWS OR "SYSTEM," AT THE SAME TIME THAT WE ARE SEEMINGLY STRIVING, SO INDUSTRIOUSLY, TO INITIATE CERTAIN REFORMS, SUPPOSED TO BE NECESSARY, "WITHIN THE WALLS OF OUR PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS?"

BY Z. B. STEARNS.

Much has been said and written of late upon the rules, regulations and discipline WITHIN THE WALLS OF OUR PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, as well as upon the "reforms" *supposed* to be necessary *therein*.

Monsieur le Docteur D——, was delegated by the French government to investigate "AS TO THE LEAST CRUEL MODE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT."

This involved the visit to, and the inspection of the numerous prisons in the respective countries; interviews with those condemned to death, and also the presence of Monsieur le Docteur D—— at the execution of said criminals.

It was at a reunion of scientific men, at the residence of Monsieur W. de R——, London, and just after the execution of the noted burglar and murderer, P——, that we parted, after the recital by him of the following:

"This man P—— was detected in the act of burglary, and after shooting and killing the policeman who had attempted to arrest him in the act, he was pursued by a *posse* of policemen attracted by the shot, was caught, tried and condemned to be hanged.

"Within a few moments of his execution, P—— asked for his violin, and played with such pathos and feeling the 'prison song' of 'Il Trouvatore,' that the executioner and all in attendance wept like children. A few moments after he asked the privilege of making certain statements, or, as we vulgarly call it, a 'confession,' to wit:

"In the first place, said P——, take that man J —— S—— out of those prison walls of B——.

"I was in the court-room each day of that man's trial and heard his sentence to death. I killed the policeman for whose murder that man was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He was a poor carpenter, rushing, evidently, home to his wife and children with his week's wages. As I was interrupted in my 'business,' which 'society' or its 'laws' had made for me, I had to kill or go to prison.

"When I shot the policeman, this poor carpenter was evidently walking hurriedly and had passed the house which I had entered. Another policeman, attracted by my shot, rushed up, and seeing a man

before him in the road, and who, in his mind, was escaping from the scene, arrested him.

"The shoes or boots of this carpenter fitted, to a nicety, the foot-prints on the clay soil below the back window, from which I jumped on firing; and from other details too long to enumerate, this man was, on circumstantial evidence alone, convicted, condemned to death, and it was owing to Her Majesty's gracious clemency alone, that his sentence was commuted to life-imprisonment."

(This carpenter was released and a public subscription was commenced and he found himself at the head of a few thousand pounds sterling after his liberation, *and deserved every penny of it!*)

But P—— added: * * * "I, myself, should not die. You, 'Society,' are responsible for every act of villainy in my career, and I shall try to prove it:"

"When only a lad, my father died, leaving my dear mother very poor. I commenced to sell newspapers on the streets. I knew how to read and write, and I used to read my papers with earnest love of instruction and could talk intelligently upon most topics of the day. I was what the world called 'a bright boy.' I discovered I had a taste for music, and this led me once to the extravagance of purchasing a second-hand violin, but very cheap. Mother and I were getting on rather nicely when, one day, I met a few of my companions and we commenced a little 'by-play' by teasing an old man with a cart-load of apples, by taking a few and running off with them. I never thought for one second it was really '*stealing*.'

"One more astute and uncharitable policeman than the others at the corner of the street, pursued us, caught us, and locked us up in the 'station-house.' We were brought before the local magistrate next morning, tried, and sent to jail for fifteen days, during which time my mother must have suffered intensely, for *I know I did at the very thought of her*. The little money she had saved up from my earnings was all spent, and when I got out of jail, I did not have the means with which to buy myself enough papers to commence 'business' again. I had been caught '*stealing*,' the neighbors said they would not trust me, so I could not even borrow a penny, and the papers were always cash, and thus I *realized* my sad position.

"I thought I would make a good 'office' or 'messenger' boy. I tried everything. No one would take me without a reference, and I could give none save that of my mother, and that would not be accepted. I knew my neighbors would give me none, and I found myself starving and penniless, and, what was worse, *I knew my mother was starving, too*.

"No one but God himself can imagine the remorse of my soul and heart-felt regrets at having thus foolishly (although most innocently) brought my mother to abject want and suffering. One bitter cold morning I tried again to get something, ANYTHING to do. But, no, the same questions were put to me: 'Where did you work last?' and when I replied, 'I used to sell newspapers, sir,' the question came, 'What made you stop selling them?' * * * until by questioning and cross-questioning I had to tell the whole truth, * * * *and thus I was worse off than ever*.

"I, then cold and hungry, and knowing my mother also was suffering, thought over the different ways and means of the criminals that I had read about in my papers; and I also remember well saying to myself, 'For one childish offence 'society' has damned a life of usefulness.' All right! If such be your laws, your religion, your Christianity, then I AM YOUR ENEMY FOREVER.

"I then went out, (not as before, childishly and innocently, but) wittingly and wilfully, and STOLE and stole ENOUGH, too.

"From petit larceny I went to grand larceny, thence to burglary, (my mother ignorant of my proceedings, which I had to misrepresent of course, and thus committing another crime). I kept up my reading and became well-informed. I cultivated my music, etc. I made it a rule to *never refuse the poor*, and never entered but *the rich man's house* for my plunder. I always shrank from taking life: it hurt me deeply when obliged to do so, but 'Society' had made and forced upon me robbery and theft as my only livelihood. I ONLY TOOK LIFE when I KNEW MY LIFE or LIBERTY was in jeopardy. As for death, I do not dread it. My mother is dead. I am old now and have but little, if anything, to live for.

* * * *I am ready!*"

And this man walked to the scaffold without the trembling of a muscle, praying only that *his mother might receive his soul*. * * *

* * * That this man had within him, when a lad, all the attributes with which to make a useful citizen, is proven by the fact that at the close of his career he had become a well-informed man, although self-instructed; that he had an innate love for music, which denoted refinement of mind and heart, and had cultivated this taste until he had become proficient both on the violin and violincello; that he was owner of a pretty 'villa'; that he was fond of floriculture. *He dressed well, and his whole demeanor* was that of a man of culture. For one childish mistake of his youth "Society" or its laws had placed upon him, and *for life*, a stigma which he knew and felt no legitimate effort on his part could wipe out (for had he not tried his best?) and thus he became a "DESPERADO."

This is not intended to palliate any one of this man's acts or crimes or to criticise the just punishment meted out to him for said acts and crimes, but had "SOCIETY" reached a *higher standard* of Christian charity and forgiveness, this young lad, after his first boyish offence, would have been taken by the hand, his mistake or offence "FORGIVEN and FORGOTTEN," and that the life spent *so industriously* in seeking out the best tools, the safest methods, by which he could enter and rob the houses of his election, could and would doubtless, have been spent in *just as industriously* seeking out the best ways and means to attain PROSPERITY, HAPPINESS and USEFULNESS.

Crime of course must be punished. It is only right and proper that *just* punishment should be meted out to all violators of the law, or the world would soon be thrown into a state of "*social chaos*." Be careful and do not condemn, *for a whole life-time*. Do not prevent legitimate occupation. Too often the discharged prisoner is questioned and cross-examined, wherever he seeks to gain his daily bread, until he is FORCED

TO TELL THE TRUTH, and THEN rebuffed, pursued by the finger of scorn; until weary, hungry, friendless, hopeless, he is driven to DESPAIR, and then

* * * * * DESPERATE men do DESPERATE things.

As to "Reform" within our prison walls, let anyone visit our present penitentiary here, and they will be perplexed to find one solitary point, either in its rules, regulations or discipline on which there could be raised a question of reform. One would imagine himself on entering, simply in some vast, well-governed and orderly work-shop or manufactory.

Convicts are well fed, comfortably clothed, have their obligatory baths regularly, and are therefore cleanly. They are allowed certain privileges. They are regulated as to their daily tasks, and are paid, at prescribed rates, for all over-work. They have religious discourses on Sunday—in one word, have all else of the strictly necessary concomitants of life, except their LIBERTY—and the question with them is and only CAN be, "NOT what am I to do TO-MORROW or next day, BUT, what am I to do when FREE?"

Thus, let us see that we have so reformed "Society," on the "OUTSIDE" of those prison walls that, when he, who has *expiated* his crime by just *punishment*; who has had time to think over, regret and repent of his misdeeds, be not received by us *so-called* Christians, by rebuff, scorn and neglect, thus throwing the poor liberated convict, from absolute necessity and want, *back to his former life*.

Let two (2) commissioners be appointed by his Excellency, the Governor of the State, who, with himself as chairman *de jure*, shall form a "Committee" of Investigation. The duties of the two commissioners shall be to inspect the penal establishments in the State (say once every six months); that the said two commissioners shall examine all the documents and papers relating to the conviction of each criminal; investigate as to his *moral status and general conduct* before the offence; as to the *impelling force which controlled the criminal before* and at the time of the act; his conduct after the act and during his incarceration, and "in committee" lay before his Excellency, the Governor, all of the said documents, results of said investigation, etc., etc.

Talleyrand, once said: "*That in every act of man there was some impelling force over which he had but little control at the time, and of which he alone was just judge.*"

Then let the said two commissioners thoroughly investigate the several points, viz.:

(1.) The moral status and general conduct of the convict before the act.

(2.) The impelling force or incentive to do the act.

(3.) The general conduct after the act and during his imprisonment.

If said committee should find the sentence in too flagrant violation of strict justice, let his Excellency, the Governor, use his right of commutation of sentence or of pardon. And now we come to the day of the liberation of the prisoner, the day on which he must *face the world again*, and battle for his daily bread, without a friend, and without the possibility,

or at least probability, under our present social system, of the simplest word of *encouragement*, of *recommendation*, or of *aid*.

This want might be supplied by a "*certificate*," signed by the Superintendent of the Prison and endorsed by the Committee, his Excellency, the Governor, presiding.

It *might* run something as follows:

"To whom it may concern:

"We hereby certify that _____ was liberated from the penitentiary of this city this day, after having served out his term of _____ years for _____.

"His moral status and general conduct before said offence was _____. He has been engaged in work as _____. His conduct since his incarceration has been _____.

"Without engaging either the responsibility of the State or that of our individual selves, we think him thoroughly repentant of his crime, sincere in his intention to do right in the future, and we thus bespeak for him the kind offices of the world at large.

" [SEAL]	HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor.
" [SEAL]	A. B. C _____, Commissioner.
" [SEAL]	X. Y. Z _____, Commissioner.
" [SEAL]	_____, Sup't of Penitentiary."

Some may say that the issuing of this certificate will be likely to appear in the eyes of the criminal as a *palliation* of his offence, and thus more or less an *incentive* to further misdeeds.

He who advances this objection is but a poor judge of "human nature," and one who, perhaps, has never *suffered* from a mistake, blunder or crime (however many he may have *committed*).

"CONFIDENCE BEGETS CONFIDENCE," and "TRUST BEGETS TRUST."

If, after all the *humane treatment* bestowed upon the convict during his incarceration, and after the delivery of the *said charitable certificate*, this convict should again be found in flagrant violation of the laws, *thus forfeiting all further claim to the trust and confidence of his fellow-men*, make his penalty *DOUBLY* severe, and that WITH NO POSSIBLE HOPE of the delivery of a *SECOND CERTIFICATE*.

Give the convict *one good, fair chance* in which to *REDEEM THE PAST*, and become perhaps a *HAPPY* and *USEFUL* man.

OLD TIMES AND NEW.

[Communication.]

MUST CRIMINALS BE TREATED CRIMINALLY?

Nations have relied on confiscation and degradation, on maimings, whippings, brandings, and exposures to public ridicule and contempt. Connected with the court of justice was the chamber of torture. The ingenuity of man was exhausted in the construction of instruments that would surely reach the most sensitive nerve. No matter how severe the punishments were, the crimes increased.

It was found that the penalty of death made little difference.

Thieves and highwaymen, heretics and blasphemers, went on their way. It was then thought necessary to add to this penalty of death, and consequently the convicted were tortured in every conceivable way before execution. They were broken on the wheel; their joints dislocated on the rack. They were suspended by their legs and arms, while immense weights were placed upon their breasts. Their flesh was burnt and torn with hot irons. They were roasted at slow fires. They were buried alive; given to wild beasts; molten lead was poured in their ears; their eyelids were cut off and the wretches placed with their faces toward the sun. Others were securely bound, so that they could move neither hand nor foot, and over their stomachs were placed inverted bowls; under these bowls rats were confined; on top of the bowls were heaped coals of fire, so that the rats in their efforts to escape would gnaw into the bowels of the victims. They were staked out on the sands of the sea, to be drowned by the slowly rising tide; and every means by which human nature can be overcome slowly, painfully, and terribly, were conceived and carried into execution. And yet the number of so-called criminals increased.

For petty offenses men were degraded—given to the mercy of the rabble. Their ears were cut off, their nostrils slit, their foreheads branded. They were tied to the tails of carts, and flogged from one town to another. And yet, in spite of all, the poor wretches obstinately refused to become good and useful citizens.

Degradation has been thoroughly tried, with its maimings and brandings, and the result was that those who inflicted the punishments became as degraded as their victims.

Only a few years ago there were more than two hundred offenses in Great Britain punishable by death. The gallows-tree bore fruit through all the year, and the hangman was the busiest official in the kingdom—but the criminals increased.

Crimes were committed to punish crimes, and crimes were committed to prevent crimes. Governments have committed far more crimes than they have prevented,

Are we not satisfied that back of every act and thought and dream and fancy is an efficient cause? Is anything, or can anything be produced that is not necessarily produced?

Men do not prefer unhappiness to joy. Man endeavors to better his own condition and seeks, although by mistaken ways, his own well-being. The poorest man would like to be rich—the sick desire health—and no sane man wishes to win the contempt and hatred of his fellow-men. Every human being prefers liberty to imprisonment.

Are the brains of criminals exactly like the brains of honest men? Have criminals the same ambitions, the same standards of happiness or of well-being? If a difference exists in the brain, will that, in part, account for the difference in character? Is there anything in heredity? Are vices as carefully transmitted by nature as virtues? Does each man in some degree bear burdens imposed by ancestors? We know that diseases of flesh and blood are transmitted—that the child is the heir of physical deformity. Are diseases of the brain; are deformities of the soul,—of the mind, also transmitted?

In the physical world there are causes and effects. What is true in the physical world is equally true in the realm of mind—world of passion and desire.

A certain man under certain conditions acts in a certain way. There are certain temptations that he, with his brain, with his experience, with his intelligence, with his surroundings, cannot withstand. If we change the conditions of this man, his actions will be changed. Develop his mind, give him new subjects of thought, and you change the man; and the man being changed, his conduct will be different.

In civilized countries the struggle for existence is severe, the competition far sharper than in savage lands. Certain lines of conduct are called legal, and certain others criminal. How do we know that it is possible for all people to be honest? Are we certain that all people can tell the truth? Is it possible for all men to be generous or candid or courageous?

That there are millions of people incapable of committing certain crimes, and it may be true that there are millions of others incapable of practicing certain virtues. We do not blame a man because he is not a sculptor, a poet, a painter, or a statesman. Are we certain that it does not require genius to be good? Who has the mental balance with which to weigh the forces of heredity, of want, of temptation, and who can analyze with certainty the mysterious motions of the brain?

Is it not possible that the tyranny of governments, the injustice of nations, the fierceness of what is called the law, produce in the individual a tendency in the same direction? Is it not true that the citizen is apt to imitate his nation? Society plunders its enemies, and now and then a citizen has the desire to plunder his. Society kills its enemies, and possibly sows in the heart of some citizen the seeds of murder.

Is it not true that the criminal is a natural product, and that society unconsciously produces these children of vice? Can we not safely take another step, and say that the criminal is a victim, as the diseased and insane and deformed are victims? We do not think of punishing a man because he is afflicted with disease—our desire is to find a cure. We send him, not to the penitentiary, but to the hospital, to an asylum. We do this because we recognize the fact that disease is naturally produced—that it is inherited from parents, or the result of unconscious negligence, or it may be of recklessness, but instead of punishing, we pity. If there are diseases of the mind, of the brain, as there are diseases of the body, and if these diseases of the mind, these deformities of the brain, produce, and necessarily produce what we call vice, why should we punish the criminal, and pity those who are physically diseased?

We know that there are deformed bodies, and we are equally certain that there are deformed minds.

Society has the right to protect itself. How shall this right of self-defence be exercised? What spirit shall be in the nation or in society—the spirit of revenge, a desire to degrade and punish and destroy, or a spirit born of the recognition of the fact that criminals are victims?

The world has thoroughly tried confiscation, degradation, imprisonment, torture, and death, and thus far the world has failed.

In 1850, we had 23,000,000 of people, and between six and seven thousand prisoners.

In 1860, 31,000,000 of people, and 19,000 prisoners.

In 1870, 38,000,000 of people, and 32,000 prisoners.

In 1880, 50,000,000 of people, and 58,000 prisoners.

It may be curious to note the relation between insanity, pauperism, and crime :

In 1850, there were 15,000 insane ; in 1860, 24,000 ; in 1870, 37,000 ; in 1880, 91,000.

In the light of these statistics, we are not succeeding in doing away with crime. There were in 1880, 58,000 prisoners, and in the same year 57,000 homeless children, and 66,000 paupers in almshouses.

A punishment that degrades the punished will degrade the man who inflicts the punishment, and will degrade the government that procures the infliction. The whipping-post pollutes, not only the whipped, but the whipper, and not only the whipper, but the community at large. Wherever its shadow falls it degrades.

If, then, there is no reforming power in degradation—no deterrent power—for the reason that the degradation of the criminal degrades the community, and in this way produces more criminals, then is there any reforming power in torture ? The trouble with this is that it hardens and degrades to the last degree the ministers of the law. Those who are not affected by the agonies of the bad will in a little time care nothing for the sufferings of the good. When a government tortures, it is in the same state of mind that the criminal was when he committed his crime. It requires as much malice in those who execute the law to torture a criminal as it did in the criminal to torture and kill his victim. The one was a crime by a person, the other by a nation.

There is something in injustice, in cruelty, that tends to defeat itself. There were never so many traitors in England as when the traitor was drawn and quartered—when he was tortured in every possible way—when his limbs, torn and bleeding, were given to the fury of mobs or exhibited pierced by pikes or hung in chains. These frightful punishments produced intense hatred of the government, and traitors continued to increase, until they became powerful enough to decide what treason was and who the traitors were, and to inflict the same torments on others.

It has always been a mystery how the average man, knowing something of the weakness of human nature, something of the temptations to which he himself has been exposed ; remembering the evil of his life ; the things he would have done had there been opportunity ; had he absolutely known that discovery would be impossible—should have feelings of hatred toward the imprisoned.

I sympathize sincerely with all failures, with the victims of society, with those who have fallen, with the imprisoned, with the hopeless, with those who have been stained by verdicts of guilty, and with those who in the moment of passion have destroyed, as with a blow, the future of their lives.

How perilous, after all, is the state of man ! It is the work of a

life to build a great and splendid character. It is the work of a moment to destroy it utterly, from turret to foundation-stone.

Is there any remedy? Can anything be done for the reformation of the criminal? He should be treated with kindness. Every right should be given him, consistent with the safety of society. He should neither be degraded nor robbed. The state should set the highest and noblest example. The powerful should never be cruel, and in the breast of the supreme there should be no desire for revenge.

The industrious must be protected. In this world it is necessary to work. Labor is the foundation of all prosperity. Larceny is the enemy of industry. Society has the right to protect itself. The question is: Has it the right to punish?—has it the right to degrade?—or should it endeavor to reform the convict?

TREATMENT IN SOME PRISONS.

A man is taken to the penitentiary. He is clad in the garments of a convict. He is degraded—he loses his name—he is designated by a number. He is no longer treated as a human being—he becomes the slave of the state. Nothing is done for his improvement—nothing for his reformation. He is driven like a beast of burden; robbed of his labor: leased, it may be, by the state to a contractor, who gets out of his hands, out of his muscles, out of his poor brain, all the toil that he can. He is not allowed to speak with a fellow-prisoner. The relations that should exist between men are destroyed. He is a convict. He is no longer worthy to associate even with his keepers. The jailor is immensely his superior, and the man who turns the key upon him at night regards himself, in comparison, as a model of honesty, of virtue and manhood. He remains for the time of his sentence, and when that expires he goes forth a branded man. He is given money enough to pay his fare back to the place from whence he came.

What is the condition of this man? Can he get employment? Not if he honestly states who he is and where he has been. The first thing he does is to deny his personality, to assume a name. He endeavors by telling falsehoods to lay the foundation for future good conduct. The average man does not wish to employ an ex-convict, because the average man has no confidence in the reforming power of the penitentiary. He believes that the convict who comes out is worse than the convict who went in. He knows that in the penitentiary the heart of this man has been hardened—that he has been subjected to the tortures of perpetual humiliation—that he has been treated like a ferocious beast: and so he believes that this ex-convict has in his heart hatred for society; that he feels he has been degraded and robbed. Under these circumstances, what avenue is open to the ex-convict? If he changes his name, there will be some detective, some officer of the law, who will betray his secret. He is then discharged. He seeks employment again, and he must seek it by again telling what is not true. He is again detected, and again discharged. And finally he becomes convinced that he cannot live as an honest man. He naturally drifts back into the society of those who have had a like experience; and the result is that in a little while he again stands in the dock, charged with the commission of another crime.

Again he is sent to the penitentiary—and this is the end. He feels that his day is done; that the future has only degradation for him.

Should the state take without compensation the labor of these men; and should they, after having been imprisoned for years, be turned out without the means of support? Would it not be far better, far more economical, to pay these men for their labor; to lay aside their earnings from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year; to put their money at interest; so that when the convict is released after five years of imprisonment he will have several hundred dollars of his own—not merely money enough to pay his way back to the place from which he was sent, but enough to make it possible for him to commence business on his own account?

Suppose the convict comes out with five hundred dollars. This would be to most of that class a fortune. It would form a breastwork, a fortress, behind which the man could fight temptation. This would give him food and raiment, enable him to go to some other state or country where he could redeem himself. If this were done, thousands of convicts would feel under immense obligation to the government. They would think of the penitentiary as the place in which they were saved—in which they were redeemed; and they would feel that the verdict of guilty rescued them from the abyss of crime.

There are, however, persons who pursue crime as a vocation—as a profession—who have been convicted again and again, and who still persist in using the liberty of intervals to prey upon the rights of others. What shall be done with these men and women?

Those who are beyond the power of reformation should not have the liberty to reproduce themselves. Those who cannot be reached by kindness, by justice; those who under no circumstances are willing to do their share, should be separated. They should dwell apart, and dying, should leave no heirs.

DEATH PENALTY.

What shall be done with murderers? Shall the nation take life?

It has been contended that the death penalty deters others—that it has far more terror than imprisonment for life. What is the effect of the example set by a nation? Is not the tendency to harden and degrade not only those who inflict and those who witness, but the entire community as well?

A man was hanged in Alexandria, Virginia. One who witnessed the execution, on that very day, murdered a pedler in the Smithsonian grounds at Washington. He was tried and executed, and one who witnessed his hanging went home, and on the same day murdered his wife.

The tendency of the extreme penalty is to prevent conviction. In the presence of death it is easy for a jury to find a doubt. Technicalities become important, and absurdities, touched with mercy, have the appearance for a moment of being natural and logical. Honest and conscientious men dread a final and irrevocable step. If the penalty were imprisonment for life, the jury would feel that if any mistake were made it could be rectified; but where the penalty is death, a mistake is fatal. A conscientious man takes into consideration the defects of human nature

the uncertainty of testimony, and the countless shadows that dim and darken the understanding, and refuses to find a verdict that, if wrong, cannot be righted.

The death penalty, inflicted by the government, is a perpetual excuse for mobs.

HOW TO BUILD HUMANITY.

If we are to change the conduct of men, we must change their conditions. Extreme poverty and crime go hand in hand. Destitution multiplies temptations and destroys the finer feelings. The bodies, and souls of men are apt to be clad in like garments. If the body is covered with rags, the soul is generally in the same condition. Self-respect is gone—the man looks down—he has neither hope nor courage. He becomes sinister—he envies the prosperous—hates the fortunate, and despises himself.

Do not repeat the failures of the Old World. To divide lands among successful generals, or among favorites of the crown; to give vast estates for services rendered in war, is no worse than to allow men of great wealth to purchase and hold vast tracts of land. The result is precisely the same—a nation composed of a few landlords and many tenants—the tenants resorting from time to time to mob violence, and the landlords depending upon a standing army. The property of no man should be taken for either private or public use without just compensation, and in accordance with law.

The average man, the more enlightened he becomes, the more apt he is to put himself in the place of another. He thinks of his prisoner, of his employee, of his tenant—and he even thinks beyond these: he thinks of the community at large. As man becomes civilized he takes more and more into consideration circumstances and conditions. He gradually loses faith in the old ideas and theories that every man can do as he wills, and in the place of the word "wills" he puts the word "must." The time comes to the intelligent man when in the place of punishments he thinks of consequences, results—that is to say, not something inflicted by some other power, but something necessarily growing out of what is done. The clearer men perceive the consequences of actions, the better they will be. Behind consequences we place no personal will, and consequently do not regard them as inflictions or punishments. Consequences, no matter how severe they may be, create in the mind no feeling of resentment, no desire for revenge. We do not feel bitterly toward the fire because it burns, or the frost that freezes, or the flood that overwhelms, or the sea that drowns—because we attribute to these things no motive, good or bad. So, when through the development of the intellect, man perceives not only the nature but the absolute certainty of consequences, he refrains from certain actions, and this may be called reformation through the intellect—and surely there is no better reformation than this. Some may be, and probably millions have been, reformed through kindness, through gratitude—made better in the sunlight of charity. In the atmosphere of kindness the seeds of virtue burst into bud and flower. Cruelty, tyranny, brute force, do not and cannot by any possibility better the heart of man. He who is forced upon his knees has the attitude, but never the feeling of prayer.

FROM MRS. J. K. BARNEY.

Greetings to your Prison Society:

During the year, I have visited in your State the Western Penitentiary, and had a most enjoyable visit; especially do I recall with pleasure the home-like conditions and surroundings of the building used for the women's quarters.

I have visited several county jails, and spoken in all but the one at Allegheny. I had only time for a brief visit there. Was glad to find a pleasant-faced matron in charge of the women, but could see little opportunity for reformatory influence, owing both to the lack of occupation and a suitable place for bringing the inmates together for instruction. There the cells are only separated from the general entrance-way and open corridors by curtains, and one understanding the conditions could not but feel that a great mistake had been made in the internal arrangement of the building which presents such a fine exterior. Everything was scrupulously clean and orderly.

I visited the same day the Police Stations at Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Am sure time, light, and general intelligence will change some things in both places. In passing through Philadelphia, stopped over a train, and visited the *matrons* at police stations. There is no question as to the good work being done by them.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Unions all over the country are doing a good work in connection with the charitable and penal institutions, and as they come to grasp the subject their usefulness will continue to widen and increase.

The "Gospel Letter" is proving a help in the way of monthly calendar, pledge, Bible reading, etc. The prisoners welcome so gladly something prepared expressly for them, and scores of letters received attest the gratitude for the effort thus made in their behalf.

My national prison work this year has taken me into twenty-two States, and given me an opportunity for wide observation of what is being attempted in the way both of relief and reform. While there is much to regret and condemn, there is much to rejoice over; and while we note thankfully the *gain*, we must push forward with renewed earnestness, the improvements which an enlightened civilization demands.

With all good wishes for the success of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, I am

Very truly yours,

MRS. J. K. BARNEY,

Nat. Supt. Prison Work for W. C. T. U., Providence, R. I.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

Views of Ex-President Hayes.

I favor an amendment of our present jury system, to make full legal verdict of the concurring opinions of a three-fourths or four-fifths majority.

The Scotch, ever since they have had juries at all, have given the power of decision to a majority instead of requiring the unanimity of our system, which is often impossible without corruption, and always slow and uncertain; and they have certainly suffered as little from any undue protection of crime as we have. Why the Scotch majority should not be as safe for justice as our unanimity, has never been explained. We have held to our cumbrous and costly and corrupt methods, apparently for no better reason than because we have got used to them. Their disadvantages are obvious at once. Their advantages are hard to see in any case, and have to be hunted hard to be discovered at all.

We have seen, and see every day, lawyers of high professional and social standing, set themselves avowedly to make up a jury of such a quality of ignorance or incompetence as will make it pliable to their purposes. Their opponents are present to resist, and do resist, but they effect little more than a combination of exclusions, that leaves a jury ordinarily much such an affair as no observing man would want to trust for any service of value to the community. A system that places an unbroken panel in the jury box, just as the Sheriff has returned it to Court, and strikes off none but for an admitted partiality that might disturb a fair judgment, and then lets a majority of two or three to one decide the case, will save time, public money, and the interest of community; and it will go far to put out of reach, the materials for corrupting agencies to work upon. Criminal trials will cost far less, especially in those of wide interest, and corrupting counsel will have less material to work upon. In fact, such work will be largely prevented by the counsel's ignorance of the quality of the men he is to deal with. The change from unanimity to a majority may never come to our system, but it ought and can not come too soon.

A PENOLOGICAL CLUB.

The Beccaria Club, to promote the study and practice of scientific penology, has been organized in the city of New York. The members are Charlton T. Lewis, Eugene Smith, Cornelius B. Gold, Gen. Austin Lathrop, State Superintendent of Prisons; James McKeen, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Railroad Commissioner; Dean Sage, Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent Elmira Reformatory; Francis Wayland, Dean of Yale College Law Department; George Kennan, Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Wendell Prime, D. D., William M. F. Round, and Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts.

No one may be a member unless he is or has been directly connected with prison management or officially connected with a regularly incorporated prison association, or shall have written some work on penology of generally acknowledged importance. The members of the club are expected to dine together four or five times a year.

ENLIGHTENMENT AND OPPORTUNITY.

By Miss A. A. Chevaillier.

I would give the prisoner the former, all the time ; the latter, as fast and as far as the law of love and trust can make it possible for him. Not sentiment or sympathy, but a *principle*, and that the principle of the *all-good*, as the one only Power would rule one now in dealing with my friend and brother, the prisoner ; until the compulsion of love would lead him to see that sin and evil-doing had no real power over him ; were foreign to his true nature, and that all the opportunity I have is to be his too, as fast and as far as he grows into the conscious capacity of using it. Oh, how we have beat the air with our philanthropic methods, and reaped only paltry results, when there is a fundamental principle upon which to build character and life for us all.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. Hopwood, Q. C., the Recorder of Liverpool, deprecates the excessive punishment of criminals. In the 2,000 cases with which he had to deal he had never once considered it necessary to pass a sentence of penal servitude. It is instructive to compare Mr. Hopwood's practice with that of the Recorder of Manchester, Mr. H. W. West, Q. C. This gentleman is notorious for the severity of his sentences, and he seems to positively delight in sending unfortunate prisoners into penal servitude. On a single day at the Manchester City Sessions no fewer than ten sentences of penal servitude were passed. One man was committed for seven years, and nine persons for five years each, three years' police supervision following in every case. The offences are briefly, but vaguely, described as "theft," "obtaining goods by false pretences," and "shopbreaking." The probability is that all these unfortunates would have been let off by Mr. Hopwood, at Liverpool, with terms of from one to six months' imprisonment. Of course, it is impossible to obtain perfect uniformity in the administration of the law, but such glaring disparity as is exhibited between the punishment awarded at the Manchester Sessions and the Liverpool Sessions, suggests the query as to right and consistency.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In the last ten years 672 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales for the crime of wilful murder. Of these 299 were sentenced to death, 231 acquitted, and 142 adjudged insane. Of the 299 condemned to death, 154 were executed, and 145 had commutations of sentence ; of the 299, 50 were women, of whom 9 were hanged.

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTS.

By Wm. Duffield Robinson, M. D., of Eastern Penitentiary.

Analysis and comparison of the ages of convicts and ordinary population, showing the percentage of ordinary population known to be within each period of age, and the per cent. of convicts (from an analysis of 15,000) within each period. Also showing percentage of convicts above or below ordinary population, at each period.

In an Ordinary Community of 15,000 persons over 15 Years of Age, there are, as follows:			In a Convict Community of 15,000 persons.		Percentage of Convict above or below Ordinary Population.	
	NUMBER.	PER CENT.	NUMBER.	PER CENT.	ABOVE.	BELOW.
From 15 to 20 years,	2,140	14.27	1,973	13.16	. . . .	7.77
“ 20 to 25 “	2,400	16.00	4,397	29.32	83.25	. . . .
“ 25 to 30 “	2,067	13.78	3,185	21.24	54.14	. . . .
“ 30 to 35 “	1,779	11.86	1,901	12.67	6.83	. . . .
“ 35 to 40 “	1,643	10.95	1,298	8.58	. . . .	21.64
“ 40 to 45 “	1,350	9.00	845	5.63	. . . .	37.44
“ 45 to 50 “	1,057	7.05	595	3.97	. . . .	43.69
“ 50 to 55 “	918	6.12	383	2.55	. . . .	58.33
“ 55 to 60 “	549	3.66	190	1.27	. . . .	65.30
“ 60 to 65 “	480	3.20	134	.89	. . . .	72.19
“ 65 to 70 “	270	1.80	65	.43	. . . .	76.11
“ Over 70 “	347	2.31	44	.29	. . . .	87.44
TOTALS,	15,000	100.	15,000	100.	. . . .	. . . .

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY M. LAING, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1889. 1 Month, 22. To balance,	\$1,735 98
To Cash received, Interest on Barton Fund,	120 00
“ “ “ Randolph Fund,	60 00
“ “ “ George Fund,	60 00
“ “ “ Investments,	818 17
“ “ “ Collections,	289 50
“ “ for City Loan Paid,	900 00
“ “ “ I. Humphrey McIlvain's Legacy,	500 00
“ “ “ Account of Residue of same,	114 79
“ “ from Treasurer of State of Pennsylvania, on account of appropriation,	1,250 00
“ “ for George Mortgage paid in,	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,048 44

CR.

By Cash—paid General Agent's Salary,	\$1,000 00
“ “ Agent County Prison,	500 00
“ “ Rent of Room,	125 00
“ “ Publishing Journal, etc.,	183 10
“ “ Expenses of Delegate to Nashville Convention,	70 23
“ “ Sundries,	86 59
“ “ Loan to House of Industry,	250 00
“ “ Committee on County Prison,	300 00
“ “ Committee on Eastern Penitentiary,	518 64
“ “ Committee on Discharged Prisoners, Eastern Peni- tentiary, account State Appropriation,	929 97
“ “ for Bonds of United Security Life Insurance Co.,	2,000 00
“ “ for Barton Fund Investment,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,963 53

1890. 1 Month, 31. To balance, 84 91

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer.*

Philadelphia, 1st Month, 31st, 1890.

Having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, we find them correct, showing a balance on hand of eighty-four dollars and ninety-one cents.

WILLIAM INGRAM,
JOHN KITCHIN,

Philadelphia, 3d Month, 6th, 1890.

Auditors.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Value of Time	5
Value of Time to a Prisoner,	7
Judicious Employment of Prisoners,	9
Employment of Prisoners,	11
Idleness of Prisoners Deprecated,	12
Result of Not Employing Prisoners,	13
Prisoners as Editors and Publishers,	14
Mental Activity of Prisoners,	15
The Labor Question as Connected with Prisons,	16
What Induces Crime?	17
Restitution to the Injured,	18
Restitution by Prisoner to Victim,	19
How to Sentence and for what time,	21
Duration of Sentence,	22
Contrast of Sentences,	23
Home for Discharged Prisoners,	24
Home of Industry,	27
Committee on Aid and Employment of Prisoners,	28
Pardon Boards,	30
County Jails of Pennsylvania,	31
Condition of Jails of Pennsylvania,	33
Report of General Secretary, John J. Lytle,	35
Letters from Prisoners,	37
The State Appropriation,	39
Visiting Committee of Eastern Penitentiary,	40
Officers of Eastern Penitentiary,	41
Philadelphia County Prison,	42
W. W. Walter's Report,	43
Police Matrons, House of Correction, etc.,	44
Case of William Schmidt of California,	45
Report of Delegates to Nashville,	49
National Prison Congress at Nashville,	53
Prisons on Pacific Coast and elsewhere,	63
Report of Mrs. Paist, delegate to San Francisco,	66
Communications—Within and Without,	70
" Old Times and New,	74
" Prison Discipline,	77
" Death Penalty,	79
" Letter from Mrs. Barney, "Our Jury System,"	81
" Miss Chevaillier,	83
" Excessive Punishment of Criminals,	83
" Criminal Statistics,	83
" Percentage of Convicts,	84
Treasurer's Report,	85

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death, or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay said contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life-Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations to the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorder of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pittsburgh; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind or quality soever, real, personal or mixed, or choses in action, and the same, from time to time, to sell, grant, devise, alien or dispose of, provided: That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of Court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the said name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society, upon the recording of the said Application with its endorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor-General a copy of this Decree.

Signed,

JOSEPH ALLISON.

RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. W. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES



No. 30.

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"

INSTITUTED 1787.

JANUARY, 1891

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET

CONSTITUTION OF The Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries, which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons,) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degree and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION :

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Stated Meeting to be held in the First Month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee. In case an election from any cause shall not then be held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a Special Meeting of the Society, within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing, by five members. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests, donations and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

NEW SERIES

No. 30.

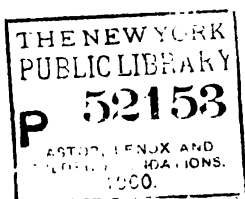
THE JOURNAL
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PHILANTHROPY

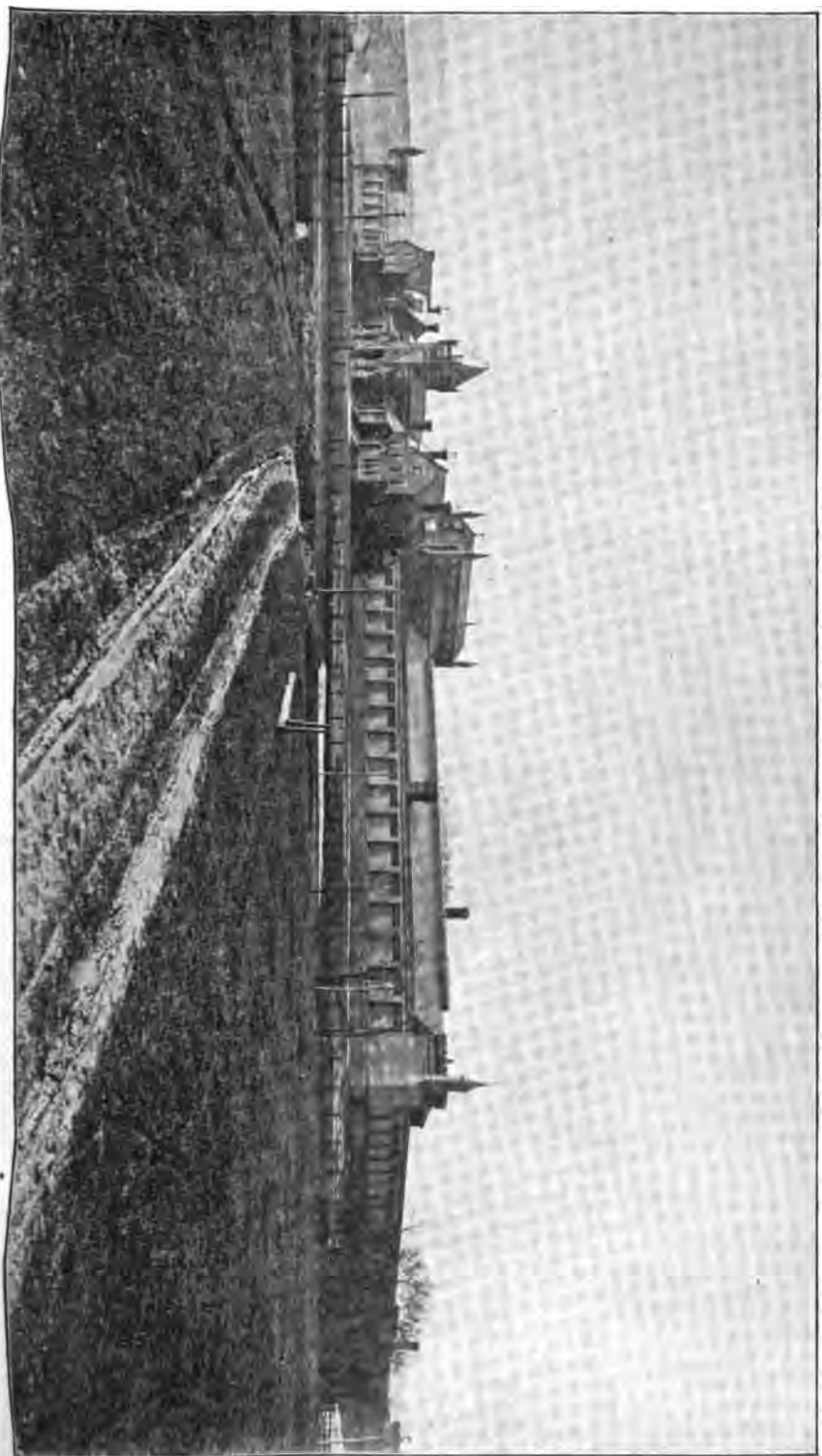
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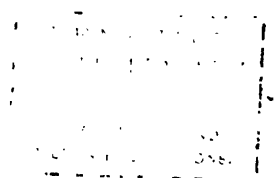
JANUARY, 1891

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THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, HUNTINGDON, PENNA. (R. W. MCCLAUGHRY, Superintendent.)



ROOMS AND LIBRARY

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS)

No. 1705 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 15th, 1891, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, HENRY M. LAING and MARY S. WHELEN, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which, being read by the Chairman, was approved by the Committee, and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.


At the One Hundred and Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society held First month 22nd, 1891, the Report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee who prepared it, to have fifteen hundred copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.


The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1891: ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman; JOHN J. LYTLE, JABEZ WOOD, HENRY M. LAING, MARY S. WHELEN.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

 JOHN J. LYTLE, 577 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

 J. J. CAMP, 1704 Oxford Street, Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

 WILMER W. WALTER, 1604 Wellington Street, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

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Vice-Presidents,
EDWARD TOWNSEND. ALFRED H. LOVE.

Treasurer,
HENRY M. LAING.

Secretaries,
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- WILLIAM INGRAM.

Counsellors,
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	REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D.D.	

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Visiting Committee of the Chester County Prison,

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FREDERICK J. POOLEY.

Committee on Police Matrons at Station Houses,

DR. EMILY J. INGRAM, MARY S. WHELEN, MRS. P. W. LAWRENCE.

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

"Our brother, the convict."—EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

THE one hundred and fourth annual report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society can be nothing less than one more testimony in behalf of our abhorrence of crime, and yet our candid acknowledgement of our close relationship to the criminal.

A natural result of a higher civilization is, that crime is detested, and notwithstanding that fact, the finer lines of human nature are touched with a charitable consideration for the offender, and ways and means are proposed for correction. At this era of our existence we may fairly regard the civilized world as especially interested in this subject and giving to it the most careful and profound thought.

We find ourselves quoted as the "Prison Discipline Society," and the "Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," as well as by our present name, and while we do not object to this, we feel it involves our continued close attention to what is "discipline," and what is "alleviating the miseries of prisons." The past year has eminently demonstrated that others beside ourselves, not only as prison societies, but as philanthropists and patriots have vigorously taken hold of the matter. Ex-President Hayes tersely expressed the growing thought of the age and the feeling of our society, when he said, sixty days ago, "It is the solution of all the social problems that imperil society, to regard all about us as our brothers," and "the safety of the republic stands upon the gradual eradication of crime from the community." In a word this is what our society

has been about during the years from 1787 to 1891, and when we think that at the beginning of this term there was no other prison society of which we have any knowledge, and that now there are hundreds of them throughout the world, it is an occasion for rejoicing and encouragement to go on and present the great truths of prison reform, both by word and deed.

None of the founders of this society survive to hold us to an account or to commend our prayerful devotion to the cause, indeed but few of a half century ago remain to note whether or not we worthily bear the burden or wear the crown, as applied in the immortal appeal of August 16th, 1787, viz.: "From the weakness and imperfection of all governments, there must necessarily exist in every community certain portions of distress which lie beyond the reach of law to prevent or relieve. To supply this deficiency in Philadelphia, this society was instituted, and if a judgment be formed of its future usefulness from the success that has attended its first efforts, there is reason to believe it will prove a blessing to our city, not only as the means of relieving distress, but likewise of preventing crime."

May we not hope that this belief that then existed, has in a measure been realized? Have these efforts of a century and more been a blessing? We cast our eyes backward over the work of the society and we see looming up, as among the prominent deeds of mercy, justice and humanity, the early move to have criminals kept from the gaze of the public; and instead of having them working upon our streets with chain and ball attached to their limbs, or chained in gangs, subjected to the taunts and jeers of boys and depraved persons, they were given work indoors, bad persons separated from each other, and every means used for their uplifting into a better condition; taught some trade, and the high demand of self-respect and the development of a true manhood and womanhood, which we believe to be possible.

The criminal code underwent revision through the efforts of our early members. Some fifteen crimes were treated as capital offences, viz.: high treason, petit treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, sodomy, malicious maim-

ing, manslaughter by stabbing, witchcraft, arson, and a second conviction of any crime except larceny, counterfeiting, or passing counterfeit money, or bills of credit, etc. Six years after the organization of this society, crimes punishable with death, were reduced to two, high treason and murder in the first degree.

If we wish to note a marked change, visit Moyamensing Prison of this city, and see over the entrance to the central office, the iron cage or gibbet, in which years ago the executed body of the criminal was placed and exposed to public view, receiving the taunts of the rabble and degrading society in turn. At that time criminals were subjected to the cropping and branding iron, the pillory and the whipping post. Ten years of the efforts of our founders turned these things aside, and introduced punishments far different, and while less offensive, were more successful in both the management of prisons and the reformation of criminals.

Almost the first move was made in separating the sexes, and young and old offenders. Work was next introduced, and was hailed as the harbinger of an improved prison discipline; and who knowing the excellent results therefrom, would seek to remove it?

Can it in these days of temperance reform be comprehended, that one hundred years ago the clothes supplied to prisoners were sometimes exchanged for rum? Such a scandalous perversion of propriety was brought to an end by our ancestors, and proper clothing given the untried, the sentenced, and the discharged. It is, in this age of reform, incredible that prisoners less than a hundred years ago complained that they were not allowed to buy intoxicating drinks where they could get them the cheapest, but were compelled to purchase them in the jail at a considerable advance.

It is, to-day the desire and hope of many, that this same spirit of reform may go on, until even tobacco shall not be allowed in our penal institutions. Gratifying evidences are abundant that its exclusion from some prisons has been highly beneficial, and the time may come when the privilege now granted prisoners in the Eastern Peni-

tentiary, of buying tobacco in the institution by money made by overwork will be abolished. We have heard complaints made by prisoners that they could not send out in the open market and obtain just the brand they desired.

It was in 1790 that the early members crowned their efforts with deserved commendation, when they introduced the principle of separation and the individual treatment of prisoners. They abolished the dangerous system of exacting fees by jailers, as a condition of liberation from prison, and after their efforts extending through forty years, the Penitentiary of the Eastern District of the State of Pennsylvania was opened. This was October 25, 1829, a year and a half afterwards, the County Prison was opened on the same principle of separate and individual treatment. As early as 1833 the propriety of appointing matrons to have charge of female prisoners, was brought before the Inspectors and Prison Society, and now we find the later members have carried this reform into the police stations. This has been the result of judicious appeal and petitions, based upon actual necessity.

It was in 1861 that the then novel plan of shortening sentences for good behavior was approved, and in less than two years thereafter, the allowance to prisoners for over-work was established, as an additional incentive for reformation. Ten years later, the efforts of the society, aided by the wisdom of members of the bar and some of our most distinguished citizens, the Pardon Board was established, as an additional protection to the prisoner in case of evidence arising, that should inure to his right for discharge; and in a manner it extended to the citizen, and especially to everyone connected with prisons, an invitation as well as a privilege, to present cases that seemed worthy of consideration for a commutation of sentence or of entire pardon.

The Society was also largely instrumental in establishing the Board of Public Charities.

Twenty years ago it obtained from the Legislature of the State an appropriation of \$3000, to be used in aiding discharged convicts to return to their homes, providing them with board, and aiding them in procuring situations

and employment. After nearly a score of years, during which time every effort failed to obtain another appropriation, we were encouraged by the Legislature of two years ago, appropriating \$5,000 for the use of the Society in the manner indicated, being \$2,500 a year, to last until it reconvened, which it has now done, and our General Secretary shows a most judicious expenditure of the fund. He has proofs of the saving of money to the State as well as of reputation to the Commonwealth, by the employment of prisoners and the lessened number of recommitments.

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago a movement was made by this society for a place for young offenders, and the House of Refuge was established; and nearly ten years ago police matrons were recommended, and soon after provision was made for them, and the most satisfactory results have followed, and we have been encouraged to suggest other reforms equally beneficial, conspicuous among them was the founding of the House of Correction, as a place intermediate between the almshouse and the prison, and of which the present report will treat. Now our efforts are turned towards moving this House of Refuge to a farm, and introducing the family influences and other reforms therein, while the present buildings we hope to have used for the criminal insane, as we believe they require special treatment and care.

It is gratifying to us, as we present this brief synopsis of some of the distinguishing, and we may modestly say, distinguished events of the career of this society, that as Pennsylvanians we may and should refer to the fact, that many of the reforms introduced in the latter part of the eighteenth century, were but a repetition of the wise regulations established in the seventeenth century, by the judgment and humanity of William Penn. Referring to a page of history we find: "The penal code and principles adopted by Penn, in the settlement of the colony, were annulled by Queen Anne, and the English government insisted on a strict adherence to the charter of Charles II., which enjoined the retention of the statute and common law of England." The harshness of this charter is well known.

To-day we have no Queen Anne or English government to revoke reforms or introduce cruel and extraordinary treatment of prisoners ; and we are free to say, with the general enlightenment in this direction and on the subject, we believe no such course would be tolerated by the Briton of this age. But we do know, that as Pennsylvanians we have the opportunity, the latitude and the encouragement to say and to do everything that will advance public morals and protect society. Under that irrevocable clause of the Bill of Rights of this State which says, "No human authority can in any case whatsoever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience," we can freely and bravely act, to carry forward our confirmed duties of the right, assured by the general sympathy of our co-laborers that we will be strengthened therein. We may not sufficiently estimate our advantages as a Prison Society, or weigh carefully enough our responsibilities, but we surely can appreciate the wisdom there was and is, in chartering such an organization, and giving it such powers as will be co-operative with the laws of the state and the rules and regulations of those appointed under it, as the custodians of the penal institutions ; and we are daily assured of the value of such united action, not only among ourselves, in our own body, but with the Inspectors, the Judges, and the authorities of the State, as will develop the greatest good, and advance the interests of the community, as well as the misguided creatures who are found deprived of their liberty because of the commitment of crimes, that cannot go without some kind of treatment, that will at least, endeavor to prevent their repetition.

Hence, we come to the 104th year of our existence renewedly impressed with the value of the whole machinery of our penal code, and the master minds of experience and devotion that execute it, we may say, from our Governor down to the lowest officer in our courts and prisons. It is something to have the heart of sympathy open for the cause of humanity, which was the electric spark of the life of the Prison Society at its very inception, as exhibited in one sentence of Governor James A. Beaver's letter regretting he could not attend the present anniversary. He says: "It would be a great pleasure to be present at your anni-

versary and give expression to very decided views which I have in regard to prison discipline, as affected by manual and intellectual training."

Not only does this show that the head of the great State of Pennsylvania has the subject before him, but it proves a close and inspiring sympathy with our work, and this we believe exists with every good and true officer and worker connected with the penitentiaries and jails of our State, and induces on our part a closer investigation of the matter committed to us, a careful observance of our duties, our privileges and all rules governing the same, and last, and not of least importance, a harmony of action that will be for the best interests of the work and the institutions.

If we wish for success in anything, we must first succeed in self-control, and then move on in order, unity and harmony. God's great plans and his marvelous universe are based upon this same infallible law of order, unity and harmony. We are encouraged by many evidences of a common sympathy in this reform. Our state, the officers under the state, our liberty-giving republic, and the intelligence of the age, all work together for good. Like Gov. Beaver on the eve of his retirement from office, who says: "It will give me pleasure to serve my people and my kind in private place to the extent of my ability."

Ex-President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, now President of the National Prison Society, is spending his time after all the public honors of his countrymen, in caring for the prisoner and elevating the tone of prison discipline, and he says: "Is our brother the criminal the only guilty party? In Eastern Kentucky, for instance, the crimes are mainly those of bloodshed and murder. In Chicago, they are mainly those of acquisition of wealth by uncertain and devious ways. Everywhere crime takes its color from the community in which it is committed."

Thus, systems of penal discipline are evolved, as has been tersely stated by the President of the Board of Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the presentation to the world of the separate system: "It was a conscientious duty willingly and freely performed. Benevolence, in its analysis of human weaknesses, was a guiding influence."

Such is the animating spirit to-day of this society, and it cannot be otherwise, after long years of experience, that we not only solicit, but demand a hearing in that separation of crime and of the criminal that will produce the desired reform.

Let us see whereon we rest our faith and then show results.

Crime is neither a natural nor a spontaneous growth. It is abnormal, and is the result of perverted conditions. A thing that can be created can be prevented. A disease that can be produced by the neglect of certain causes may be cured, but should be prevented by a removal of those causes. Crime is not the agent, actor or doer, and while the subject of jurisprudence, another and more important subject, the real factor in the case, is worthy of first consideration, and that is the criminal.

Sin has been defined as a violation of the divine law, or the precepts of religion; vice, as the opposite of virtue and an offence against morality; and crime a violation of a human law, or the law of a state. None of these conditions are to be envied or applauded; and the person coming within the category of any one of them, is the responsible party for the creation of just so much sin, vice or crime, and hence, while amenable to religion, morality and law, is amendable by the higher conditions of each.

Were there no criminal there would be no crime. Our duty is therefore very plain—reform the criminal and convert his unnatural course of life into one of virtue, the natural and ennobling grace of creation.

To do this, various propositions have been offered and many experiments tried. The history of prison discipline comprehends many systems, and out of them all we have long ago united upon what may be called the separate and individual treatment of prisoners, and added years only confirm our faith in its efficacy. There is one most excellent phase of the system: it admits of gradations and changes whenever individual conditions will be benefited thereby. It directly opposes the congregate system, and we point with satisfaction to the results of the separate system as the most gratifying both here in Pennsylvania and in various

places in Europe. Treat crime as a disease and criminals as patients. As we would not tolerate the aggregation of diseases for the purpose of their extinction, or of patients for the purpose of their cure, but rather separate them and treat them individually, so, no one would think for a moment of aggregating crimes with a view of their abolition; then who would recommend congregating criminals for the purposes either of their reformation or the protection of society? A prominent English authority says:

Considering the long controversy for and against the cellular system of imprisonment, which has continued for more than fifty years to excite much interest in the principal civilized nations, and considering also the number of practical experiments and Government commissions which have been instituted for the purpose of determining its merits or demerits, it is remarkable that no authoritative conclusion has yet been arrived at in relation to this system by the chief countries of the world.

Belgium (with Holland) may be considered as now leading the van of all nations in regard to prison discipline. It has decidedly committed itself to the cellular system, and is converting its gaols, as fast as circumstances will permit, into institutions in which total separation by day and night is a prominent feature.

Holland, after many years of quiet vigilance and study of the systems of other nations, has also pronounced in favor of the cellular system.

Germany, always foremost in intelligent observation, also appears to be taking a decided stand by this plan.

The general European Prison Congresses at Frankfort and Malines gave their full adhesion to the principles of the cellular system.

Italy, Spain, Russia, and some other countries, have not yet sufficiently organized their systems on any permanent basis, so as to be quoted on either side of the controversy.

It is most important to observe, that the cellular system, so successfully adopted in Belgium and Holland, is very different from an absolutely solitary system, which we in America have modified into the separate system, the *proper name* for it.

BELGIAN EXPERIENCE.

In Belgium, since the adoption of the new cellular system, the number of recommitments to the principal prison, conducted on that plan, has diminished more than 40 per cent. (the official returns give a still higher number). A prison officer of some thirty years' experience in that country, states that he knew of no case of a prisoner committed more than six times. Throughout Belgium, the number of prisoners has been reduced at least 30 per cent. by the new system.

The great progress of prison discipline in Belgium and Holland has been no hasty work, but the result of long and very carefully tested experience.

Even a century ago, the prisons of these two countries excited eulogy. The Dutch motto, which became a favorite one with Howard, was "Make men diligent, and you will make them honest." This object was accomplished by the enforcement and encouragement of useful occupation regulated by piece-work.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CELLULAR SYSTEM.

For the general class of prisoners, the effects of the separate system are at once so reformatory and so deterrent, that the following may be mentioned as assured results :

1. More deterrence than the congregate or semi-congregate system.
2. Infinitely more of reformatory effect and of freedom from corrupting influences.
3. More economy to the State, or the taxpayers, by reason of the much shorter terms of confinement necessary.
4. Less breaking up, or ruin, of the prisoner's family, by reason of shorter separation from them.
5. A better reception of religious and secular instruction in prison, by affording an opportunity for meditation and devotion.
6. A greater impetus to activity in useful and remunerated labor, and more participation in the earnings by the prisoner himself, both as a stimulus in gaol and as a help to an honest start on discharge.
7. General exemption from contagious and epidemic diseases.
8. Greater security from escapes.
9. Far fewer causes for prison punishment.
10. Greater facilities for the observation and prompt detection of disease or insanity.
11. Protection to the prisoner on his discharge, from future recognition.
12. A greater eligibility for employment and a far more effectual qualification for a career of honest usefulness.
13. Far greater facility for the regular visitation of prisoners (separately) by *judicious voluntary visitors*, desirous of promoting their moral and general improvement; such visitation to be carefully guarded from any improper interference with the authorities and discipline of the establishment. When it is remembered that perhaps most of the reforms in criminal treatment have resulted from *unofficial* sources and *voluntary* visitors—such as John Howard, Mrs. Fry, Sir Fowell Buxton, Sarah Martin, and many others—it is evident that this great means of usefulness should be carefully encouraged. Yet of late years the gradual tendency has been rather to discouragement and retrogression in this respect. But

this increased intercourse of prisoners with *good* and *improving* society is an *essential* to the complete success of the excellent principle of their entire separation from evil and corrupting association.

Many more reasons could be given of the value of separation of one bad person from another, and of the importance of treating criminals not in any machinery-like plan, but by careful and individual means.

Perhaps no condition of life presents such a variety of forms as the criminal, and the treatment has to be personal and individual, differing widely and according to the many circumstances that has sent a human being to prison.

PRISONERS ARE NOT ISOLATED.

The administration of this separate and individual system is an important feature in the system itself. A good system may be injured and rendered totally ineffectual by poor management, while even an imperfect system may be saved from utter inefficiency by wise administration. In the separate system prisoners must be visited, and hence the importance of a visiting committee and a prison society as well as faithful visiting by the officers in charge. This relieves the system of all charges of abuse or injury arising from what is so often improperly called solitary confinement.

Our English correspondent says :

A principal defect of the Belgian prisons is the absence of provision for the voluntary visits of religious or philanthropic persons, other than the appointed and regular prison ministers. In some of the Dutch prisons arrangements for such systematic visitation, by judicious persons, are a praiseworthy feature. The voluntary visitation by discreet individuals or societies has been perseveringly advocated and promoted by M. Suringar and other Dutch philanthropists. This feature constitutes the most noticeable difference between Dutch and Belgian prisons, and might with great advantage be extensively adopted in Great Britain, both in convict prisons and the ordinary gaols.

The benefits of such visitation have also been found to be very great in some of the Italian prisons. Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate Gaol, who remembers the systematic visitation of Mrs. Fry and her staff of companions, declares that those visits did not interfere with the discipline, whilst they were very useful to the prisoners.

Some idea may be formed of the position the prisoner holds in this matter of visitation by the following average

of visits. The general secretary, John J. Lytle, made last year over four hundred visits to the Penitentiary, more than one a day. Our visiting committee made during the same time over three hundred visits, and visited over eight thousand prisoners, averaging about one visit a day and about eight visits to each prisoner, although some were visited much more frequently. Added to this, the general secretary made nearly eleven thousand visits to the prisoners. The warden saw each prisoner once a week, or oftener; the overseer three times a day, or oftener; the moral instructor, doctor and school teacher at least made one visit a week; the inspectors, at least one of the Board, on an average one a week, aggregating over twelve hundred visits to each of the thousand prisoners, or nearly four visits a day.

COUNTY PRISON VISITS.

At the County Prison over two hundred visits have been made by the visiting committee; while the agent of this society Wilmer W. Walter, is daily in attendance, and visits those committed for trial, examines their cases, and aids them when necessary. He has been instrumental with Mr. J. J. Camp, the faithful agent of the Board of Inspectors, in the discharge of over one thousand prisoners a month.

One of our lady visitors thus expresses her feelings on

PRISON VISITING :

After visiting for over three years at the Eastern Penitentiary and at Moyamensing Prison, I would like to add a word to the Journal in regard to visiting prisoners. Many people look upon it as perfectly useless; but to me, it seems an opportunity to bring a few rays of sunshine into the lives of those who are in captivity, and who have become the victims of drink, falsehood and every describable crime. Are we who are not in prison, beyond the need of a friend to encourage and smooth our often rough pathway? If we feel our need, how much greater must be the need of one who is so completely cut off from the outside world.

It is sad to go from cell to cell, and almost before the question is asked, we know the answer which is to follow—Larceny. Many confess that they have done wrong, and their assurances of good behavior in the future would lead one to suppose that they would not be found in prison again. Some, however, too often treat their wrong-doing lightly. In three years and a half I have not met more than six women who were re-

committed. I find them very glad to see me, looking forward to my visits, and when away longer than usual, I am reminded of the fact by them. Many of these ignorant creatures are anxious to learn to read and write, and books are eagerly asked for; it seems strange to think that in a large city like ours, there should be so few persons who are willing to devote some hours during the week to teaching these women, who often from their birth, have been surrounded by crime and sin. What each prisoner needs, is a personal friend, one who will carry to each soul the full message of love; when this message has been faithfully carried and accepted, our prisoners will not only be released from prison walls, but from the bondage of sin which has so long held them.

Miss Mary S. Whelen has made the Eastern Penitentiary twenty-six visits, and three hundred and seventeen in cells; and the County Prison twenty-one visits, and three hundred and three in cells. We note this as an example of what one of the lady visitors of our Committee has done.

HOW LONG SHALL WE IMPRISON?

If imprison we must, and as we have said in former chapters, it must be by separation, and upon an individual treatment plan, and with judicious and frequent visitation, the duration of that imprisonment is next to be considered.

Starting with the principle that we imprison to reform and to protect, rather than simply to punish, we naturally ask what length of time will secure the objects desired?

The machinery system will not do where the law book is consulted, and so many years given for larceny, so many for burglary, so many for arson, and so on, through the category of crimes, any more than it will do for the physician to refer to old standards and say, give this or that medicine so many hours or days, and cease on such a time; no—he consults the condition of his patient. He gives medicine while required, and discontinues when his patient is cured, or when he thinks he is cured.

In the same manner we should treat the morally diseased—the criminal, not only as an encouragement on the one hand, but as a terror on the other. Carrying out our individual treatment system, this would throw the responsibility of being in prison on the prisoner himself, a condition that is in a measure the foundation of all imprisonment.

We may safely say to the prisoner, “who put you here?” and the answer must be “myself.” Now, “who keeps you

in prison if you are fit to go out? "myself" should be the reply. Prisoners may shorten their sentences already by good behavior, why not go a step further and say prisoners can discharge themselves by reforming?

Hence, our demand is to abolish time sentences and introduce the indeterminate plan, first for the prisoner and next for the community. Why should the State be taxed for a certain, and sometimes a long period, for the keep of a prisoner when that prisoner is fit to be at large and would be a valuable citizen? Both are losing, and it is poor economy as well as private and public injustice. All this is on the supposition that the prisoner has repented, reformed, and is as far as we can judge, worthy of his freedom. We may say as visitors of prisons, and making these subjects special objects of study, that we have known cases where the sentence of the Court "according to law and the evidence," has been for a term of years, say five to ten years, and yet in two or three years we have found that sentenced man, diligent in his work, respectful in his manner, penitent of his crime, confiding in his nature, religious in his conversation and life, prayerful in his heart, resolute in his purposes for a better life, accepting his imprisonment as just, and yet anxious to be released that he may provide for a family, contribute his portion to the commonwealth, and retrieve his reputation; but here he must remain as the law stands, until the expiration of that term given him by the Court, who followed the law book, who knew little or nothing of the human being it was sentencing, or of the spiritual condition that existed there, or might afterwards be developed.

Such sentencing is against our philosophy of growth or change. The prisoner undergoes treatment. First of all it is meditation; he has, perhaps for the first time in his life, time, or at least occasion to think on his duty to himself, his fellow-beings, and his Creator. May there not be a change of heart, and should not our laws minister to that change, and encourage the growth and the reformation, by offering the boon of restitution to liberty? Premiums are offered to children, rewards are offered meritorious actions, resurrection is offered the soul, and heaven is offered the righteous.

Our plan would touch the mainspring of the best nature in man. His hope would be stimulated, he would be encouraged, and if anything is needed in this world, it is that encouragement which comes through sympathy, charity, and a helping hand to do better.

The criminal needs it just as much, if not more than any one else, and the true philosophy of prison discipline will never be perfect, until it has this element, as one of its prominent features.

So much for the release of deserving and reformed prisoners according to the no-term-sentence-plan. Now, what about the retention of unrelenting, obstinate and unreformed convicts; they who show no sign of penitence, who refuse to work, who are disrespectful to keepers, abusive in language, destructive of everything, who threaten vengeance and boast of returning to their criminal life?

We need just reverse action. We have in our experience as visitors, met with prisoners who count their discharge upon the calendar, and declare their intention of repeating their crimes; for instance, of burning some one's barn, of injuring some witnesses, of robbing some one, or of having—in their language “satisfaction.” Now we want to be able to say to such, your time is not up on such a day, and it will never be up until you are fit to go forth as a good citizen and obey the law. We have you now and we mean to keep you, while you persist in such threats, and we do it for your good, in mercy to you, and for the protection of society. There is no use in letting you go with hands unwashed of crime, with evil upon your lips, and crime in your hearts, simply to be rearrested, retried, and recommitted. There is no use of going through another edition of this, with all the pain, expense, exposure, and waste of time that it incurs. Hence such a criminal is held for further treatment. If imprisonment be good in its incipency, it may be better in being prolonged with those who need it; just in the same way as a patient unrecovered, needs continued treatment, and certainly no wise physician would think for a moment of ceasing his attention while the disease continued.

What would be the effect upon the criminal? He would soon understand that there must be a change. He must reform, he must not repeat his crimes, and he must submit.

It is a farce, and we see it as it stands to-day.

We visit and appeal, we encourage and try to mould, and the term of sentence expires, and the criminal goes forth, and in a fortnight may be back. It is repeated and continued, until it becomes not only a rebuke to justice, but makes no discrimination between good and bad prisoners. Here is a principle in prison discipline that is an important one, and one to which Elmira in New York, and Huntington in Pennsylvania, are giving prominent and practical attention.

Objectors to this plan of sentencing prisoners, may plead the difficulty of determining when a prisoner has reformed, or is fitted for discharge, and that it would invite deception and hypocrisy, and that there would be imposition practised upon the officers in charge. The convicts would pretend to be good, and to thus work upon the credulity of the Warden and others. While on the other hand there might be a system of persecution, or a feeling of spite, that would cause oppression and cruelty, by keeping in prison and depriving the prisoner of discharge, when perhaps he would prove a good citizen.

These positions must be answered, and we say that while it is exceedingly difficult to formulate any plan that would be perfect in every respect, we would have a Commission on Discharge, or a Committee composed of the Warden, the Overseer, the Moral Instructor, a Member of the Board of Inspectors, and the visitor of the Prison Society, who visited these special persons.

These five persons would be well qualified to judge of the honesty of the prisoners in their daily lives, and could with a large degree of certainty pass judgment. It is not likely they would err very often, or very widely. Even if they did discharge some upon their honor, and with the impression the prisoners were worthy of release, the discharged prisoners would naturally reason, that it was their supposed goodness and reformation that gained them favor, and that a recompense will come to the good, and they must from

this very fact, keep on pretending to be good, and peradventure might ripen into actual goodness. On the other hand it is not likely that five persons would be unjust, or desire to retain in prison anyone who was worthy of discharge, or who could be trusted again.

RESTITUTION BY THE PRISONER TO THE INJURED PARTY.

"Sentenced to hard labor" is the decree of a Court. What shall be done with the results of that labor, is the first and most important thought? That there shall be employment, is one of the wisest provisions. It is the absence of employment, that is detrimental to the best interests of the institution, as well as a hardship upon the prisoner.

We have heretofore suggested, and we repeat with added experience, that it would be an improvement to make another division of the results of the labor of prisoners. As it stands now, the State or the Institution receives its quota, by the task given the prisoner. This to some extent pays for his keep, and the expenses of the Penitentiary. The task having been performed, an opportunity is given for the prisoner to make something by over-work, one-half of which goes to the county from which he came, and the balance is his, to buy tobacco if he so desires, (and a privilege which we deprecate), or to save for himself until his discharge, or to send out to his family. We have long felt there should be a fourth division, and that, to come off of the State, for it is the State that should have protected the citizen; this fourth to go to the injured party, to restore at least a part of the amount stolen; or if doctors bills, to pay them or a part thereof; or to make some payments as best he could, during his incarceration, to the party he had wronged.

The position now is, that the injured party aids in the arrest, appears at court, at a loss of time and money, and yet when the criminal is placed in prison he works for someone else, the robbed or injured person is lost sight of entirely, no part of the money made by the prisoner goes to him; the State, the county, and the prisoner himself, all may be paid well, according to the length of incarceration, while the

greatest sufferer goes without a dollar. We have known of prisoners making \$600 while in prison, and the average amount of over-work in the Eastern Penitentiary a year is \$20,000. Here is an opportunity for reform.

Many prisoners have told us they would work with additional fervor, if they could feel that part of their earnings would go to make good the injury they had done. We have found this one of the tests of penitence, one of the means by which we could tell whether a prisoner was fit to be discharged. When he evinced a desire to restore the wrong done, and thus in a measure to make restitution, we saw he wished to retrieve his lost character, and gain an honorable position in the community. We believe this principle would be a stimulus to the prisoner in many ways, and satisfy the citizen who had been wronged.

If this be good discipline and better law and justice, some may ask how will you manage in case of murder? We reply the principle works even more consistently and admirably, than under ordinary circumstances. To-day the prisoner under sentence of death is not required to work. This of itself is a severe ordeal, but mark the lack of judgment and common economy. Why put to death the murderer? To say nothing of the wickedness and the assumption of right to put to death a person who has taken life—and to do this, not like perhaps the murderer who has committed the crime when in a passion, when intoxicated, when insane, or for revenge, for the law or the State is not supposed to be in a passion, or intoxicated, or insane, or acting from vengeance—there are other reasons why the murderer should live, and his life be prolonged by all the care and attention possible. He has caused an irreparable loss; peradventure he has made some one a widow, some one an orphan, and at all events caused sorrow as well as loss. There may have been poverty following; if so let the labor of the murderer be divided with the suffering family. He should take the place as far as possible of the natural protector of the family, whom he has removed. His bone, blood, muscle and time should be thus appropriated as long as he lives, to repair this loss. This would be sensible restitution, and while it would save suffering, it might be a

solace to the heart of the murderer, when he would think of the injury and wickedness he had committed. We believe this would act as a deterrent to the commission of murder, and would at least insure more certainty in sentencing the arrested person, for if found afterwards to be innocent there could be a discharge.

HOW CAN WE BEST SERVE DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

To those most familiar with the difficulties surrounding the ex-convict, it will be interesting to know that Homes of Industry are proving efficacious to a considerable extent. In New York City the annual expenses are about \$8000. They received at their Home of Industry from the sale of brooms, nearly \$25,000, and from the sale of brushes, \$1500. They received in a year nearly two hundred persons and have about fifty all the time. The one established in Philadelphia, and now located at Island Avenue, is doing good, but labors under some disadvantages. The Pennsylvania system being a separation of prisoners in our Eastern Penitentiary, the question presents itself: are we not doing violence to our discipline, by congregating the discharged prisoners upon their release? There is another thought that is well worth considering: do we not mark these men and the locality, with some taint of criminality by having the place known as the Home for Discharged Criminals? Of course we admit that a large amount of good may be done. The deserving ex-convict is at least sure of a home for a while, and of employment in which he can have an interest, and thus support himself moderately, and have a stepping-stone to something more lucrative, but may there not be some better plan, whereby these persons may be absorbed into the body politic, more readily and with less notoriety? During the anti-slavery struggle there were brave and devoted friends of the slave, who planned and carried on what was known as the "underground railroad." It had the charm of secrecy and of protection. Slaves would be cared for, who were seeking their freedom, by their friends passing them on from one friendly house to another, *incognito*, until they reached Canada, or

some place of security and safety. Now, why could not devoted friends of the ex-convict, arrange to have a farm here, and a workshop there, or some place at every point of the compass, and out of the city, and to which they could pass on the discharged prisoners who could be recommended as worthy and as reformed? It seems to us that there could be found farmers, as indeed there are found machine shops, and factories, where such persons are received, without their names or characters being known, and by this means the parties would have a clearer start in their new life than if they came from even so good a place as the "Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners." It is well for our Committee on the "Aid and Employment" of such, to formulate some plan whereby this can at least be tried, for of all the adjuncts to a Prison Society, this is one of the most important, to have a home, and have immediate employment for the discharged, when such desire to reform and who are willing to work.

PUNISHMENT.

One of the most delicate questions which presents itself to the penologist is—shall we punish? The advanced thought of the age is agreed upon one phase of this subject: that punishment should never be inflicted of a kind to injure the health, or jeopardize the life of a prisoner. The finer grading of the subject consists in the query: Does the infliction of bodily pain upon a prisoner result in his improvement or reformation? It may be asked where is the seat of the disease? If it be a diseased condition of the moral faculties, certain it is the remedy should be applied to the mind, and to reason. The flesh does not think, hence it is not the flesh that has transgressed, and therefore the flesh should not be tortured. The mind or the heart (so called) has transgressed, therefore reason with it and apply the remedy thereto. Confinement in prison of itself need not be cruel, but there may be cruelties in prison. Baccaria was not perhaps the first to advocate the abolition of torture, but it was the first to convince the world that torture had no proper place in the treatment of criminals, and ought to be abolished. Cruelty to a prisoner is of a barbarous

age. Anything that is inhuman does not belong to an enlightened era. In fact cruelty to animals marks a low type of humanity, and certain it is that when anything like oppression, persecution, and cruelty are visited upon human beings, it means that there is an absence of reform in the system, the prison, and the convict. Contrast the present with the following facts :

In the days of Blackstone there were in England 160 offences punishable with death, and the number at one time reached 223. A human life in England at the beginning of this century was not worth as much in law as the life of a hare; for an attempt to kill a hare unlawfully was an offence punishable with death.

French laws were equally cruel, and their execution sometimes horrible beyond description. Following is a part of the sentence of death pronounced on Ravailac for assassinating Henry IV: "The said Court hath decreed and doth declare the said Ravailac duly attainted of the crime of high treason, divine and human in the highest degree, for the most wicked, most abominable, and most detestable parricide committed on the person of the late King Henry IV. For reparation thereof, the Court doth condemn him to make the amende honorable before the principal gate of the Church of Paris, whither he shall be carried and drawn in a tumbrel, in his shirt, bearing a lighted torch of two pounds weight; from whence he shall be carried to the Greve, and on a scaffold to be there erected, the flesh shall be torn to pieces with red-hot pincers from his breast, his arms, and thighs, and the calves of his legs; his right hand, holding the knife wherewith he committed the aforesaid parricide, shall be scorched and burned with flaming brimstone; and on the places where the flesh has been torn with the pincers, melted lead, boiling oil, scalding pitch, with wax and brimstone melted together, shall be poured; after this he shall be torn in pieces by four horses, his limbs burned to ashes, and dispersed in the air." The execution was carried out with more fiendishness, if possible, than the directions given by the Court, would warrant.

There are some curiosities of animal punishments which prove our statement, when the dates of certain historical incidents are compared with the year 1891. *Public Opinion*, of Trinidad, gives us the following, a portion of which is an extract from *All the Year Round*, and is pertinent to our examination of the subject of punishment:

In the middle ages the lower animals were frequently tried, convicted, and punished for various offences. In 1266, a pig was burnt at Fontaney-aux-roses, near Paris, for having eaten a child. In 1386, a Judge at Falaise condemned a sow to be mutilated and hanged for a similar offence. Three years later a horse was solemnly tried before the magistrate and condemned to death, for having killed a man. During

the fourteenth century oxen and cows might be legally killed whenever taken in the act of marauding ; and asses for a first offence had one ear cropped, for a second offence, the other ear, and if after this they were asses enough to commit a third offence, their lives became forfeited to the Crown. "Criminal" animals frequently expiated their offences like other malefactors, on the gallows ; but subsequently they were summarily killed without trial, and their owners mulcted in heavy damages. In the fifteenth century it was popularly believed that cocks were intimately associated with witches ; and they were somewhat credited with the power of laying accursed eggs, from which sprang winged serpents. In 1474 at Bale, a cock was publicly accused of having laid one of these dreadful eggs. He was tried, sentenced to death, and, together with the egg, was burned by the executioner in the market-place, amid a great concourse of people. In 1694, during the witch persecutions in New England, a dog exhibited such strange symptoms of affliction, that he was believed to have been ridden by a warlock, and he was accordingly hanged. Snails, flies, mice, ants, caterpillars and other obnoxious creatures, have been similarly proceeded against, and condemned to various punishments—mostly in ecclesiastical courts. Inanimate objects have suffered the same fate. In 1695, when the Protestant chapel at Rochelle was condemned to be demolished, the bell was publicly whipped for having assisted heretics with its tongue. After being whipped it was catechised, compelled to recant, and hung up in a Roman Catholic place of worship. In the present reign the law was repealed, which made a cart wheel, a tree, or a beast which had killed a man forfeit to the State for the benefit of the poor. It had been said that punishment is not likely to be efficacious, unless it swiftly follows the offence. This was improved on by a Barbary Turk, who, whenever he bought a fresh Christian slave, had him hung up by the heels and bastinadoed.

Happy are we to say that in the Eastern Penitentiary there are no such punishments. The prisoner punishes himself, and he may be relieved of the cross on his door for misdemeanors, whenever he will obey the rules of the Institution. The dark cell has not been used for years. Deprivation of work, of books, and of privileges, constitutes the ordinary means of correction, and brings the system, as most approved, under the heading of premiums for well-doing, rather than penalties for wrong-doing.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

As the Pennsylvania Prison Society has for a long time held a decided testimony in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, it is well to show the position of capital punishment as it stands before the world. In these statis-

tics we have been greatly aided by the Howard Association of London. We hold that it is the certainty of punishment rather than the severity of it, which acts as a deterrent of the commission of crime. And further, that the great discussion that is going on, especially in New York, as to how to take life by legal means, shows that there is a deep and almost unexpressible hatred of taking human life. This, with the atrocious failures of the electric system, and the many bungles of the gallows, and indeed the horrors of all others, has created a decided feeling for the abolition of this relic of barbarism which cannot come too soon. Let us refer to the guillotine, as some writers have even advised it for this country; Dr. Frederic Gaertner, of Pittsburg, says:

In the year 1884, while I was at the Hospital Générale de Strassburg, Germany, under the direction of Professor Schwalbe, I was requested to witness a murderer guillotined. The execution took place at Metz, and I was directed, by request, to hold a post-mortem on the subject. I took particular pains in studying the head, and especially the physiognomy of the subject. Immediately after the head was severed and dropped into the basket, I took charge of it. The facial expression was that of great agony for several minutes after decapitation. He would open his eyes, also his mouth, in the process of gaping, as if he wanted to speak to me, and I am positive he could see me for several seconds after the head was severed from the body. There is no doubt the brain was still active, which fact the microscope afterward revealed. Just think of a head severed from the body and still in activity! What suffering he must have gone through by the process of decapitation! His decapitated body, which was previously fastened by a strap upon a bench, was in continuous spasmodic and clonic convulsions, lasting from five to six minutes, also an indication of great suffering. I have no doubt that, had not the body been previously fastened to a bench he would have gotten upon his hands and feet and scrambled all over the death-chamber.

HORRORS OF EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

We are favored through a correspondence with Dr. George J. Shrady, editor of the *Medical Record*, of New York, giving his experience on the important subject now agitating the civilized world, and which we trust precedes the total abolition of taking life for life. Dr. Shrady says, and note his reference to the prolonged agony of the victim, in the many experiments, the adjusting of the attachments, the cold scientific curiosity, and then the uncertainty of all:

The lengthened agony of suspense regarding the efficiency of electricity as a means of executing criminals has been finally terminated in the legal killing of Kemmler. As was reasonably anticipated, death was instantaneous; in as far as can be judged, the unfortunate subject of the experiment died without pain. The spectacle presented was, however, by no means edifying to such as hope for improvement of old methods.

Although science has triumphed, the question of the humanity of the act is still an open one. But shall we call it a triumph when the object obtained was the killing of a fellow-being? Heretofore the proudest claim of science has been to save, or at least to prolong life, and insure for its possessor the greatest enjoyment of its many bounties. In this instance it has been plainly diverted from its course, under a paradoxical plea of high humanity. And yet men of science have lent their best efforts in this direction, to humor those who imagined they could make legal murder a fine art, and force into it an element of sentimentality which might rob it of its atrocity.

While we allow that electricity has been a success as far as killing is concerned, we must also admit that we have gained little, if anything, over the ordinary method of execution by hanging. The preliminaries of electro-thanasia are far from pleasant to contemplate. Alongside of those for hanging, they are pretentiously horrible. There is something more than weird in the preparation of the machine, the deliberate fixation of the victim, the adjustment of the electrode, and the thousand deaths in contemplating one, "which more than off-sets the quick though damnable" taking off. The horrors, though hidden, are nevertheless felt. There is something else to be thought of than the mere quickness of death. While the latter might have been triumphantly done, the agony of the criminal during the preparations must be terrible as compared with that of hanging. It becomes a serious question if humanity is not paying too dear a price for instantaneous demolition. The awe and mystery of death are intensified a thousand fold, in anticipation of what this subtle power may do, as compared with either the noose of the rope, the grip of the garroter, the smart of the knot, the bore of the bullet, or the chop of the axe. And yet to harness the lightning, and bolt it through a human body, is thought to be one of the advances of the nineteenth century.

The experiences in the Kemmler case, in spite of all the precautions taken, have shown many difficulties in the way of a general adoption of the method. It is far from simple in its application. It requires elaborate and careful preparation; it multiplies machinery, which, without expert manipulation, is liable to fail in its working and bring about disastrous results; it may be a source of danger to the executioners and spectators; it increases the expense of executions; but, worse than all, in the necessary preparation of the victim, there is crowded upon him in a few seconds, an amount of horror and suspense, which holds no comparison with any other forms of rapid demolition, save those of being thrust into the muzzle of a loaded cannon or tied to a dynamite bomb. When it is assumed that the ends of justice and humanity are reached by the contrivance in question, and when it must be admitted that even this method

cannot be divested either of cruelty or barbarity, the way seems to be open for the discussion of the abolition of capital punishment altogether.

From physical, humanitarian and judicial standpoints, the time is ripe for its consideration. We venture to predict that public opinion will soon banish the death chair, as it has done the rope, and that imprisonment for life will be the only proper punishment meted to a murderer. This is, indeed, the only rational method which science, justice and religion can consistently recommend. The death chair will yet be the altar from which this doctrine will be preached.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

From 1879 to 1888, in England and Wales, 672 persons were committed for trial for wilful murder (not including manslaughter, or non-capital homicides). Of these 299 were convicted and sentenced to death, whilst 373 were either acquitted or found insane, (viz., 231 acquitted and 142 found insane).

Of the 299 condemned to death, *nearly one-half*, or 145, had their sentences commuted, whilst 154 were executed. These 299 included 50 women, of whom 9 only were hanged. In *capital* cases the *convictions* only averaged 45 per cent., and the actual *inflictions* of the punishment of death barely reached 23 per cent.

In the first year of the decade (1879) there were 60 persons committed for trial for wilful murder, of whom 34 were condemned and 16 hanged. In the last year of the decade (1888) there were 90 persons committed for that crime, of whom 36 were condemned and 22 hanged.

FRANCE.

In 1887, 683 persons were arraigned for capital crimes. Of these, 61 per cent., or 413, were acquitted; whilst 270, or 39 per cent., were convicted. Of the latter, 240 had verdicts of "extenuating circumstances" recorded. The remaining 28 were condemned to death; but of these *only six were executed*.

RUSSIA.

Throughout the vast Russian Empire, for more than a century, the punishment of death has been abolished for ordinary murder, though it is inflicted for treason, or for resistance to the Government. The Administrator General of Russian prisons, M. Galkine Wraskoy, in 1889, wrote:—"As regards Russia I do not see any reason to return to the order of things which existed before the Law of the Empress Elizabeth, abolishing the punishment of death for ordinary murder. At the present time, the measures which are being taken to organize hard labor in Siberia and the Island of Saghalien, on rational principles, give me good reason to hope that our penal repression will be severe enough, without the introduction of capital punishment in our new code."

In too many instances, however, this Russian substitute has constituted a mode of accelerating death. For example, on November 6th, 1889, a lady, a political exile, was *flogged to death*, at Kara, *by 100 blows*: whilst, at the same time, several other exiles there were driven to commit suicide.

FINLAND

M. de Oliverkona, Judge of the Supreme Court of Sweden, writes: "In Finland there has not been any execution since 1826. Nevertheless, murder has not increased during these 64 years."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Jurists of eminence, in both Germany and Austria, state that the proportion of executions, arising out of capital committals and convictions, is exceedingly small. In Austria, this average has been about 4 per cent. on the convictions. In Prussia, out of 231 capital sentences, in four recent years, only 16, or less than 8 per cent. were executed.

SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

In these countries there results one execution from about every twenty sentences of death.

SWITZERLAND.

In some of the Swiss Cantons there have been no executions for half a century. In 1874, capital punishment was formally abolished in all Switzerland. In 1879, permission was given to some Cantons, by the Federal Constitution to restore it. But the Chancellor of the Confederation informed the Howard Association, in 1890, that *no* executions had taken place in Switzerland since 1879, notwithstanding the nominal restoration of the penalty in some portions of the Republic.

INDIA.

In India, the dangers and obstacles peculiar to the penalty of death are conspicuous. In 1889, in North-west India, a striking illustration of this occurred, on which the *St. James' Gazette* caustically remarked, "It is altogether illogical, when *six* men have been *convicted* of murder, for their victim to turn up alive and well, but this is what happened the other day in the Punjaub."

HOLLAND.

Holland has practically abolished capital punishment since 1860, and by law since 1870; but her subsequent experience, as to murder, has been, at least, as favorable as that of the countries which retain the scaffold, whilst her legal procedure now avoids the grave disadvantages peculiar to the extreme penalty. The Dutch Minister of Justice, M. Van Beerenbroek, says: "The statistics demonstrate that murders, in proportion to the population, are diminishing. The average of murders from 1849 to 1869 was $11\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, or 1 in 325,000 of the population. The average per annum from 1869 to 1888, was 13, but the population having increased, the proportion of murders was 1 in 346,000." In 1878 there were 14 murders in Holland. In 1888 there were 12.

BELGIUM.

In the five years, 1800 to 1804, there were 235 executions in Belgium. In the five years, 1830 to 1834, there were none. Then, from 1835 onwards, there were occasional executions. But from 1863 to 1890 there have been no executions, although the capital penalty has never been abolished *de jure* in Belgium. But there appears to be more security

with no executions, than when they were so abundant. The Minister of Justice for Belgium, M. Le Jeune, stated that in the decade 1846-1855, there were 36 executions and 143 capital sentences; whereas in the decade 1876-1885, with no executions, there were only 87 capital sentences; thus indicating a material decrease of murder in the latter period.

ITALY.

Capital punishment was abolished *de facto* in 1876, and *de jure* by the New Code of 1889. But many further modifications of the penal and social conditions of Italy are requisite to diminish crime efficaciously. Capital punishment had been almost discontinued, previously, for about a century in Tuscany, where murders were only one-tenth of the proportion of those in Sicily. At the end of 1888, there were in Italian prisons 5,538 convicts under sentence of perpetual imprisonment, of whom 327 (320 men and 7 women) had already undergone periods of 25 years' imprisonment, and upwards. In 1890 two murderers (brigands) were released, after each had undergone more than 40 years' imprisonment. They were in fair health.

PORTUGAL.

The infliction of the punishment of death has ceased in Portugal *de facto* since 1843, and *de jure* since 1867. The substitute is 20 years' imprisonment (not solitary) for murder. This holds out to the condemned a certain measure of hope of ultimate release, and so facilitates their discipline under detention; whilst, at the same time, it is virtually a life-sentence in the majority of cases. Homicides are officially stated to have materially decreased under this system. Previous to the abolition they were never less than 140 per annum, and they had been as high as 220. In 1880, they were just half of the latter number, 110.

UNITED STATES.

SIX YEARS OF UNITED STATES MURDERS (1884-1889 INCLUSIVE),

	Murders.	Legal Executions.	Lynchings.
1884 . . .	3,377	103	219
1885 . . .	1,808	108	181
1886 . . .	1,499	83	133
1887 . . .	2,335	79	123
1888 . . .	2,184	87	144
1889 . . .	3,567	98	175
Total of six years	14,770	558	975

Hence, of nearly 15,000 known murders in the six years, less than 4 per cent. were followed by legal executions. Further, there were a large number of suicides, and probably very many unreported murders. In the four States where the capital penalty is abolished, conditions are stated by competent authorities to be less unsatisfactory than elsewhere. The lynchings nearly all take place in States which retain the gallows.

Maine abolished capital punishment in 1876, restored it in 1883; and again abolished it in 1887. The Governor of the state prison, Mr. S. H. Allen, writes, 1890: "I think it is the general feeling that murders are no more frequent now than when the death penalty existed." The Governor of Rhode Island state prison, Mr. Nelson Viall, also writes,

1890: "I do not believe that the death penalty will ever be restored in our state, or that the crime of murder has increased in consequence of the change."

In the United States there are about 2,500 persons tried annually for murder, with an average of about 100 legal executions. There are five States of the Union "whose soil is no longer stained with judicial blood." Maine abolished the old law March 17, 1887, and in the three and a half years since, has convicted three persons of murder in the first degree. Minnesota, with sentences in thirty-two cases, while only three were carried out. From 1870 to 1879, Austria had sixteen executions out of eight hundred and six death sentences. Denmark, from 1870 to 1880, passed sentence of death on ninety-four persons, but satisfied her conscience with a single execution. During the same period Germany convicted 1301 persons of murder, sentenced 484 of them to death, but was satisfied with the actual death of but one. Of 218 sentenced to death in Germany from 1864 to 1868, the Emperor commuted the sentence of all but twenty-six to life imprisonment.

Andrew J. Palm, has contributed valuable facts showing the necessity of abolishing capital punishment. We have quoted him, and thank him :

Our author holds that no nation that engages in war should put any of its subjects to death for committing murder; since the criminal records of all countries show that the percentage of those who commit crimes, after having been in the army, is very large. The inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in their report for 1866, say: "There is in our social condition a predisposition to crimes of the higher grades which is easily comprehended. The crime-cause arises from the demoralization which ever attends on wars and armies. Familiarity with deeds of destruction and violence, thus induced, leaves its impression after the one is over and the other disbanded. We find all over the country the most distressing evidence of this fact."

Of the 250 prisoners received at the Eastern Penitentiary in 1866, 153, or sixty per cent. had served in the army.

GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

After all we have presented in reference to our work as a Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy, it is gratifying to know that there are Grand Juries made up of our citizens who have facilities for examining the whole range of penal institutions and of the course adopted with criminals.

Quoting from a notable presentment of one of these bodies during the past year, we find some valuable suggestions that received the commendation of judges and officers of the court, and of many profound thinkers :

We appreciate and commend, as a high republican privilege, which must contribute to reform and perfection, the visitation of penal, correctional, benevolent and reformatory institutions by your Grand Juries, and we believe the usefulness of such would be promoted by its extension and enlargement, with more time to visit the educational and other institutions. We were welcomed and courteously received at the places we visited, and every facility was afforded for making thorough investigation. At the County Prison we found too many idle convicts. We believe every well and able-bodied prisoner should be employed. On the male side we found a number of cells without bedsteads, with no sheets or pillow-cases, the prisoners sleeping on straw beds on the floors, the ticking in some cases becoming quite soiled, as it cannot be conveniently washed or changed. In some of these cells we found old pieces of bread, papers, &c., secreted under the beds, which we fear induce vermin. There is an overcrowding here, as in our other penal institutions; and notwithstanding the law of our State requires the separation of prisoners, this law is violated by the very persons and power, that aim to correct and reform the criminal. In the County Prison, we found generally two and sometimes three prisoners in the male department, in cells designed for but one prisoner. We found cells for sick and violent prisoners on the third tier, far removed from the office of the physician, poorly ventilated, beds on the floor, and one cell opening into another, some six in a row, the doors opening into the corridor being unused. We found criminals in charge of those who are pronounced sick or dangerous, instead of having regularly appointed nurses to assist the physician. We found witnesses, guilty of no crime, imprisoned and treated too much as criminals. We recommend better treatment for such persons when necessarily detained; and we think a portion of the female department might be partitioned off, as the number of female prisoners has been greatly reduced, and thus afford the relief demanded.

At the House of Correction we found a model institution, remarkable cleanliness, order, and, very generally, the inmates were at work. The visit at the Almshouse developed the fact that there might be improvements in the cleanliness of some parts, and more variety and change in food. It must not be overlooked that this place is for the unfortunate poor. There are too many idlers, both among the men and women. True, many are sickly and not strong, but some simple, light work might be given them; and we recommend a commission on employments that will extend its labors to this and the other public institutions of our city. Labor is a blessing, and mankind is made happy by being employed. The carpet and cloth department is worthy of notice. Some of the inmates would gladly work at the loom.

The State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is certainly well planned and the system the best in the world, although we found a violation of the law which declares that there shall be but one person in a cell. The putting of two prisoners in a cell intended for one is a fruitful cause of trouble. It is not to be wondered at that disagreements occur when persons are thus imprisoned for years together, and then follows punishment. There are a number of criminals here that

are insane or partially so, not from the system, but because their lives have superinduced it, and they come in somewhat affected. Such prisoners should be removed to an insane asylum. We found some such at the county prison, notably two convicted of murder, who should be removed to such an asylum and receive the care their condition requires.

The House of Refuge is well conducted. The boys and girls work with evident interest and ambition. Every place was clean and the order excellent. We found the girls' department better cared for in the bedrooms. There we saw strips of carpet, a chair and a table in each cell, which the boys were not so furnished with. We regard as conducive to reform and comfort the addition of these articles.

The Girard College visit proved the excellence of the institution and the value of this noble charity. We were forced to the belief that, as the inmates necessarily produce much that is valuable, because useful, and more than they require, that it would be a beneficent act to bestow such upon other less favored institutions, and doubtless conform to the spirit of the great benefactor, as well as induce feelings of reciprocal charity in the boys who produced more than was required for themselves.

In all these visits we found the health of the inmates of the institutions good, with very few sick cases, except, of course, in the almshouse. We also noted with pleasure, that out of over 6000 persons we found less than a dozen under punishment for special misdemeanors, and only two in the dark cells. We regret to find that corporal punishment is ever resorted to in any of the institutions, but we think the cases are not frequent or the punishment severe, and yet we would suggest that there is a better way of correction and one not so liable to abuse.

We have been gratified to find amusements introduced and gymnastic exercises encouraged, but we view with serious apprehension the introduction of the military drill with carnal weapons; and especially in Girard College, it would seem from the life and advice of its eminent founder, to be adverse to his wishes; and the fear is expressed that the boys may imbibe a love for soldier life and be induced to carry deadly weapons.

The feeling has forced itself upon us that the alarming increase in theft might be lessened if more attention were paid in bringing to justice the receivers of stolen goods.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The importance of having two or more witnesses on each bill, whenever possible to obtain them, especially in cases where women prefer charges of a serious criminal nature against men, has been manifest. The large number of bills for trivial offences and those of a purely domestic character, where the prosecutor desires to withdraw the charge, or where a reconciliation might be effected, suggests the propriety of having some commission or tribunal of arbitration or conciliation to act, either before or in connection with the Grand Jury or the Court, and thereby prevent undue exposure, delay and cost. This reform might be promoted, by so amending the law, as to secure such a grade of Police Magistrates as will comprehend those learned in the law and with practical business experience.

The many cases of larceny and robbery suggest the propriety of making such a division of the results of the labor of prisoners as will teach them the value of property. As it is now, the State and institution stand as preferred creditors, to be paid first, and the prisoner has the privilege of making money for himself by overwork; the party robbed or injured being entirely ignored, after all his loss and his efforts to bring about the arrest and conviction of the criminal. We suggest there be such a division of the proceeds of this labor as will afford an opportunity for restitution in whole or in part to the party injured or suffering loss.

A CRIME ATTACKED AND A REMEDY PROPOSED IN MERCY
AND NOT IN CRUELTY.

The following quotation has been approved by the heads of benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions, notably that for feeble-minded children :

The increase in the cases of sensual criminality, affecting present morality and future generations, suggests the consideration of a remedy that may be regarded as a kindness and mercy to the offender, who seems beyond the control of his carnal passions; and, being administered with the wisdom of the highest medical skill and care, would doubtless be a protection to society and productive of beneficent results.

INJURIOUS LITERATURE.

The publication of sensational literature, especially of the criminal side of life, the pictures of crime, and notably the course indulged by some publishers of newspapers to give illustrations of executions, thus to a large extent contravening the law which declares executions shall be private; and among other similar abuses, the placing of posters and show bills around the city and in front of theatres, representing criminal scenes and the most revolting atrocities, all call for suppression and discontinuance, if we wish to prevent a continuance and the increase of crime that has been brought to the notice of your Grand Jury.

We visited the adjunct to the Almshouse, some distance removed, noticed the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, and found it worthy of commendation, so far as the management and objects are concerned.

The separate building for the children at the Almshouse is worthy of especial encouragement. The demand for more accommodations in the main building, we feel, could be met by an additional wing, especially for the insane, that they might be better graded.

THE CENSUS YEAR.

The Census of 1890 gives us the number of convicts in the Penitentiaries of this country, and Frederick H. Wines, of Springfield Ill., has added some valuable statistics :

The eleventh census shows a population of 62,622,250, the convicts count 46,233; the ratio of convicts in population is 722, which is an increase of 13 in the million. This increase is of no great moment, and not alarming, "since the further study may result in an explanation of it, or even showing that crime of a serious nature is rather on the decline in this country than on the increase.

Taking the five great geographical divisions of the United States, the North Atlantic has 14,477 convicts, the South Atlantic 6,466, North Central Division 10,990, South Central 9,241, and the Western Division 4,059. Of "parents native" the convicts were 12,842, most coming from the North Atlantic Division, and the least 1,112 from the South Atlantic. Of one foreign parent, the total was 1,747, but of a foreign father and mother as many as 6,584; the preponderance being in the North Atlantic Division, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. New York is conspicuous for having 1,959 convicts of native parentage, 431 with one foreign parent, and the large number of 2,401 both parents being foreign. Strangely enough, of convicts with both father and mother of foreign birth Massachusetts has 527, and Pennsylvania has next, 475.

Of colored convicts, Georgia leads, having 1,562, Virginia 961, New York 607, (including 4 Chinese and 2 Indians,) South Carolina 751, Tennessee 1,082, Louisiana 390. As to the color line, the sum total of convicts is 14,267 negroes, 237 Chinese, 180 Indians, and only 3 Japanese. When the subdivision is made of mulattoes the enumeration is so difficult as not to have been attempted.

As to the sex, 43,442 penitentiary convicts are men and 1,791 women. Women may be then considered as better than they were, for the census of 1890 shows them in less number as convicts than in 1880. In 1880 it was 4.5 per cent.; in 1890 women figure a trifle below 4 per cent.

Taking the numerical order of States according to convicts in penitentiaries, New York has 8,190, Texas 3,319, Pennsylvania 2,361, Illinois 2,057, California 2,051, Georgia 1,728, Missouri 1,701, Ohio 1,652, New Jersey 1,557, Massachusetts 1,530, Tennessee 1,484, North Carolina 1,422, Indiana 1,416, Kentucky 1,235, Virginia 1,167, Wyoming 10. This latter number is not due to absence of criminals, but paucity of convictions.

Looking at increase and decrease, the largest relative augmentation of convicts is shown in the Western Division, where it is 64 to the million. The next increase is the North Atlantic Division, 64 to the million. In the South Atlantic the increase has been 26 to the million. The decrease in the North Central has been 19, and in the South Central Division 49 to the million. The increase in the number of penitentiary convicts has been both absolute and relative in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY AT HUNTINGDON.

We give a picture of this recently opened institution, which in some respects is a model prison, nearly in the centre of the State of Pennsylvania, and intended as a relief to both the Eastern and the Western State Penitentiaries. The interest awakened in this Reformatory, and the plans adopted for preventing the recommitment of prisoners by their reformation—and being part of our Pennsylvania Prison Society work, for we long petitioned for it—have influenced us in giving this prominence to an account of the Institution, about which too little is known. We are indebted to a correspondent in the *Public Ledger* for many of these statements. The superintendent, R. W. McClaughry, is well qualified to hold the position, to which he has been called from a similar one at Joliet, Ills. We have long known him as remarkably adapted to this responsible work, and the pleasant and profitable interchange of views which we append, will show him as one anxious to adopt the most advanced systems and methods that experience will suggest.

The Huntingdon Reformatory is in the town of Huntingdon, which stands in an elevated portion of the State, about fifty miles north-west of Harrisburg. Beyond the town, beneath the brow of Warrior Ridge (so named because along its straight heights, years ago, the New York Indians made their way into Virginia) and facing the blue waters of the Juniata, stretch the prison buildings. Round them runs a brick wall about twenty feet high, built in a square with sides seven hundred odd feet long. It cost with all repairs and improvements since made, about \$1,000,000. From the great gate of the main entrance the buildings extend in four different directions, like the spokes of a wheel. Back of this rambling pile—the main structure—are a number of smaller buildings, the boiler house, blacksmith shop, brick kiln, greenhouse, stable, and a long, low structure that is to be used as a brush manufactory.

At each of the four corners of the prison walls rises a square tower, capped with a pointed turret, and in each tower during all the hours of daylight stands a uniformed guard with a Winchester repeating rifle. *

THE SYSTEM OF SENTENCING.

It is in the system of the reformatory, not in the buildings, that most interest lies. The great distinction which marks this institution in comparison with most penal asylums is the fact that men are not sent to it to serve a certain definite term. The laws of Pennsylvania, which award a punishment for various crimes, ordinarily fix a period longer than which the criminal shall not be confined. The Judges who commit prisoners to Huntingdon use just the same expression. In other words, a man is sent to this reformatory to be confined not more than three or six or nine years, depending upon his offence. But in all cases the prisoner can shorten his time, out of all comparison with anything which he can do in this respect, at the ordinary penitentiary or prison. When a man arrives at Huntingdon, the very first thing thought of, is to obtain all possible information about himself and his antecedents. Accordingly blanks are provided containing all these headings, followed in each case by a blank space: "Name, number, age, color, crime, date received, maximum sentence, place of birth, place of parents' birth, wife, father, mother, sisters, brothers, uncles, grandparents, parents' occupation, parents' financial condition, parents' education, parents' habits, parents' religion, hereditary insanity, hereditary epilepsy, hereditary crime, hereditary pauperism, occupation of prisoner, home life, habits, associates, education, religion, previous imprisonment or arrest, physical condition, mental, natural capability, moral, susceptibility, sensitiveness." Where the corresponding information can be obtained, every one of these blank spaces is filled up. Physical, mental, and moral condition

NOTE.—To this we most seriously object. The civilization of the age is beyond the standing ready to take life, when better provisions are so easily obtained, for preventing the escape of criminals. Why not increase the height of the wall? Superintendent McClaughry we find makes an excellent suggestion. We trust the State of Pennsylvania will remedy this defect.

and sensitiveness are expressed by the numerals from 0 to 4, the latter expressing a condition extraordinarily large. Two other records are made, with much care; one being an exceedingly detailed description of the man, including a mention of birth and other marks, for puposes of detection if he should escape, and the other, the results of a medical examination by the physician of the reformatory. These formalities having been executed, the arrival has time to look about him, and wonder where he will sleep and how severe they will be with him in their discipline.

SEPARATING INTO CLASSES.

Looking down the large hall from Superintendent Mc Claghry's office, the arrival will notice facing him, the end walls of three buildings, each bearing in large white letters an inscription. The three are: "Cell house A, Cell house B, and Cell house C." In each of these buildings live, when not at work or taking exercise, one of the three grades of inmates into which the population of the reformatory is divided. The principle upon which this grading is effected is another interesting portion of the Huntingdon system. Every new-comer finds himself enrolled in grade number two. How long he will stay there and what other grade he will enter depends entirely upon his own conduct. If that is exemplary both in deportment, attention to studies and work, at the end of six months he will be promoted to No. 1, the grade of merit. If, on the other hand, his conduct is very bad, he will be disgraced by being reduced to the third, or penal grade. The prisoners of the third grade sleep in Cell house B. They are not allowed to draw books from the library or to keep pen or pencil and paper, and if they want to communicate with the Superintendent they must do it through one of the guards. Their cells are dark, with narrow doors and have no lights. The condition of the prisoners who belong to grade number two, is very considerably better. They are allowed to draw a fresh book once a week, and to keep this book in their cells, together with pen, pencil and paper. They have a special letter box in which to put communications for the Superintendent.

Their cells are all lighted with electric lights. Those who have been promoted to the grade of merit have all the privileges of the second grade, with others added. They are chiefly fortunate in this, that, while the rest of the prisoners are obliged to eat their meals, each one by himself, in his cell, they march at meal times to a special dining room, separated from that used by the officers by a glass partition only, and sit down around small tables, a dozen together, where they can talk as much as they like. In the quality of food, each grade has an advantage over the grade below. To easily distinguish one grade from the other, a uniform has been adopted for the prisoners in each one. The prisoners entering are dressed in a dark gray cloth with black stripes. If they are disgraced on account of bad conduct these clothes are taken away from them, and are replaced by a suit of dark gray with red stripes. As soon, on the other hand, as any of the prisoners are promoted from the second to the first grade, they are made to wear instead of striped gray clothes, plain gray. The more reliable boys of both the first and second grades, are picked out for the duties of monitors.* These wear a gray-blue uniform. The inmates in the different grades may also be distinguished by their marching, for strict military discipline is maintained within the walls of the Huntingdon reformatory. The men who belong to the first grade march to meals and back, or to and from their cells, in double file, their arms by their sides; those in the second grade walk in single file, with their arms folded; while those in the third grade are reminded of their disgrace, by being obliged to march in the lock-step, each one placing his hands on the shoulder of the man in front of him.

SIX MONTHS' GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Whichever grade a prisoner may find himself in, at any time, it will require only six months of good conduct from the time of entering the grade, to enable him to leave it by

NOTE.—We do not like putting one prisoner over another as monitor. We never approved of it at school. We saw the evil effects of it, and we think they will be apparent to every reflecting mind.

promotion. If it be the first grade, the promotion is to what is known as a parole. The institution is constantly in correspondence with firms and individuals in different parts of the State or elsewhere, who are willing to take on trial exemplary prisoners. When a first grade inmate, therefore, is paroled, he is not to be thrown friendless and moneyless into the outer world. He is sent to definite employment, where he can be kept under the eye of the institution and brought back if his good conduct does not continue. If it does continue, however, for six months longer, the man then has broken off all enforced relations with the reformatory and is again his own master.

DAILY ROUTINE.

The inmates are roused each morning early, at five in summer and six in winter. Then after breakfast they go to their various tasks. At noon all take their dinner, either in separate cells or in the dining-room. Then to work again. At half-past five o'clock in the evening all go to their cell houses. By half-past nine all must be in bed. Between six and eight o'clock each evening, excepting Saturday and Sunday, school is to be held, which all the prisoners who are well will be expected to attend. Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to all the classes, and to the more advanced history, geography, grammar and civil government in addition.

On Sundays there is Sunday school from 9 to 10 o'clock, the attendance being voluntary, and chapel exercises in the afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, which all the prisoners are bound to attend. In the spring, all the inmates are put through the regular army tactics, without arms. It is expected soon to erect a drill hall and armory. It is intended to supply the inmates, for drilling purposes, with a wooden musket with a real lock.*

NOTE.—Whether with or without arms we consider it reprehensible to drill prisoners in military tactics. They have generally enough of fight in them, and to teach them how to kill is not good for them or the State. Far better would it be to exercise them, under the same guard, in such gymnastics that really develop the physical, better than the automaton and staid action of the military, and divested of the demoralizing effects of soldier-life, and of keeping alive an old barbarism of deadly force and of a license to kill for cause.

JUDICIOUS EMPLOYMENT.

The reformatory has a brass band composed of the musically inclined prisoners, who have been instructed by a musician from the town of Huntingdon. A large part of the manual work at which the men spend their time, consists of baking, cooking, laundry work, making clothes, etc., none of which brings in a direct profit to the institution. The reformatory sustains, however, a chair manufactory. In one room the hard wood is steamed and then bent over iron frames. There is another apartment where the bamboo withes are woven in, and a third in which the finishing is done. Last year the output of chairs of various kinds from this department numbered 2000. This year it is expected that that number will be trebled, as 200 hands will be used, fifty more than heretofore. In the clothing department are made all the suits of clothing worn at the institute, including the red uniform of the members of the band, and all the boots and shoes used; and the prisoners run their own laundry, employing improved revolving tubs, wringers, drying racks and mangles.

A NEW BRUSH FACTORY.

In the large yard (the walls cover ten acres) a new building has lately been put up, in which the experiment will be tried of starting a brush factory. A brush manufacturer has contracted to supply raw material, teach the inmates the trade, and dispose of the products. The hands are to be paid wages at rates to be agreed upon later on. Twenty-five cents per day per man has been guaranteed, and the rate after awhile may amount to thirty-five or forty cents. The building in which this manufacture will be carried on in the near future, was erected nearly entirely by reformatory labor. All the hod-carriers and two of the brick-laying force was supplied by the prisoners.

The institution has a very complete electric light plant, viz., 1450 incandescent and 80 arc lights. But 600 of the former and 30 of the latter are in daily use. The other arc lights are so arranged that, in case of an attempt by one or

more prisoners to escape, the country for a considerable space about the prison could be lighted up. These lights are run by four dynamos. The reformatory has also a small machine shop for repairing work, and a blacksmith shop on a small scale.

There is a library of 2000 volumes, free to be used by such of the inmates as are not in disgrace. It comprises departments in history, science, biography and fiction. Much of the printing of the institution is done on the reformatory press, which also prints regularly a paper called *The Reformatory Record*.

STATISTICS AND GROWTH.

Men are only admitted to the Huntingdon Reformatory between the ages of 15 and 25. Superintendent McClaughry declares that in his experience men between 17 and 20 are the most difficult to train. Of the 373 inmates, two hundred and eight are in the second grade, 134 in the first, and only twenty-three in the third grade. Eight prisoners are on what is called special parole, that is they had been paroled, but preferred to serve out the next and final six months in the institution.

PUNISHMENTS.

Punishment, as inflicted at the Huntingdon Reformatory, is always one of two kinds, viz., either strapping or solitary confinement. The former, which is spanking with a large but pliable piece of leather, has been adopted at times.*

NOTE.—We take exception to corporal punishment. We believe our State laws prohibit it, but even if they did not, an enlightened treatment of human beings is against it. Why not furnish the institution with cells for separation and individual and private treatment; deprive the offender of certain privileges and comforts, as is done in the Eastern Penitentiary. Has anyone really the right to strike a human being? If the law does it, will not the subject do it? If a man is taught that to gain certain ends he is whipped or struck, will he not to gain his ends, strike? Of course we admit he will do it without the sanction of the law and without right, but still the lesson is there, and the effect is bad. Again, the one to inflict the whipping may be angry, or brutal, and should anyone be allowed to do an act that may affect the life or health of a victim? Far better place the offender in the quiet and reason with him, even if it take time. The result will be more permanent.

CARE OF THE SICK.

One of the features of the daily schedule is the sick call, which takes place every morning about 9 o'clock. All the inmates who complain of being sick have the privilege of stating the fact and being drawn up in line for a visit to the doctor's office. Dr. Miller soon discovers the malingerers, and disposes of them by large doses of quinine or other bitter medicine. In the two years of the reformatory's existence, six inmates have died. There have been four cases of typhoid fever and twenty-nine hospital cases only, in the two years.

LETTER FROM R. W. McCLAUGHRY, GENERAL
SUPERINTENDENT.

We append this letter with great pleasure, for it so kindly and intelligently considers our criticisms and indeed approves of them, and we can in turn see how so eminent a reformer as this Superintendent is, has to contend with conditions as they are. We certainly accord to him the desire to do the best he can, and we earnestly appeal for the reforms he suggests.

ALFRED H. LOVE, ESQ., PHILADELPHIA.

My Dear Friend: I note what you say as to drilling our inmates in military tactics, and beg to remark that our drilling merely comprises tactical movements without arms, and does not include the details necessary to bring inmates up to the standard of soldiers. The object of the drill is to give them needed exercise in the open air and accustom the awkward inmate to precision and celerity of movement, and to induce such personal carriage of himself as every citizen ought to acquire. I know of no methods of exercise outside of the regular practices as taught in gymnasiums, which will accomplish these results so well as the simpler military formations and movements. A gymnasium would be better if we had it, but we have not the room for it or the money to put it up and equip it. If we turned the inmates loose in the yard for such exercise as they might choose, the result would be disorderly conduct, filthy communications and general demoralization; therefore, I must differ with you with regard to the propriety and results of such a drill as that enforces. We have no military uniforms, nor do we have arms, or drill in the manual of arms.

Now as to our armed guards, permit me to say this. The wall which surrounds our enclosure is but twenty feet in height. Were there no other means of preventing escapes than those afforded by the walls we would lose a large percentage of our inmates. You must remember that a very large proportion of them are as thoroughly criminal as the inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, for example, and far more ready to take risk of life or limb, than the older and more experienced criminal. If our wall could be raised to a height of thirty-five feet, as is the case with the wall of the Eastern Penitentiary, we would not need armed guards at the towers, but as it is, we are compelled to use them to prevent escapes.

Now as to punishment: The Building Commission failed to provide the institution with any solitary cells or place of seclusion, where the obdurate and outbreaking offender might be locked up, away from his fellows, where he could not pollute the air of the entire cell room with his profanity and indecent talk. The only method of punishment therefore, which was left to me, was that of locking the offending prisoner in his cell, making him stand handcuffed to his door and feeding him on bread and water; this could only be done in the same cell house which is occupied by from 150 to 225 other inmates. The prisoner could be heard all over the cell house, his profanity and indecent talk could be heard by every other inmate. The vicious ones soon perceived their advantage and made diligent use of it. I could prevent their ravings only by using a gag, which I preferred not to do, esteeming it a far more cruel and degrading punishment than the one I was finally compelled to adopt. As you will see from what I have said, the question soon resolved itself into this—am I governing these men who are incorrigible or am I to be at their mercy? No alternative was left to me but to punish them in some manner that would be effective. If I used upon them a cane or lash, I felt that I would be using methods barbarous in their character, or at least semi-barbarous; something had to be done to reduce them to obedience, and after much thought I adopted the “Grandmother’s slipper” method, as nearly as I could come to it. I remembered the effective and salutary application of it in my own case, when a child, and I adopted it as the most humane corrective that would reach the case. I took a piece of leather about fifteen inches in length and about seven inches in width, softened it by soaking it in water, so that it would leave no scars or produce any abrasion of the skin, and in private, with no one present but the Deputy, I decently *spanked* these outbreaking offenders until they were glad to keep quiet and submit to the rules. When first adopted, now more than one year ago, I had to apply it in a good many cases in order to secure good order and discipline, which was seriously threatened by the *roughs* of the place. As soon as they learned that this measure had been adopted and would be applied when necessary, the effect was at once apparent as well as salutary. I have had occasion to apply it to but a small percentage of the inmates. It is never applied in anger, nor do I permit any person to apply this punishment when I am at the institution except myself. When I am absent the Deputy, as the chief executive officer, has the same right, but I have never known him to abuse it or to use it in excess of what the circumstances imperatively

demanded. I may add that I did not adopt this measure until every resource in the way of talking, persuading, and *exhorting* these recalcitrant inmates had been exhausted, or until they had set at defiance every other measure taken for the enforcement of order.

Now, my friend, I have deemed it due to you to make this full explanation, because I am in hearty sympathy with your views in the main, as to the treatment of these unfortunate though criminal persons. If you can suggest any better method which can be adopted under our peculiar circumstances, I shall be thankful to you, and promise to give your suggestion the most serious consideration. We have an application now pending in the Legislature for an appropriation to build solitary cells, and when these are completed, I expect the necessity for the present mode of punishment to disappear, though I shall claim the right in the exercise of the best judgment that I possess, to apply this mode in cases where (and there are such cases) solitary confinement fails to reach the individual.

I thank you for speaking plainly upon this matter and asking the questions which you have asked. I will thank you still more, if you with the other members of the Prison Association, will pay me a visit and see for yourself the obstacles which we have had to surmount and the difficulties under which our organization has proceeded this far.

I remain, very respectfully and sincerely your friend,

R. W. McClaughry.

VALUE OF THE PRISON SOCIETY DEMONSTRATED.

As an evidence of the value of the Pennsylvania Prison Society through its Acting Committee, a single case will represent many.

After visiting a young man who had been recommitted, he showed unmistakable signs of reformation. Upon his discharge he tried to obtain work. He found a place, but the detectives notified the proprietor and he was discharged. This was repeated several times, until one of the Committee stated the case to a prominent mercantile house. This house engaged him and he has proven so faithful he has been advanced three times. He is now a worthy citizen, receiving a good salary, and ascribes his success to the care of the Visiting Committee of the Prison Society.

THE COUNTY PRISON OF PHILADELPHIA

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

On the New York line of the Pennsylvania railroad, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, very near the House of Correction, on the Pennypack Creek, is the new County Prison of Philadelphia. It is not completed, but enough of it has been built to enable us to commend and to condemn. We commend the one-story plan, and the radiating corridors from a common centre; but we most emphatically condemn the absence of yards to the cells, and the absence of side windows. There is simply one window at the top of each cell, and no opportunity for the prisoner to pass out into the open air, as is arranged at the Eastern Penitentiary. This is a defect which we earnestly hope can be obviated before the completion and use of the building. The importance of having these adjuncts to the separate system, will be evident to everyone who will examine into the importance of such a change as will prevent the injury to the mind, that many aver comes from this system. We believe it is necessary to have the change from the cell to the closed yard, where there can be an opportunity for the prisoner to spend an hour or more in attending to a little garden perhaps, or at least walking in the fresh air and touching the earth, as it were, with his feet. Then the importance of a side light can be readily understood by our own feelings. If we are debarred from seeing out into a yard and beholding something passing or growing, and only permitted to obtain a streak of light from the top, there will be a depressing and an injurious effect upon the mind.

We present these views with the hope that the City Councils of Philadelphia will provide these much needed improvements, and thus perfect a building in which we have taken a deep interest, because of the relief it will give the present over-crowded institution in the old Moyamensing district, and we had hoped it would be replete with the modern improvements to which we have referred.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

In presenting my fifth Annual Report, I feel more and more convinced of the magnitude and importance of the work which has been assigned me.

Earnestly have I sought Divine guidance, that I might be directed aright in this duty. This has not been withheld, but day by day as I visit those about to be discharged, looking after and caring for their temporal wants, ascertaining their needs, finding out what they propose to do, providing them with suitable clothing, and if required, tools, etc., and sending them to their distant homes, I have been enabled to give such, counsel and advice, cheering the discouraged, holding out the beacon of hope to the dejected, that I trust will not be forgotten, and may be the means of inducing them to lead honest lives. More and more am I interested in this work, and more and more do I recognize the importance of spiritual aid.

Circumstances confirm me in the belief that among the causes which most frequently lead to crime, are the use of intoxicating drinks; social impurity; frequenting theatres; a neglect of church duties; and of a proper observance of the Sabbath day. I have found upon special inquiry that those who in their younger days were in the habit of regularly attending their places of worship, and their Sunday schools, date the commencement of their downfall, from the time they neglected these important duties.

The following are encouraging, and are samples of many:

DEAR FRIEND, MR. LYTLE: I came home all right and am at work. I am a happy man, and will try, all that is in my power to make a happy home for my family as long as I live. I thank you for what you have done for me.

Another :

TO MY FRIEND, MR. LYTLE : I write to let you know that I am well. I got home safe the same day I left you. I have been well ever since. We have had some good meetings since I came home, and I thank my God and Saviour that I can enjoy them. I shall always remember the advice you gave me the morning we parted, as you took me to the cars. I am bound to try and serve my God the rest of my days, be they few or many.

Another :

This, from the wife of a man who had written him that they would not live together again ; but I persuaded him to endeavor to effect a reconciliation, in which he seems to have been successful.

MR. LYTLE : I wish to thank you for your kindness to my husband. He has steady work, leaves home early in the morning and returns late in the evening, but he will write you soon. We are living happy together again, and our little girl with us. With best wishes for all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An important work of the General Secretary is the correspondence, which is increasing. I have frequent inquiries from all parts of the country, for works on prison discipline, and particularly in regard to the separate system, and the practical working of the Industrial Home. I sent out by mail over 500 copies of the *Journal of Prison Discipline*, and have had many interesting letters of thanks, with desires for more information. I have also been in correspondence with other prison associations, clergymen, and philanthropists, on the subject of penology.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

Regular monthly meetings of the Acting Committee have been held, except during July and August.

At these meetings reports are received from the Visiting Committees of the Penitentiary, County Prison, Chester County Prison, the House of Correction, the Police Matrons, the General Secretary, Agent at the County Prison, and Special Committees on various subjects.

The various matters are discussed, opinions compared, and much valuable information obtained.

The Society also held quarterly meetings. These reports, in a condensed form, follow :

CONDEMNING PICTURES OF CRIME AND EXECUTIONS.

At a meeting of the acting committee held 2nd month, 20th, 1890, the following resolution was adopted :

RESOLVED—That we condemn the publication of pictures of crimes, murders and executions, by some of the evening papers of this date, notably the hanging of Jacob Schoop and Thomas J. Cole, as corrupting the public morals, pandering to a vulgar sentiment, and subversive in a large degree of the law, which provides that the executions shall be private.

RESOLVED—That the Secretary be requested to furnish the Philadelphia newspapers with a copy of the above resolution.

Several of the papers published the above resolution.

SIBERIAN EXILES.

The following resolution offered by Mr. A. H. Love was adopted :

RESOLVED—That we sympathize with the Siberian exiles, in the sufferings and cruelties to which they are exposed, and endorse the efforts which are being made throughout the land, to circulate petitions to the Czar of Russia, to prevent the atrocities which have been reported.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the Committee held 9th month, 18th, Alfred H. Love and John J. Lytle presented certificates received from Gov. James A. Beaver, appointing them delegates to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the approaching National Prison Congress, to be held at Cincinnati. President Caleb J. Milne had also been appointed a delegate by the Governor.

Caleb J. Milne, Alfred H. Love, John J. Lytle and George W. Hall were appointed delegates to represent the Society.

CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Committee held 12th month 18th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, our esteemed Vice-President, Alfred H. Love, has within a few days met with a sad bereavement, in the removal by death of a dearly beloved mother, in the 84th year of her age, therefore

RESOLVED—That the Acting Committee do sincerely sympathize with him and his family, in the loss they have sustained in parting with one so near and dear to them, and whose life was an example of rare virtue and devotion. They have cause for thankfulness that she was spared to them so long. May the Everlasting Arm be underneath to comfort and sustain them in this their time of sorrow.

RESOLVED—That the Secretary be requested to communicate this action to our Vice-President, Alfred H. Love.

WORK IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

The work still continues to grow in interest. Often as I return from the penitentiary, particularly of a Sabbath afternoon, remaining there until the cell doors are closed for the night, do I say, "I surely have had a satisfactory time, but the afternoon has not been near long enough." Thus it is, the more we visit, the more will we become interested in the work. When, however, the visitor sees his men but seldom, perhaps once in several months, visitor and visited lose much of their interest in each other. As heretofore, I visit all the men previous to their discharge, and see that they go out making a respectable appearance.

I endeavor to visit each male prisoner at least once a month, and in many special cases much oftener. These visits are in all cases received most acceptably, and looked forward to with pleasure.

I have made since last report four hundred and six visits to the Penitentiary, and have made ten thousand and seventy-five visits to prisoners, either in their cells, or at the cell doors.

On Christmas day I distributed, as last year, the printed letter called "A Christmas Letter for you," each envelope containing a beautiful card. These were furnished by the "King's Daughters." Each one in the Penitentiary received

a copy. I am thankful for the donation. Many of the men in turn sent them by mail to their little ones at home. I also distributed a number of copies of a little story, sent me from Baltimore by the author, called "Herbert's Christmas Letter," which was home-like, comforting and cheering to everyone, and especially encouraging to those who were dejected and without hope, to look up, that there might yet be a brighter future in store for them, if they were determined to do right.

On New Year's day and during the week, I gave to each male prisoner (the Matron distributing to the women) a calendar, with beautiful mottoes for each month in the year. For example :

" Do what thou can thy fellow men to bless,
And make the sum of human suffering less."

And

" Loving words, like sunbeams,
Dry up a fallen tear ;
And loving words will often help
A wounded heart to cheer."

Also to each cell the Illustrated Family Almanac, together with the Friends' Moral Almanac—these calendars and almanacs were purchased with special funds, which were collected for the purpose. Also obtained enough to supply all the sentenced prisoners in Philadelphia County Prison with calendars. If the donors could have seen the pleasure with which they were received, they would have felt themselves well repaid for the outlay.

HOW THE STATE APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN USED.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature was to be used only for the relief of those discharged from the Eastern State Penitentiary. I have always held to the opinion, that the advice and good counsel given by the visitors to be effective, must be followed by substantial aid to the prisoner on his discharge. Acting upon this, I have examined the clothes of every male prisoner before his discharge, keeping as I always do, a supply of linings and

trimmings there; relining or rebinding is all that is sometimes required; but when a suit is necessary, or underclothes, or hats needed, I furnish them, thus enabling the man to present a respectable appearance, and make him feel that he is a *man*, and not a beggar and outcast. If they abuse the confidence, the fault is theirs. I have done what I could to enable them to obtain situations. I have procured tools for some, that they might work at their trades, and railroad tickets for many, and taken them to the depots, so as to be assured that they did not remain in the city.

This course has saved many men from ruin, and prevented recommitments, thus saving largely for the State, the county, the taxpayer and the community. From 2nd month (February) 1st, 1890, to 1st month (January) 15th, 1891, I have furnished suits, or parts of suits, to 345 prisoners; and other articles of clothing, such as underwear, etc., amounting to 752 pieces. Thirty-nine railroad tickets have been given to prisoners, to take them to their homes. Two hundred and forty-one dollars and eleven cents, were expended for railroad tickets, tools, and small sums of money for board, and to start them in a small way to work for themselves. The total amount of expenditure from the State appropriation during the period named was, twenty-five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents.

RESULTS.

A special case was that of a man of good family who for the first time got into trouble. His wife and children lived in one of the New England States, where he wanted to go, but not having sufficient means, thought he would remain in the city, to try and earn enough to take him there. As a stranger, he could not have done it. I paid his fare part way. Soon after he got home, and spent a few happy days with his family, he received an offer of a situation from a gentleman in a western city, from which place he sent me a beautifully written letter, stating that he was receiving a salary of \$1000 a year, thanking me for the assistance I had rendered him. That small help saved him.

A man who had been in the Penitentiary more than once, always through drink, one of the best workmen in the city in his branch of business, declared he would now give up entirely the use of intoxicating drinks—had no tools and no money to buy them. I furnished him with such as he needed; that enabled him at once to get work, and now he has steady employment at \$3.50 per day and is living happily with his family. I meet him frequently.

A young man, "to whom I gave a suit of clothes," I meet very often in the street, was enabled to obtain a good situation and was doing well.

Another was that of a good mechanic without decent clothes and no tools. I furnished him with both. A situation was then procured for him at full wages, and at last account was doing well.

These accounts might be multiplied several times over. I am well satisfied that many are saved from ruin by the aid thus afforded them.

VISITING COMMITTEE AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

From reports received from the Block Committees appointed to visit the Institution, we learn that 301 visits were made during the year, and that 8183 were made to prisoners, either in the cells, or at the cell doors. It may be stated, however, that many more visits than these were made, many of the visitors failing to report.

Members should confine themselves as much as possible to the divisions assigned them, and by this means regular and systematic visitation of each corridor can be secured. The work of the visitor is entirely of a missionary character. We encourage the inmates to obey those in power and not to listen to fancied wrongs. The discipline of the prison must be left to the Warden, without interference from the visitor.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Our lady visitors give attention to the women prisoners and pay them visits from time to time, which we are assured are acceptably received. I have furnished on application

of the matron, such clothing to those who were discharged, as in her judgment was needed. There are two matrons now, one for the night and one for the day.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy merits our respect, as he performs his duties with faithfulness and assiduity, and has the confidence and respect of the inmates, who know that if they do their duty, obey the rules, and not make trouble, that he will be just and considerate to them.

I have again to thank him, the Deputy-Warden, Mr. J. Root, and Overseers, for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me, and for the valuable aid they render me, in the prosecution of my work. Without their advice and counsel, I would find my task often perplexing.

Of the resident physician, Dr. Wm. Duffield Robinson, I may say, that having had during the past year more opportunity of seeing what he has done, I can testify to the skill and ability with which he performs his duties, and to the faithful attention to his work.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 212 visits to this prison. No regular record being kept of the number of prisoners visited, can only say there is a general visitation. The ladies on the committee have shown faithful attention to their duties in visiting the women.

Meetings have been held with them, which have been seasons of profit ; a large quantity of reading matter, such as tracts and religious papers have been distributed, which have been gladly received.

Mrs. P. W. Lawrence reports on the library. It contains one hundred and fifty volumes. She circulates the books. She reports, among similar items, having received a letter from a discharged prisoner, for whom she obtained a good situation in a neighboring State, and has no doubt of her thorough reformation ; she knew she was a woman of more

than ordinary ability, but through strong drink was brought to a prison cell.

Mrs. F. P. Nicholson reported holding a meeting with all the women, which was deeply impressive, and states that wonderful changes for *good* have taken place since her visits commenced in 1878. Then, she saw females (intoxicated) wheeled in a barrow by men, through the prison yard to their cells; clothes torn, and in many cases scarcely enough left to cover them. Now, they are received in ambulances, by the Matron, who has full charge of them until released. These are some of the results of our suggestions and appeals. Miss Matthews, the Matron, is remarkably competent.

REPORT OF OUR AGENT AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,
WILMER W. WALTER.

Wilmer W. Walter's heart is in his work, and the good which is being accomplished by him is beyond computation. The cases which come under his notice are many. Not only does he reconcile families to each other, but when the husband is imprisoned, he looks after the welfare of the wife and little ones. He is the good Samaritan, who brings joy to many a wounded heart. His duties are very different from those which are performed at the Penitentiary. At the latter, it is looking after and caring for the convicted, at discharge. The other, it is to protect the innocent, if such there be, and to release and restore them to their families; and also whose crimes are of such a trifling character and extenuating circumstances connected with them, that to make a convict of such, would be irretrievable ruin to the individual and the family. May his life be preserved many years, to prosecute the good work he is doing.

A few of his cases, among many, are given.

A man who collected garbage dumped some on a lot; for this he was arrested. He had a wife and five children depending upon him for support; he had been in prison two days, not being able to pay his fine; his family was seen, and some groceries sent them. When the case was explained to the magistrate, a discharge was obtained.

A young woman, whose husband was a drunkard, was compelled by him to pawn a neighbor's clothing, he promising at the end of the week, to give her the money to redeem it. Instead of giving her the money, he spent it in rum. She was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to three months. The amount was raised and the woman paid for the clothing. As the prisoner was about to become a mother, the Judge suspended sentence conditionally, that she should be taken to the almshouse, which was done.

A colored boy 16 years of age was sent here from Washington, by his mother, to live with a friend and get work. When he arrived here, his money was gone and he could not find his friend. He sold his coat to get something to eat, afterwards stole a shirt valued at forty cents ; he was arrested, sent to prison, tried and convicted. Agent Camp had his sentence suspended, and Agent Walter took him to the Children's Aid Society, and they procured for him a good home in the country.

A boy 11 years old had been to Gloucester, N. J. to sell flowers, lost his money, got back to the city at night, got in a car to sleep, was arrested and sent to prison. Mr. Walter ascertained where he lived, got his discharge, and sent him home to his mother.

POLICE MATRONS.

It is gratifying to record, that there are now eleven station houses where police matrons are employed.

The Committee report attention to their duty. Each matron has been visited at her post of duty, and much satisfaction expressed, with the good accomplished.

The Matron's rooms at the Central (Public Building) are model ones. The cells are light, and in one is a couch for sick prisoners. These matrons give each female prisoner a breakfast, and see they are neat and clean before they leave for court or prison. Miss Matthews, matron of Moyamensing prison, says : "I know *at once* the prisoners who come from station houses, where there is a matron, by their *tidy appearance* and good behavior.

The number of lost children coming under a matron's care, seems marvellous. It is interesting to see them with their playthings, and something of home attention. After a good cry, most of them are happy for awhile. Police matrons in Philadelphia are a success, and it is hoped they will be placed in all the districts, and ample provision made for their comfort and work. So far, the station houses where they are placed, have been transformed from foul to cleanly abodes by their presence.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mary S. Whelen, from the Committee on this Institution, reports frequent visits, and has written a number of letters for the women. Her visits were confined to the sewing room of the women's department, where there are usually about one hundred, the others being engaged in cooking and laundry work. We find among them a very low type of humanity, and it is a sad sight when we think what they might have been. The men keep the grounds, both vegetable and flower, looking much better than the farms in the vicinity. Everything is in perfect order, under the efficient guidance of Mr. Merrick, who seems to take the greatest interest in everything connected with the institution.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, continues his visits to this Institution, and reports it to be in good condition. He visits frequently, and sees all the prisoners in their cells.

DELAWARE COUNTY PRISON.

We have reports from that prison, and it is in good condition, and all the men at work on carpets.

RESIGNATION OF MRS. F. P. NICHOLSON.

A severe loss has been sustained by the Acting Committee, by the removal to another State of Mrs. F. P. Nicholson, one of our most earnest and efficient workers. A resolution was passed, expressing the great regret we felt in parting from her. In reply she says, "My heart is full of gratitude, and I thank you, one and all, for your appreciation of my humble efforts for the unfortunate, done in the Master's name. I always feel that I am the least of His little ones, and that whatever good has been accomplished through me, it has been the 'Father working in me to will and to do of his good pleasure.' I expect to work with you (only in another part of the vineyard), as long as the tide of poverty and sorrow, caused by intemperance, surges around us, and the cry of the perishing rings in our ears. That God may bless every officer and member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society is the prayer of my heart."

The above report of the doings of the Society through its Acting Committee, will show the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged. No class of the community need the fostering care and attention of those who are concerned for the good of the human race, more than those who have been led into, or are continuing in, a course of crime. Our great aim should be to reclaim and restore such, to become useful members of society. Is this impossible, visionary, or sentimental? By no means. Let each one do his or her duty, and leave the result with God. "In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, whether both shall be good alike."

Trusting that ability may be given me to perform day by day, and year by year, the task allotted me, with greater zeal and earnestness, and with thankfulness that the Lord has called me to this labor.

The above report is submitted,

Respectfully,

JOHN J. LYTLE,

General Secretary.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT CINCINNATI,

SEPTEMBER, 1890.

REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE, ONE OF OUR DELEGATES.

Governor Beaver appointed, and sent credentials to Caleb J. Milne, Alfred H. Love, and myself, to represent the State of Pennsylvania.

Agreeably to my appointment, also as delegate from our Prison Society, I reached Cincinnati on the evening of the 25th, in time to attend the opening meeting at the Odeon. About three hundred persons were present, more than one-third of whom were delegates. The contrast between our reception here and the cordial one at Nashville last year was marked; where, though the rain poured in torrents, we had an audience of three thousand. At Nashville, tropical plants covered the stage, flowers and bouquets abounded. Here it appeared as if no arrangements had been made to receive us. Not a flower or a plant to be seen. No Governor to welcome us in person to the State. No Mayor to welcome us to the City. The first Congress met in Cincinnati twenty years ago, and it was thought that the Anniversary at the same place now would be a great success. In this we were disappointed. At Nashville the proceedings were fully reported. At Cincinnati there were representative men from twenty-five States, and yet after the opening session, the reporters did not think it worth while to be present; the only notices in the local papers was what appeared in the Associated Press report throughout the country.

Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes occupied the chair during the evening. In the absence of the Governor, for which no excuse was offered, John F. Follett spoke in his stead. Mayor Mosby was not present, and no excuse offered for his absence. City Solicitor Hartman represented him.

President Hayes' address was listened to with marked attention. Among other things, he said : "The crimes of to-day are due to the business and social spirit of to-day. Consider: there are two classes of crime in all the civilized countries, and especially in our own. The crime of capital, and the crime of sudden wealth; the crime of those avaricious for gain, avaricious for money, not always merely for money, but for the power. The ambition for the power that money gives; the power over place, over position, over office, over influence, over conventions, over legislative bodies (I hope not yet over Courts), but the power of money gained rapidly, not always by the purest means—that spirit leads to the crimes of those who are at the top of the wall of fortune, not always punished, not always convicted, too frequently admired and envied, and held up as the men to be admired and envied."

Speaking of the system of putting criminals of all ages together he said :

"What can we do with the young fellow who is arrested for the first time for his first offence? We ought to understand it. The young fellow is carried where he is, maybe, put into the closest association with burglars and professional thieves, the pickpocket, the counterfeiter, the hardened criminal—there to be associated with them, days, weeks and months perhaps, to be taught and instructed and encouraged in crime; to hate honesty, to hate society. And we pay for that academy of crime, hundreds of millions every year for these three, four or five thousand jails and their support. How many of them are fit places for the young man? How many of them provide by their construction, for the separation of that young man from the hardened teacher, who is ready to encourage him and to teach him all that he needs to know to be a professional criminal? Not one in a hundred!" He advocated the establishment of workhouses for those convicted of smaller offences; and where they are instructed in that best—not merely preventive of crime, but curative of crime—in habits of daily industry, of labor with their hands; so that when they emerge they will be enabled to earn an honest living. That takes a lower grade. Then comes an intermediate

penitentiary for the younger ones, and that is not found unfortunately, as often as it should be ; and after that comes the great State Prison. That—the latter—should be retained as the place for the incurable, the irreclaimable and the professional.

SIXTH DAY MORNING.

The first business was the Report of the Committee on Criminal Law Reform, by Charles H. Reeve, of Plymouth Indiana. "Convicts should be classified according to sex, mental, moral and physical condition and characters of the individuals. The agreement of nine jurors should constitute a verdict after twenty-four hours deliberation. In efforts to maintain civil order and restore it when broken, the laws relating to public offences and criminal proceedings should be so framed and enforced as to command the confidence and respect of the people. Confidence that they will accomplish justice if properly enforced, and respect because they operate to restrain the disorderly when so enforced. The first consideration must be, the removal from society and the disposition in a place of safety of the individual who disturbs order. There is an implied contract between every individual and government. He enjoys individual liberty only on the condition that he does not abuse it, and that he will use its privileges to preserve order and uphold government in its effort to administer justice. If he shall abuse it or misuse its privileges, he should forfeit the right to do it, and government should immediately remove him from among those who perform their part of the contract, and keep him in its custody and make him labor for the State as one unfit to be trusted with liberty, and who has forfeited his right to it. On this idea and this alone he should be imprisoned ; and to this end and to this alone the criminal law should be framed in the first instance.

The committee favors the abandonment of all penalties as a means of punishment, and favors the reform of the prisoner, rather than the infliction of any special suffering. The committee also advocates the establishment of a State Board of Charities and Correction in each State.

The next paper was by W. D. Lee, a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors, of Alabama, on the "Lease System of Alabama, and its Practical Workings." He held that the lease system would in time be abolished, as he said it was adopted not from choice but from necessity—the results of the war—and that as this necessity becomes less and less, the system will gradually die out. He defended it against many of the charges which had been made against it. A discussion followed, in which the lease system was very generally condemned.

EVENING.

F. H. Wines spoke on the "Growth of the Prison System in the United States." He gave an interesting history of the present association from the time of its organization, and said that everything good in the regulation of the criminal had grown from it. He recalled the incidents of the Congress held at Cincinnati in 1870, and referred in a touching manner to those who had died since that time.

He was followed by Dr. D. P. Sims, of Tennessee, who was called upon by the President to give his views on prison system. He confined his talk to the convict lease system in the south, condemning it heartily, and urging an immediate extermination of it, if possible. He did not believe in hiring out prisoners to cold, calculating business men, who look more to the mighty dollar than to the reformation of the criminal. The discussion then became general.

SEVENTH DAY.

The report of the Standing Committee on Police was presented by Charles E. Felton, Chicago. The subject being "The Police Force of Cities." A strong protest was made against political intermeddling, and a plea for greater preventive effort:

"The Chief of a police department should possess superior business qualifications, and know fully the duties

and requirements of the several departments of police service, and be familiar with the criminal laws of his State and the ordinances of his city. He should be a humane man, a just man, and have the faculty of directing and controlling the men under him through the force of his mental, moral and business superiority and manners. Above all, he must be a man who will enforce the laws and ordinances within his jurisdiction without fear of political disfavor, or of injury to his personal interests. He should be the head of the department in fact—needing neither direction nor orders from the appointing power, be that a man or a board; neither should he neglect his duty because the power above him desires him to do so.

“As is the chief of police—good or bad—largely will be the men composing the force.

“The best work of a police force is preventive work.

“In making mankind better, child-saving should be the keystone of the arch. Is it not best to recognize the methods of police departments, that the saving of our little ones shall be made a prominent feature of police work?”

FIRST DAY—MORNING.

The Annual Sermon before the Congress was preached by the Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, at the Vine Street Congregational Church. The sermon was a very practical one, and said to be the best ever delivered before the Congress.

In the afternoon we were invited by the managers to be present at the services at the House of Refuge, where addresses were made by President Hayes and a number of the delegates, including your secretary. The institution is an admirable one, well managed and free from politics. The grounds are very extensive and beautifully laid out. In our last Journal the suggestion was made by our editor, A. H. Love, that the labor of prisoners be used to supply certain charitable reformatory institutions with what they require, in the way of furniture, brushes, etc. At the Cincinnati House of Refuge this is done. They sell nothing, but give away what is made by the boys—articles of tin

ware, wooden ware, etc., to their charitable institutions. The city appropriates the means. I think perhaps the actual cost of the material, without labor, is sometimes earned.

Interesting addresses were made by several delegates at the evening session in the Vine Street Congregational Church.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

Report of the Standing Committee on Prison Discipline, A. A. Brush, Warden of Sing-Sing Penitentiary, New York. An admirable paper.

He said, in entering upon the discussion of prison discipline: "It would be well to consider the classes of men comprising the population of our prisons and the causes which led them there. A large share of the men and boys who are incarcerated in our state prisons and penitentiaries are there because they had no proper discipline in the family, and were allowed by over-indulgence to play truant instead of attending school, and therefore received no school discipline. Often when asked what are the causes, or particular cause, that sends most of our men to prison, he has of late years invariably answered 'The want of family discipline.' The child, even of tender years, who is indulged in its natural waywardness and who is allowed to disobey and to say to its father or mother, 'I will' or 'I won't,' is in a fair way to become an inmate of our penal institutions. Parents are also responsible for the waywardness of their children, which leads them into crime from a practice of deceiving them. The intelligent child when deceived by its parent in small things, is likely to form evil habits, which in its future life will not be easily eradicated.

"Labor is the ground-work of any prison discipline which shall be of any benefit to the prisoner. As the larger proportion of our inmates are young men, it is very important that these young men should be trained in habits of industry, and character formed; so that their reformation upon discharge, is not only possible but probable.

"To lock up young men in idleness, from two to ten years, and then turn them out upon society, to again return

to evil courses and again to prison, is a crime against the prisoner and a wrong to society. And further, considering the previous neglected training of many criminals, it is due to them, that they should be instructed in some means of livelihood. Prison discipline is incomplete that does not give the inmates a fair education. Every man discharged should at least be able to read and write.

"There are many ways of assisting to maintain discipline in a prison. Among the greatest of these are privileges which are given to the prisoners, such as writing to, and receiving letters from their friends ; having visits from those who are nearest and dearest to them, and receiving some little mark of remembrance from their friends outside. By these privileges you keep up and improve upon what is best in them. By depriving them of such privileges you harden them, and make them careless as to their conduct, and indifferent as to their future. When once they are assured of these privileges and have enjoyed them, the deprivation of them temporarily, will do much in keeping the unruly in order."

He thinks the deprivation of reasonable privileges which can be allowed without harm, to the deserving prisoner, is injurious not only to their character but to the discipline of the prison. These privileges of course to be taken away from them if they misbehave. Here is a weapon to be used very effectually in assisting to maintain prison discipline.

"If possible, every prisoner should be made to feel that the prison officers are desirous of benefiting them, of protecting them in their rights, and of punishing them only when they are in the wrong ; and that he is only punished as a matter of necessity, to maintain discipline and for his own good.

"But the discipline of a prison depends more upon the character and ability of its officers, and their peculiar adaptation to its work, than it does to any set of rules ; only those who are thoroughly interested in their work will make proper prison officers, or have good discipline in the prison with which they are connected."

The reading of the paper by Warden Brush created considerable discussion, and brought out a diversity of views.

Z. R. Brockway, of Elmira Reformatory, thought all privileges should be taken away for awhile, even to the receiving of letters from their friends. The correspondence should be limited to father, mother, brother, sister and wife. Not a letter outside to cousins or friends. He draws the line at cousins. Cut off the old line, build in a new one.

He advocated disciplined officers, who like soldiers, will do what you tell them to do, and above all, not do what they are prohibited from doing. He just wants a machine—a man machine. It seems to me a very false and pernicious doctrine to prohibit officers from making any attempt at reformation. He wanted no prison chaplain. These views of Mr. Brockway provoked much adverse criticism.

EVENING SESSION.

“The Philosophy of Crime and Punishment,” by Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

THIRD DAY.

It was decided to hold the next annual Congress in the City of Pittsburg, Penna., in October next.

W. F. M. Round presented the report of the Standing Committee on Discharged Prisoners. An able and interesting document.

In the afternoon the Committee on reception had carriages provided for the delegates to take them through and around the city. The suburbs surpass in beauty anything I had ever before seen in any city.

EVENING.

An Essay on Criminal Anthropology, by Dr. H. D. Wey, Elmira, New York.

The report of the Standing Committee on Preventive and Reformatory Work, was presented by T. J. Charlton, Plainfield, Indiana.

SUBJECT :—The Similarity of Prison and Reformatory Work.

After closing addresses and vote of thanks to different parties and bodies, the Congress adjourned.

George W. Hall, also a delegate from the Prison Society, was present at some of the sessions of the Congress, and at the Sabbath services, morning and evening.

A paper by Alfred H. Love, prepared at the request of the Pennsylvania Prison Society was presented and will be published. His advanced views on Restitution receive marked attention and he invites a discussion of this subject with any one.

The Congress was a very interesting one. Much surprise was felt at the indifference of the citizens of Cincinnati on the subject of prison discipline.

At the close of one of the evening sessions a number of the delegates were taken to the central or principal Station-house, and also to the House of Detention, where all the women from any part of the city are placed, and under the care of a matron who seems admirably qualified for the position. Everything was in complete order and much better cells than I have seen in our own city. The Cincinnati people think their police system the best of any in the United States.

OBITUARY.

At the meeting of the Committee held 9th month, 18th, A. H. Love called attention to the decease of two of our oldest members. Thomas Latimer, advanced in years, did not meet our Committee frequently, but was one of the most faithful visitors at the County Prison, and his words of warning were given to the criminal, and his counsel and encouragement to those who were trying to reform.

At the meeting held 10th month, 16th, just after roll call, and before reading the minutes, the secretary called attention to the death a few days ago of one of our oldest and most valued members, George Taber, and in connection therewith is a singular circumstance, that his name came next on the roll call to Thomas Latimer. The secretary prepared the following minute :

George Taber was a man possessed of rare virtues and of sound judgment; pleasant in manners, affable and courteous, he was always a welcome visitor in the cells, or at the cell doors of the prisoners, ever having a cheerful smile and a word of encouragement for those he visited. With the Warden and the Overseers he was a great favorite. In the early years of his membership, associated with Jeremiah Willet and myself on the Committee for discharged prisoners, he rendered valuable service. That committee had regular monthly meetings, alternately at each other's houses, where many a profitable hour was spent, in devising and carrying out plans to better the condition of the men under our care. As a visitor, he was found at his post of duty regularly, every First-day afternoon, pleading with his men to lead better lives. At our meetings he was invariably present, until strength failed him, giving us the benefit of his counsel and advice. Of late years the infirmities of age have been upon him, so that he has been unable to give attention to prison matters; and yet he would occasionally visit the Penitentiary, so great was his interest in the work. He lived to a ripe old age, being in his 91st year, loved and honored by all with whom he associated. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Alfred H. Love presented the following

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO THOMAS LATIMER,

one of the oldest of our members and of our Acting Committee, who has been translated to the richest rewards, from a life of remarkable devotion and faithfulness :

Thomas Latimer joined this Society in February, 1849, and his name is only preceded on our roll of living members, by Frederick Fraley and Richard Vaux, in 1842, and our Vice-President, Edward Townsend, in 1846. On our Acting Committee he stood first on the list.

He was active until advancing years and feeble health admonished him to greater care of himself. While he had strength, he always had the will. He paid frequent visits to the County Prison, doing his best—and that best was ever blessed—to render such service, as the good and true can bestow upon the wayward; and giving such advice and aid as would be proper and acceptable under the law, to the arrested, the convicted and the discharged criminal.

As a member of the bar, he was peculiarly qualified to render material assistance to the cause of prison discipline, in which he took more than usual interest.

He was one who loved the work, because of the example that he felt had been set him, and the divine invitation that had been extended by *One* he sought to follow as teacher and friend. His whole life was one of religious tendencies and faithfulness. He believed in furnishing wholesome reading matter to the prisoners; in giving them work, and teaching some trade, better than the one that had brought them low.

Because of old age and failing health, he seldom went out in the evenings, but in his long service of forty-one years there were times when he never missed a meeting of this Society or of its Committees.

He was peculiarly gifted in clearness of judgment, and when any advice was needed, or any proposition presented, looking to some change or effort for the advancement of the purposes of this Society, Thomas Latimer was sought and consulted, and he was found ready and willing to do his part. He courted work, he was always cheered by the company of his co-laborers, and was always the happiest, when he could achieve some philanthropic victory. To him the night of doing nothing never came. It was always day with him, and the more we examine his life, the more light we find in it. He believed:

"Something remains for us to do or dare,
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;
For age is opportunity, no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress:
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day."

If we have thus parted with philosopher, counsellor, co-worker and friend, and the prisoner has no longer the helping hand, the pleading voice and the prayer of a living witness of the truth, what greater sorrow has that family sustained, that welcomed him to a happy fireside and loved and revered him as the model, in the home, of a devoted father and true man? To that circle we transmit our sincere sympathy and profound appreciation of his exalted virtues.

Our Vice-President also presented a

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO GEORGE TABER,

One of the most faithful and most beloved of our members and of our Acting Committee, has passed on to the higher life, an example and encouragement to all who were privileged to know him.

George Taber was in the 91st year of his age. It is not long since he attended our meetings occasionally, and made a few visits to the Eastern Penitentiary.

He was elected a member with one hundred and thirty-six others, December, 1858, all on one evening; and among them were such noble men as Dr. Wm. H. Furness, Jay Cooke, Rev. A. A. Willits, Thomas H. Powers, William, Samuel, and John Welsh, George H. Stuart, Thomas P. Cope, Dr. Joseph Parrish, Thomas Ridgway, and our own esteemed present Treasurer.

It does us all good to recall this event and these worthy members, and to find George Taber looming up gradually among them, as one who in his own meek and quiet way, with all the force of a pure life, and all the wisdom of a deep and discriminating mind, would mould the character of the prisoners with whom he came in contact, and endeavor to fit them for lives of usefulness and happiness.

His way was to spend much time with the criminal in his cell, to teach him some cardinal truths, that he had perhaps never heard of. He was drawn especially to young offenders, and felt the necessity of their being dealt with tenderly and charitably. He had one beautiful idea and that was, to refine the minds of the young by giving them drawing pencils and paint boxes and teaching them, when not working, to draw and paint.

Many a young man will miss his comforting voice and helping hand; and we in our meetings (for he was always anxious to be present) will feel his loss, when carefully considering some movement of importance, and when the real interest of the society may be at stake. In the service of thirty-two years, as visitor in the cells of the Penitentiary and as a very regular attendant at our meetings, with zeal and with wisdom, well may we say with the wise man of old: "The glory of young men is their strength, and the beauty of old men is the grey head."

Most affectionately do we sorrow with his bereaved family, and most worthily do we revere his most excellent life. He will always be an example to us who remain, to hold his victories, and to advance his oft-repeated purposes for the care and reformation of criminals, and his deeply concerned interest in the separation of bad characters, and the individual and careful treatment of each offender.

He could be gentle and loving as a child, and strong and firm as the occasion required, when his mind was fully satisfied he was right; and yet we have known him to yield gracefully and nobly, when from circumstances without, or the workings of the light within, he was convinced of an error. Such men are few, and we gratefully honor and venerate him as a father among us, and a friend to all.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer*,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1890.			
1 Mo. 31—	To Balance,		\$ 84 91
	" Cash received for Interest on Investments,		935 55
	" " from Subscriptions,		367 00
	" " Residue account, Legacy of J. H. McIlvain.		27 96
	" " Also 54 Shares Boston and Philadelphia Petroleum Co.		
	" " from Executors of Geo. S. Pepper's Estate, his Legacy,	2857	50
	" " " Executors of I. V. Williamson, Income from his Legacy,	270	59
	" " " Rev. S. E. Appleton, Collection at Church of the Mediator,	60	00
	" " " State of Pennsylvania, on account of Appropriation,	2500	00
	" " " John Farrel, Ground Rent Paid Off,	716	67
	" " " Income on Investments, Randolph Fund,	60	00
	" " " Income on Investments Jesse George Fund	60	00
	" " " Income on Investments, Barton Fund,	63	71
			<u>\$8,003 89</u>

CR.

By Cash—	Paid Orders County Prison Committee,	\$235	00
" " "	Eastern Penitentiary Committee,	10	00
" " "	Eastern Penitentiary Committee on account State Appropriation	2,759	30
" " "	General Agent's Salary,	250	00
" " "	W. W. Walters, Agent—Salary,	500	00
" " "	Rent of Room,	100	00
" " "	Printing Journal, etc.,	265	00
" " "	Investment Bonds of United Security Life and Trust Company,	3,000	00
" " "	Sundries,	69	95
" " "	Delegate to Cincinnati Convention,	42	55

7231 80

1891.		
1 Mo. 22—	To balance,	\$772 09

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer*.*Philadelphia, 1st Month, 22nd, 1891.*

The undersigned having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, and the vouchers pertaining thereto, certify the same is correct; a balance of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and nine cents being in the Treasurer's hands.

GEO. W. HALL,
Philadelphia, April 18th, 1891.

On behalf of the Auditing Committee.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Our Relationship to the Criminal,	5
Changes Effected,	7
Work of the Society,	8
Opportunities Open,	9
The Co-operation of Influential Persons,	10
What is Crime,	11
Various Systems Contrasted,	12
The Separate System,	13
Advantages of the Cellular System,	14
Visits to Prisoners,	15
County Prison Visits,	16
No Term Sentences,	17
When to Discharge,	18
Hold the Unreformed,	19
Who Shall Decide Upon Discharge,	20
Let the Prisoners Restore,	21
Effect of the Restoration Principle,	22
Discharged Convicts,	23
Who will Employ Discharged Convicts,	24
Punishment Considered,	25
Abolition of Capital Punishment,	26
The Death Penalty,	27
Electricity as an Agent in Penal Discipline,	28
Statistics of Capital Offences,	29
Results of Abolition of Capital Punishment,	31
The Grand Jury System,	32
Grand Jury Investigations,	33
Valuable Suggestions,	35
Census Year as to Criminals,	36
The Reformatory at Huntingdon,	37
Classification of Criminals,	39
Judicious Employment,	42
Letter from R. W. McLaughry, General Superintendent,	44
Value of the Prison Society Demonstrated,	46
New County Prison of Philadelphia,	47
Report of Secretary Lytle,	48
How the State Appropriation Has Been Used,	52
W. W. Walter's Work in the County Prison,	56
Police Matrons,	57
Mrs. F. P. Nicholson,	59
National Prison Congress,	60
Address of President Hayes	61
Obituary, Thomas Latimer and George Taber,	69
Treasurer's Report,	72

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death, or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay said contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life-Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations to the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorder of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Pittsburgh; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons."

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind or quality soever, real, personal or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time, to sell, grant, devise, alien or dispose of, *provided:* That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter, or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE
NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of Court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the said name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society, upon the recording of the said Application with its endorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor-General a copy of this Decree.

Signed,

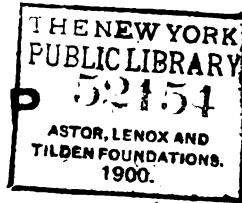
JOSEPH ALLISON.

RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. W. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES



NO. 31

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787

JANUARY, 1892

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET.

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow-creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries, which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degree and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow-creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the Stated Meeting to be held in the First Month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected. A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee. In case an election from any cause shall not then be held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a Special Meeting of the Society within thirty days for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests, donations, and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

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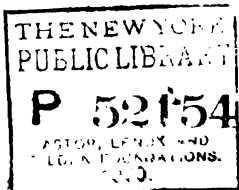
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ROOMS AND LIBRARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

No. 1705 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 21st, 1892, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D., HENRY M. LAING, and MARY S. WHELEN, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which, being read by the Chairman, was approved by the Committee, and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.


At the One Hundred and Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society, held First month 28th, 1892, the Report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee who prepared it, to have two thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.


The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1892: ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman; JOHN J. LYTLE, HENRY M. LAING, MARY S. WHELEN, and REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

 JOHN J. LYTLE, Office 2021 Fairmount Avenue, second story, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

 J. J. CAMP, 1704 Oxford Street, Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

 WILMER W. WALTER, 1641 Park Avenue, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

Crime is an abnormal condition—hence our hope.

IN presenting the one hundred and fifth annual report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, we are aware that it comes at a time when there is severe criticism as to plans, purposes, and action.

Never before in the history of the world was the subject of prison discipline more widely considered or more carefully examined. Minds the most profound, hearts the most sympathetic, and experience the most intimate all combine at this era of our civilization to invest the subject with extraordinary interest. The discussion has passed from the committee rooms of prison societies and from the limits of philanthropists and religionists to the platform, the forum, and into parliaments and congresses.

On one point all are agreed, and that unity has been successful in its aim—security as to the holding of the criminal. It has long been the subject as to how to build prisons strong enough to prevent escapes. It was more the prison than the prisoner; more how to keep, rather than how to free; more the punishment, rather than the restoration. Crime and criminal used to be considered inseparable, and the principal thought in appropriating money for erecting a prison was that escape should be impossible. We believe this point has been gained. We hear of very few escapes. We can report that there have been none in either the State or the county prisons in Philadelphia. Hence we can regard the matter practically settled so far as the se-

curity of the person is concerned, and it is gratifying to be able to report that prison-keeping has passed beyond the mere keeping of the person to the treatment of the human being. It is a higher plane of thought and one more worthy of the consideration of man.

One thing must be said, however, before leaving this phase of the subject, and that is that the Pennsylvania system—the separation of prisoners and their individual treatment under the separate system—insures this security. There is not the same thought necessary as to how to prevent escape as there is in the congregate plan. More time is therefore at the disposal of those having the charge of prisons and the care of prisoners than there is where the prisoners are thrown together, either at work or at the time of religious exercises. That time is necessarily employed on those higher levels of thought as to the welfare of the prisoner and of the community, for these relations work in sympathy. If any one will give attention to this one very important phase of prison-keeping he will see in the congregate prisons a constant fear, not only of escape but of insurrection and of trouble, while under the separate system there is no trouble. Officers are safe from any concerted action of the prisoners, and the very system insures protection, safety, and confidence.

No need of armed guards as we find stationed at different parts of the yards constantly on duty and continually in fear. No need of iron cages, such as we regret to find adopted in some places, where a great rotary building contains human beings inclosed in a network of iron with but one door, and that door only to open as it comes round in the revolution to a like opening on the platform. No need of tiers of cells rising three, four, and even more stories one above the other. Happy are we that we can report a growing disposition to build the prisons but one story high, and then have not only a skylight, but a side light, and not only one door to open upon the corridor, but another door to open upon a yard about the size of the cell, and for the use of the occupant of that cell for about an hour each day, and where he can in summer have a little garden, and at all times have the privilege of placing his

feet upon mother earth and lifting his eyes to the great sky, the common heritage of every created being. And not only can we report this as the growing feeling of fitting up a prison under the separate system, but we can in this report say even more, that the grated iron doors are being removed at the Eastern Penitentiary, the doorway enlarged, and the plain wooden door placed where the grated iron door was formerly, thus making it easier of access to the visitor or the officer, and taking away the prison-like appearance to the convict that heretofore constantly reminded him of his position. The fact is, the growth of prison management, and, we had almost said, the advance of public sentiment is such that there is a disposition to elevate and not depress or degrade; to bring out the manhood and womanhood of every incarcerated person; to show what should be the life to be led, and how much can be done by doing right, rather than by demeaning the convict still more than his course of life has dethroned him, placing him lower in the scale of human beings than his crimes have already placed him. In a word, considering that the deprivation of liberty is enough, without any added degradation of shaving the head, of putting on of broad striped suits, and of denying the little comforts of life that every one craves. In this country we all feel the enjoyment of liberty to be one of the great blessings of life, and hence when the law deprives one of liberty who is not worthy to enjoy it, it has exhausted itself, so far as punishment can go or should go.

We speak from the stand-point of our own great model system. We know of what we speak. We see the effect upon the inmates of these houses of retention. We see what restraint is without so-called punishment. By our privileges of visiting the prisoners, entering their cells alone, conversing with them in entire privacy, becoming familiar with their most sacred thoughts, and then watching the results, we can say with all sincerity, that there is no need of dressing a criminal in a striped suit; there is no need of shaving the head; there is no need of corporeal punishment; there is no need of harshness or cruelty.

We build from the plane of a common humanity to the saving and strengthening covering of a common divinity

with faith in the broadest and highest possibilities. If it were not for this our hands would be idle, for our labors would be useless. Here, then, is our bond of security better than bolts or bars, carnal weapons or armed guards.

But we are confronted upon this one hundred and fifth anniversary of our Prison Society with other facts than that the security of the body has been attained, and that the separate system has within it the means for perfecting prison discipline; and one of these facts is that to a very considerable extent the places once occupied by low, ignorant, depraved criminals, without homes, without respectable relatives and without position in society, are being taken by criminals of a higher order, by those who are educated, who have homes and who have very worthy connections, some who have filled positions in the community of honor and trust.

We do not say that this latter class fills all the cells of our prisons, and that there are no longer any of the low and uneducated class, but we do say that there is an increase in the population of our penitentiaries and prisons from the higher walks of life—men who know enough to be honest, to be faithful, to be just, and to obey both the written law of the land and the unwritten law of their own consciences. This is a marked characteristic of our times, and the natural query is, Why is it? Public schools have multiplied, churches increased, laws are not wanting upon almost every description of crime. The old prohibitory laws of Moses are supplemented by prohibitory laws touching almost every kind of crime, and yet men will transgress. University extensions go on, and there is the cry for a higher education; elementary education is demanded to fit the student for the university. Notwithstanding this increase in many cities there are hundreds who cannot be received into the schools, and still crime goes on, and the transition that we speak of is a noticeable feature in the complexion of our prisons. *The illiterate are changing places with the educated.* We are not enemies of education. Far from it, for we have appealed time and again for the school-teacher in the prison; we have felt it a lamentable neglect not to have a teacher in the Eastern Penitentiary for several years past, aware, as we are, that

there are many who do not know how to read, write, or cipher, and we recall the days of the past, when there was a regular teacher employed, and no one ever came out of the Penitentiary without at least having had instruction that would fit him to conduct his own affairs with at least the rudiments of an education. Still, we must admit, when we see so many in prison who do not lack an education, who have had the advantages of the public school system, who can read, write, and cipher, and, indeed, are well advanced in the higher branches of learning; when we find such filling our prisons, we are naturally disposed to seek a remedy, and to probe into the cause for such a condition, to ask, Do we need higher mental education? Do we not rather need a better moral education? Is it mind alone that must be educated? Are we not to cultivate the better purposes of the heart—at all events, to train the scholar into a life of morality and usefulness while filling the head with knowledge. The growth of morality must be commensurate with mental development. Our public school system has within itself the remedy. It is not so much the quantity that is taught and learned as it is the quality, and the application of that knowledge. "Knowledge is power" has been often quoted and repeated, but it may be a power for evil as well as for good. The hand that can write with facility may forge; the eye that can imitate with accuracy may counterfeit; the brain that can calculate quickly may embezzle; the very powers that might be useful may be prostituted to bad uses, and thus disgrace the very name of education.

That the introduction of manual training into school-life, and practical instruction in trades is a hopeful sign of a change, and if this can be accompanied with better books for our children to read, a purer literature, less sensational and exaggerated publications of the criminal side of life, such as we find in the general newspapers of the day, we may bring about the improvement desired. All this points to home influences, as well as to those that surround the child as he goes from home, or the young man as he enters into the busy arena of life.

Thus we of the Prison Society search for the cause of crime, and inquire and philosophize over what we learn in

all these years of contact with the results of criminal life, and of mistakes made by living as it were in the darkness of sin and crime. The Rev. Phillips Brooks quotes: "The spirit of man is the candle of the Lord." And here it is that we would look for actual improvement, both in the human being who is behind the bars of a prison, and in those who arrest, try, pass sentence, and hold the offender. He speaks of the failures in our living out the fullness of our being as "unlighted candles; these men are the spirit of man, elaborated, cultivated, finished to its very finest, but lacking the last touch of God. As dark as a row of silver lamps, all chased and wrought with wondrous skill, all filled with rarest oil, but all untouched with fire—so dark in this world is a long row of cultivated men, set up along the corridors of some age of history, around the halls of some wise university, or in the pulpits of some stately church, to whom there has come no fire of devotion, who stand in awe, who are proud and selfish, who do not know what it is to obey."

And yet we have evidences of growth and of more light both on the part of those who imprison, and those who are the prisoners. The law is not necessarily cruel, and the judge who passes the sentence not unfrequently tempers the judgment of the court with lessons of wisdom, words of advice and sympathy, and encouragement and hope. Wardens of Penitentiaries, at least in that of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, assemble the Overseers at stated times, and instruct them in their duties, and counsel with them as to the best course to be pursued, thus opening the way for improvements of all kinds. There is evidently an increased sensitiveness on the part of criminals in this age of prison history than formerly. The cells are kept cleaner, the desire not to be seen by the public is growing, the tidy appearance of the person, the better books that are read, the more over-work that is done by way of earning something either for their families or for themselves, when discharged, the fewer cases of insubordination, the practical closing up of all dark cells, all point to an improvement.

One prisoner recently asked of the visitor of our Acting Committee if he had read Drummond's *The Greatest Thing in the World*, saying he had enjoyed it greatly, and wanted

the visitor to take it and read it through. Another kept a daily record of his best thoughts, some of which we quote :

"I have been thinking God had cast me off, but a few moments ago hope came to me. I asked forgiveness for my sins, and I feel stronger already." * * "I know I have not done right in my life ; I have suffered here alone, but now I learn through my visitor that there is mercy for me, and I shall believe and have faith." * * "I am ashamed of my wicked ways. I don't want to talk about the sins of the flesh, my partner talks too much of criminal life ; it becomes offensive to me. I don't want him to know it, for he is passionate and rough, and it would make him angry." * * "I would like to get out into the yard, I feel a necessity for a change ; I want fresh air ; it would make me better spiritually." * * "We can do nothing without the Spirit, we are carried about like the wind, seeking rest and finding none. I have learned this from experience." * * "I am praying for forgiveness, and am putting my trust in God." * * "He has called us out of darkness into light. May I walk worthy of His love."

In quoting these expressions from what would be called a very hardened criminal, and one who would pass as very ignorant, we should note that they were very privately recorded, and hence with no object to attract attention or to gain sympathy. They are but types of many such manifestations of mental and spiritual activity that the visitor finds within the prison walls.

We accidentally met with a letter written by a prisoner who would pass for a very low and bad man, written to his mother, in which he said :

"The Warden is a nice man, he always comes round with a smile. I think a good deal of him. He knows his business. Do you take any religious papers ? The Chaplain brings me some, and I will send them to you. I said I was alone, but I am not alone ; the Lord is with me. I feel His power. He is merciful to me. I read two chapters of the New Testament every day. I have read it through four times. I wish you would teach little Frank and Emma to read it, and teach them the Lord's Prayer."

We happened to see a letter a prisoner, young and uneducated, wrote to his brother. He said :

"DEAR BROTHER: You do not write to me. Do not forget me. Well, I am better off than a good many that come in here, because I am happy in the Lord. You ought to give your heart to the Saviour. Seek Him while He may be found. Pray and ask for forgiveness until He blesses you. It was six months before I could realize a blessing. Grace comes by degrees, a little at first. Faith is a living power from Heaven. It

grasps the promises. I will tell you how I came to give my heart to the Saviour: There was a man came in my cell, and talked to me and my partner on religion. I paid attention. He wanted to know if we were ashamed to confess Christ before the Father. I find we must be converted from sinful ways to godliness. I will pray for you, but remember 'God helps him who helps himself.'"

These, and other proofs of the amendable in man gives us the right to place at the head of our report: Crime is an abnormal condition—hence our hope!

"No star is ever lost we once have seen,
We always may be what we might have been."

The separation of one bad person from another, rather than the association or congregation of criminals is undoubtedly the nearest approach to humane treatment, to reformation, to security, and to that protection which looks to the good of the individual and the good of the community, and in carrying out the principle from high authority that "evil communications corrupt good morals," it lessens the chances of evil communications preventing the conversion of bad morals. We so hate crime, and are so anxious to prevent it that we try by every means in our power to get hold of the criminal, and prevent so unnatural and so hideous a condition as crime creates.

We have no morbid sympathy with crime or the criminal, but we believe the former is a creation of the latter, and hence we want to know the remedy. Mechanical, unfeeling, hard-hearted discipline will not do it. Call it punishment, reformation, or any name we choose, we must still come back to the law that the Creator administers to the created—that of direct, discreet, discriminating, individual treatment. This, at least, seems most reasonable to accomplish the desired end and aim of true prison discipline. It may take more time, and require a higher order of management, and a closer relationship between mankind, but it will eventuate in more satisfactory results.

The Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, in their report for this year, aptly say:

"Under the discipline of this Penitentiary and its system of convict treatment, it is designed that reformatory influences as potent as possible are to be applied to each person as his case suggests.

"It is not to be supposed that a stereotyped treatment for all alike would be reasonable or even wise. It would fail, necessarily fail. To make a rule, inflexible in its operation over a number of prisoners associated together as convicts, which even professed to be for the reformation of those persons, would be absurd.

"If a man, in conversation with another, should become excited and angry, and in the moment of passion commits an assault which inflicts severe injury, whose life had ever been peaceable, and decent, and free from crime, is he to be subjected to the application of a rule that is to apply to the man who has been a criminal from his youth ; yes, and convicted time and again for his crimes ?

"Is a man who in his youth had no parental government, who went to school for some time, who never was employed in any useful work, drifted as his temperament and associates inclined him, who was in some sort a vagabond till he became a criminal, to be subject to the same standing rule for his reformation which is applicable to another convict who committed a crime, only possible from his education and trusted employment in some fiduciary position ?

"Labor ought never to be estimated as a punishment, nor is it the exclusive element in convict reformation. Labor is a potent means of reforming convicts, to whom it ought to be applied as specially adapted to individuals, not as a class, but only because the character of each shows it is the essential means necessary. Labor, then, is a benefaction. It is not in any sense an expiation. To be enabled to so apply it requires that the individual convicts should be subjected to such an investigation as will show their receptivity for the treatment to reach the end proposed, and yield some evidence of its effectiveness."

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES AND A PROPOSED REMEDY.

It is the subject of frequent remark, and of deep concern with us that there is such a difference in the sentences of prisoners as to seem like partiality or incompetency. We have frequently found criminals sentenced to terms of three and five years for some petty theft, and terms of less number of years given to those who have stolen thousands of dollars. This is noticeable in different counties, and by different judges, and the question arises, Is there allowed to enter into courts of justice any favoritism or partiality, whether from political or social motives ?

What is the remedy ? In order to relieve judges, in order to prevent any favoritism or personality, we suggest : *No time sentences or indeterminate sentences.*

When found guilty, let the judge sentence to the prison for reformation. The prisoner may lessen or prolong his imprisonment by his behavior and general deportment. If

he is beyond doubt safe to be discharged, and to resume his place in society as a good citizen, then let him have an opportunity to reinstate himself. The object of the law should be to make a good citizen; that of humanity, to bring about reformation; that of true religion, to awaken the divine spirit in a brother man. The surest security to a community is the removal of the dangers to that community, and that danger is overcome by the conversion of the convict. The plan we propose awakens hope in the prisoner; it pays a premium for virtue; it imitates the great law of justice proclaimed by the universal and unerring Judge of all.

It is gratifying to find the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of this State express themselves on this subject as follows:

"So long as time-sentences for crime are, as now, authorized by statutes, there is a defect and inadequacy in adapting the term to the cause of the crime and the circumstances of the commission of the offense. The will, the motive instigating the reason for the act, are prerequisites to the commission of the crime.

"If society is content that persons be tried for criminal acts and convicted, and the period of imprisonment be fixed by a minimum and a maximum of time, punishment is graduated by a method which ignores the true basis on which it should be inflicted.

"The imprisonment for the highest crimes and the worst criminals is fixed by years, not by the character of the offense or of the offender.

"Statistics prove that this basis of punishment fails in a marked degree to benefit the person or protect society.

"The trial of criminal cases, according to the system that prevails in this country, consists almost exclusively in an inquiry into the actual fact of the commission or non-commission of the alleged offense, and into the proximate and immediate circumstances attending such commission. The defendant being presumed by law to be innocent, it is not permissible to investigate his general antecedents, his manner of life, his social surroundings, and the remoter causes of the crime. Consequently, when a conviction takes place, the court has before it no evidence by which it can successfully adjust and proportion the sentence to the individuating circumstances of the particular defendant. The term of imprisonment is therefore but little more than a rough guess at some medium between the maximum and minimum extremes, and sentences by different judges will therefore vary according as the judges are good at guessing. This is surely a very crude system, and a rather remote approximation to the ideal standard of relation between a criminal act and its punishment.

"'Reconvictions' attest the fact that inherent cause of crime lies below the reach of mere incarceration.

"The most curious result is the inability of the released prisoner to abstain from those associations which choke out resolutions for a better

life, and to which he is drawn by the impotence of a will no longer restrained. Liberty is the freedom from obedience. The better nature is not potent enough to set up its mandates and compel a yielding to its commands.

"It may be that in all such cases the maximum term of imprisonment should be omitted. The impression made on these criminals by the knowledge that they are to gain their liberty by the legal effect of 'good conduct' while in prison, shortening their terms by their own act, takes from incarceration its intended purpose. The uncertainty of the duration of their imprisonment is more likely to impress them with its intended design.

"It is suggested that society should be protected against a class of criminals whose lives are almost one continued violation of the laws enacted for public safety and personal rights. Conviction after conviction, sometimes for the united terms of more than half their natural lives, is augmenting the cost of supporting these people, without any benefit except preventing them, while in prison, from preying on the public."

CONTRASTS.

While we may note the change and, indeed, growth of treatment of prisoners, there is one very interesting page that comes before us with this year. Now we have prisoners fed and adequately provided for by State and county appropriations, and when discharged proper relief afforded, with temporary homes if required as well as with personal attention to find them employment or assist them in reaching distant homes.

One hundred years ago wheelbarrows were seen on our streets gathering the food from the citizens, marked, "Victuals for Prisoners." We then, through the Acting Committee of the Prison Society, were careful to record every penny appropriately. As an evidence of this care we can show the following accounts and receipts which are exactly 100 years old. Accounts were then kept in English money, as the following original papers show :

THE PRISON SOCIETY TO LEWIS NICOLAS.

1792.		DR.	
Janu'y 9.	To Will Farrell, 11 days' bread from 30 Dec'r, (a 4d.		0.3.0
	To D——'s Fees, by order of Mr. Bud		4.6
10.	To Mich Foy 1 days' bread from 18 Jan'y . .		.4
31.	To Jabes Spencer . 81 Do. 30 Dec'r . .		10.4
Feb. 3.	To Steward Simpson 16 Do. 10 Jan. . .		5.4
4.	To Andr: Willson . 24 Do. 12 Do. . .		8.0
5.	To Godfry Holland . 19 Do. 18 Do. . .		6.4

1792.				DR.
Feb.	13. To Abr. Hunt . . . 42 days' bread from	3 Jan. . .	14.0	
	17. To Mary Wing . . . 9	Do. 9 Do. . .	3.0	
March	5. To John Miller . . . 4	Do. 1 Do. . .	1.4	
	21. Will Rennels . . . 8	Do. 14 Do. . .	2.8	
	22. Marg. Jackson . . . 8	Do. 15 Do. . .	2.8	
	24. Alex'r Brown . . . 82	Do. 3 Jan'y . .	17.4	
	Jacob Ott . . . 72	Do. 12 Do. . .	14.0	
	Sarah Smith . . . 44	Do. 9 Feb'y . .	14.8	
	Eliz Feris . . . 43	Do. 10 Do. . .	14.4	
	Jacob Murphin . . . 9	Do. 15 Do. . .	3.0	
				<hr/> 7.56

NOTE.—It must be remembered that the voucher for Hugh McMullin, and Lewis Tabois, still in prison and not charged in this list, is given with it.

Rec'd, 3 Mo. 31, 1792, from Thomas Harrison seven pounds-5/6 in full for the within bill.

LEWIS NICOLAS.

Pay the within to Thos. Harrison.

Allowed by the Acting Committee.

THOMAS ROGERS, *Sec.*

To BENJ. W. MORRIS, *Treas.*

4 mo. 5, 1792.

Please to let George Oliver have a loaf of bread per day from this date till further orders.

JAMES JOBSON,
THOMAS ROGERS.

12 mo. 1, 1791.

Please let Michael Foy, Steward Simpson, and Godfrey Holland each have one loaf from this day.

THOS HARRISON,
WM. LUCAS.

1 mo. 18, '92.

Please to allow Jno. Miller a loaf of bread per day from this date till further order.

WM. LUCAS,
THOMAS ROGERS.

PHILAD'A, 3 mo. 1st, 1792.

Negro Dauphin
to
John Barbarin Reynaud. } Bound for 26 years, from 2d day of
July, 1795.

Please let Mary Wing and Sarah Smith each have a loaf of bread
per day from this date.

THOS. HARRISON,
THOMAS ROGERS.

1792, 2 mo. 9.

These are mementos that the members value, and when
we pass our orders monthly for on an average \$50 of each
prison and expend annually over \$2,500 for prisoners it
presents a remarkable contrast.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

What has the year's work accomplished? Has it been productive of good results? "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether both shall be good alike." In this spirit I have labored. We are called upon to do our whole duty. Be not discouraged because you do not see the fruit of your labors.

Reformation *is* possible, and this should be kept steadily in view. The idea that those who have violated the laws of the land, and have therefore been placed behind prison bars are beyond the pale of redemption and are to be left to themselves with no efforts made to restore and reform them, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. We must work on and work ever, and we know that in many cases our labor has not been in vain.

We *do* know that good has been accomplished. We have but to point to Jerry McCauley and Michael Dunn, both deceased, to show that they—criminals the most hardened—were reclaimed by just such efforts as are being daily made by members of the Acting Committee of this Prison Society.

How nobly these men devoted their lives to aid those who had been criminals like themselves, and what grand results were achieved.

Reformation is what we want and what we strive for, and when that is accomplished society is protected. If men go out of prison no better than when they came in, all that has been gained to the community is the safety to society during their term of imprisonment. If that is all why not keep them in for a long term of years—but that is *not* for which we strive.

Show them that it pays to do right, pays in more ways

than one, pays in a pecuniary point of view, pays in having a good conscience void of offense toward God and man.

Prisoners need encouragement. They oftentimes see nothing but a gloomy future before them. They need always the word of counsel and of warning, and the seed thus sown may be like "bread cast upon the waters."

Passing along one of our principal streets, I was accosted by a young man. I had aided him when he left the prison. He said: "Mr. Lytle, I must speak to you; you assisted me when I was in great distress, and did not know what to do, but I resolved to follow the good advice you gave me, and do right. I have an excellent situation, and am in a responsible position. I have had my salary increased, and am expecting a still farther increase. I have a good wife, I spend my leisure time at home, and am resolved to do right in the future."

A colored man who had a bright, happy look about him accosted me on another occasion. I had assisted him when he left the Penitentiary, three years ago. Says he gave his heart to the Lord while he was in prison, and blesses the day he was sent there, as it showed him the error of his ways. He had a good situation on a gentleman's place near the city, getting \$40 a month, house and garden rent free, married and doing right. This man I frequently meet.

Many cases of a similar character could be mentioned. It is, however, almost a daily occurrence to meet those on the street who have been in the Penitentiary, and are doing well and living correct lives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This is largely on the increase. Much of my time is taken up with answering letters, asking for information on subjects relating to prison matters. Secretaries of Prison Associations in other States write to me in relation to persons who apply to them for assistance, and who state that they were inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary. The information asked for is cheerfully given.

The public are taking more interest in penology, and want especially to know more about the separate system. It is gratifying that persons are writing to me that they desire

to establish prisoners' aid societies, and ask for information as to how they are to go about it, and as to the best way to aid discharged prisoners.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

Regular monthly meetings of the Acting Committee have been held as usual, except during July and August. This is the executive branch of the Society. Reports are received from the visiting committees of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia and Chester County Prisons, and also from the prisons throughout the State, the House of Correction, the Police Matrons' Committee, the General Secretary, Agent at the County Prison, and any business relating to prison discipline.

At these meetings valuable suggestions are received and made, and they often prove to be seasons of interest.

At the meeting held 2d month 19th, the following resolutions, offered by Alfred H. Love, were adopted :

Resolved, That the "Acting Committee" of the "Pennsylvania Prison Society," at its meeting, the 19th inst., appreciating the action of Representative Fow and others this day, in opposing the concentration of executions in the State Penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, deserve our thanks.

Resolved, That we will be still more grateful, if they will use their influence to have the death penalty abolished, and require the murderers to labor for the support of such widows or orphans as their previous crime has caused, and make good any loss by their work during their natural lives.

The subject of the three convicted murderers who had been confined in the County Prison, under sentence of death for a long time, and whose minds were becoming impaired, having been brought to the notice of the committee, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Visiting Committee on the County Prison be requested to take action, as far as it is in their power, to get them removed to one of the Insane Asylums of the State.

At the meeting in the 4th month, the subject of the faulty construction, in many particulars, of the new County Prison, at Holmesburg, coming to the notice of the committee, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to go before the Board of Public Charities, the Inspectors of the County Prison, and, if necessary, the City Councils, to endeavor to secure a more perfect prison than it would seem is now contemplated.

At the meeting held 10th month 15th, the following preamble and resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, In the knowledge of the Society, the inmates of the County Prison would be greatly benefited in morals, health, and knowledge by having a light in their cells ; therefore

Resolved, That the Society appeals with earnestness to the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia to appropriate sufficient funds to the management of the Philadelphia County Prison to put in said institution, early in the year 1892, an electric plant, so that each of the cells in said prison, and the corridor and grounds of the prison can be well and properly lighted.

At the meeting held 12th month 17th, the Secretary reported, in relation to the resolution regarding the lighting of the County Prison by electricity, that he sent the resolution to a prominent member of Common Council, who is also a member of the Finance Committee. He had it presented in Common Council, by whom it was referred to the Committee on Police and Prisons. An invitation was sent to the Secretary to attend the meeting of that committee, to which he responded affirmatively. The appeal was most courteously received, and listened to with marked attention. The Secretary was invited to make some remarks, which he did. The committee asked for \$7,500, which was cut down in Councils to \$5,500. The latter sum was passed, and the bill signed by the Mayor. The action of the Acting Committee was timely, and I believe had much to do in getting the appropriation. At the same meeting, the following preamble and resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound satisfaction of the action of District Attorney George S. Graham, in calling the attention of the Magistrates of the City of Philadelphia " to a series of commitments to the County Prison which are improper, being cases in which the accused is charged with doing some act not criminal, or behaving in a disorderly manner, and who is apparently insane or suspected of being so. In every such case the prisoners ought to be detained at the Police Station-house until Dr. Andrews, the Police Surgeon, can be notified to make an examination, whereupon, if such person is found to be insane, he should be committed to a proper hospital or asylum, and not sent to the County Prison."

And again, in quite recently addressing the said Magistrates, he said: "In view of the circumstances connected with the death of W. G. Bailey, who was committed to the County Prison and died there, that it would be well whenever defendants may be brought before you, charged with minor or trifling offenses, and they shall be in the judgment of a surgeon connected with the police department or other respectable physician, in a precarious state of health, that then you should commit such defendants under the care of the police authorities to a public hospital until their recovery, and thereupon, if the nature of the offense justifies it, they may be committed to the County Prison to answer further in relation thereto. It is clearly the duty of the police lieutenants whenever a prisoner may show evidence of illness to send at once for the police surgeon or a respectable physician and have him carefully examined."

Therefore, Resolved, That we sincerely thank Geo. S. Graham for his prompt, faithful, and judicious efforts in behalf of the claims of humanity, and for a well-regulated magistracy.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of this action to the District Attorney and to the press of the city.

MEMORIAL OF EDMUND CLAXTON.

At the meeting held 12th month 17th, the committee appointed to prepare a memorial of our deceased member produced the following, which was adopted:

The intelligence that came to us on the first meeting of our Acting Committee after its summer recess, casts a gloom over us all, for it is the recent removal from this life of Edmund Claxton, one of our most esteemed and faithful collaborators, in the 75th year of his age.

He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, May, 1877, and we have been sorrowfully aware of his failing health, but were frequently reminded of his remarkable energy and profound interest in behalf of suffering humanity, and we may feel assured that his influence and the memory of his true religious life, his dependence upon the Higher Power, and his unfaltering faith in that spiritual strength that ever upheld him, will abide with us, to sustain and encourage us.

Edmund Claxton will always be revered by those who knew him and those who were familiar with his home life as one who pre-eminently had faith in God, and who felt it right to place confidence in his fellow-man.

He would retain his hold upon the misguided until the very last moment to save and restore.

He was never "weary of well-doing." He was willing, and he testified that willingness by practical tests and acts by taking to his own household or into his own business house, the discharged prisoner who promised a future of right living. He was ever ready to seek employment for the discharged prisoner, to aid him by substantial help, and to give him of his time and the indorsement of his own untarnished reputation, and many are the evidences of the good he accomplished.

He was a frequent and acceptable visitor at the prison and a true friend of the prisoner.

He would occasionally refer to some imposition practiced upon him, but he never allowed it to alter his course. In this he was peculiarly unfaltering in the faith that the Divine help would protect him in his efforts to reclaim a weak and fallen brother.

Thankful that we have had a messenger so worthy of imitation, we may well emulate his virtues and follow his example.

We sincerely tender to his family our sympathy and love, and request a special committee through the Secretary to forward a copy of this action to them.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the meeting of the committee held 9th month 17th, the subject of appointing delegates to the National Prison Congress at Pittsburgh, came up—no one volunteering to go, the Secretary, John J. Lytle, was appointed and authorized to issue credentials to such others as might be able to attend.

WORK IN THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

As year by year passes by the work done in this institution loses none of its interest. This service is a very im-

portant one, and I realize more and more the obligation to be faithful in its performance. With eagerness the prisoners look forward to our visits, and if a longer time than usual elapses between them, great is their disappointment. They need to be comforted, cheered, and, above all things, to be warned against continuing in the life they have been leading. It is our province to show them that there is a better way. Who can doubt but what these visits are productive of good; we have many evidences that they have been blessed.

I have as heretofore visited all the men, usually several times, previous to their discharge, and have seen that they were properly cared for in the way of clothing and sometimes transportation to their homes. I have made since last report 420 visits to the Penitentiary, and have seen the inmates 10,025 times, either in their cells or at the cell doors. I generally visit the Penitentiary twice a day, and I find that none too often.

As has been the case for some years I distributed the printed letter called "A Christmas Letter for You." These were again furnished by the "King's Daughters," and they were received with thanks.

On New Year's Day I gave to each prisoner the illustrated calendar which they so much value and would rather have than any other reading matter they get. The mottoes are comforting and cheering. These quotations will give some idea of their simplicity and encouragement:

"One little act of kindness done,
One little kind word spoken,
Has power to make a thrill of joy
E'en in a heart that's broken.
Then let us watch these little things,
And so regard each other
That not a word, nor look, nor tone
Shall wound a friend or brother."

And—

"If you've tried and have not won,
Never stop for trying;
All that's great and good is done
Just by patient trying."

The prisoners at the County Prison were also supplied with them.

THE STATE APPROPRIATION.

This necessary appropriation made by the Legislature enables me to accomplish much for the discharged prisoners and for the State. Many prisoners have been saved from returning to their old associations and crimes when they are discharged. Their worn and antiquated clothes, besides being shabby, are often moth-eaten. The custom is to return the clothing in which they enter the Penitentiary. I now have it in my power to secure a new suit. The discharged prisoner who has reformed desires work, and he should make a respectable appearance. I am firmly convinced that this aid has saved many a man from re-commitment, and thus saved the State thousands of dollars. It is to be hoped that this appropriation will continue, and be increased as the demand increases.

Beside furnishing proper clothing, I have furnished tools for those who were recommended by their overseers as worthy, and have also furnished railroad tickets to quite a number to take them to their homes or to their friends, who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in the city, and peradventure, soon again drift into crime. Many such cases have I attended to. I accompany them to the depots, and, providing them with a good breakfast before leaving the city, procure their tickets, and see them safely off. I have very frequently found ex-convicts awaiting at the gate to entice them into drinking-saloons, and rob them of the money they had earned, or of the small amount obtained from the State, which they call "gate-money." I have saved very many from destruction by sending away those who were waiting for them, firmly maintaining that "I have this man in charge."

From 2d month (February) 1st, 1891, to 1st month (January) 28th, 1892, I have furnished suits or parts of suits to 265 prisoners, and other articles of clothing, such as shirts, underwear, hats, etc., amounting to 1,875 pieces; 38 railroad tickets have been given to prisoners to take them to their homes, the cost of which was \$183.50. I have

also provided tools and temporary boarding amounting to \$88.09.

The amount received from the State is devoted entirely to the relief of prisoners discharged from the Eastern State Penitentiary, and has been scrupulously used for that purpose only. We have demands from the County Prison for which our own funds are used. The total amount expended during the year for the relief of discharged prisoners was \$3,701.93.

A FEW CASES AND THEIR RESULTS.

It is an important part of the work of the Prison Society to care for discharged prisoners, and we have temporary homes for them. I furnished three days' board to a man who had no home, and no place to which to go, but had the promise of a situation at the end of that time. By my bridging him over he obtained it, and it was in a large manufacturing establishment.

Another who while in prison was very independent, did not want any assistance, said he was able to take care of himself. I, however, handed him my card with the remark that if he got into trouble to call on me.

At the end of a week he did call—had been looking for without being able to obtain employment; money all gone, and was then very willing to receive my aid, was very penitent, and regretted very much that he had spoken to me in such a manner. He had a situation offered him as a shoemaker in a Southern city at \$15 per week, a ticket would be furnished him, but he had no tools, and without them he could not accept it; he had to go that afternoon if at all and there were but a few hours for preparation. I had some doubt as to whether his story was true, but concluded to act in faith and to furnish tools. The following extract from a letter written by him immediately after his arrival and postmarked from the place to which he was going, shows that my confidence in him was not misplaced: "I gaze upon the sun as it hovers just above the tops of the mountains opposite. I look at it steadily as it disappears and a realization of the grandeur of God's works and of His greatness and goodness comes over me. A deep sense of my utter un-

worthiness also comes over me, but I feel that I have been abundantly blessed and I am devoutly thankful. I know His guiding hand is over me and that He does not forsake the weakest of His children, if we will only come to Him." He asks "for strength and help to win a future happiness that he has not known in the past."

I furnished carpenter's tools to a man, a good workman, who immediately got a situation with a man with whom he had formerly worked—but he had to commence that day. If he had not been so aided he would have lost the place.

Another who had been out some time, and out of work came to see me. Stated that he had a good situation offered him at shoemaking, but he had no tools. To make sure of the correctness of his story I made him go with me to his proposed employer, who corroborated what he had said. I then furnished him with the tools and he went to work.

A man who had served a sentence of six years was brought to me by his visitor after being out about a month. I had, on his discharge, given him an outfit, as his clothes were entirely used up. He wanted a little further assistance, which I gave. He was working for his brother-in-law, who was a baker, but got only his board. He wanted to get a situation at anything so as to earn some money. I told him he must not leave his place, he was learning a good business, and was establishing a reputation. I have seen him since frequently, he is now getting wages—has a trade—saving money, and expects shortly to go into the bakery business on his own account. Has become a faithful member of Church. Here is one instance alone worth the money which the State has appropriated and illustrates many others.

VISITING COMMITTEE AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

I am happy to report that we have several new and faithful workers on the Visiting Committee, who devote much time and faithful, earnest labor in their efforts to reclaim those who have gone astray. We have on this committee a number of clergymen of different denominations who are doing much practical good, and we gladly welcome them to our ranks. I trust others may feel themselves called to the

service. From reports received from the Block Committee, month by month, we are informed that 564 visits were made during the year, and that 13,880 were made to prisoners either in their cells or at the cell-doors. This is a large increase over the number reported last year. It does not, however, embrace all the visits which were made, as many members failed to report.

I would again repeat what I stated in my report of last year :

"The work of the visitor is entirely of a missionary character. We encourage the inmates to obey those in power and not to listen to imagined wrongs. The discipline of the prison must be left to the Warden, without interference from the visitor."

The lady visitors of the committee have given attention to the female prisoners of whom, for the credit of the sex, there are very few.

I have furnished, on the application of the Matron, such clothing to those who were discharged as she deemed necessary, and have in several instances procured tickets and taken them to the depots to go to their homes in other parts of the State.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy still faithfully performs his duties, and the inmates generally respect him. They know that he will do all that is consistent with proper discipline to make them as comfortable as circumstances will permit. He represents what Rev. Thos. K. Beecher said at the National Prison Congress on "Goodness and Severity," "Goodness when those under charge obey the rules, severity when required to bring those under discipline who will not obey the rules and prove refractory."

The new Moral Instructor, Rev. Joseph Welch, shows he is well qualified for the position, and is a general favorite with the prisoners. They realize his desire to benefit them. I receive from him much valuable assistance. The Clerk, D. M. Bussinger, continues to prove his fitness for the position. I thank the Warden, the Deputy-Warden, M. J. Root, and Overseers, for their uniform kindness and courtesy to

me, and for the valuable aid they render me in the prosecution of my work.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 247 visits to this prison. No regular record being kept as at the Penitentiary, of the number of prisoners visited, but the members of the committee nevertheless faithfully perform their duty.

The ladies of the committee have been very attentive to the female prisoners, and many meetings with them have been reported as being held, and a large amount of good reading matter has been distributed among them. Situations have been obtained for the discharged, and reports received show that they are doing well, and that this branch of the work is, like that of the male department, of the utmost value, and really a prominent part of the service of the Prison Society.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, sends monthly reports of his visits to that institution. He reports 20 visits to the prison during the past year, and 750 visits made to prisoners in their cells.

William Scattergood also is a frequent visitor there, and we are pleased to record that the prison is represented to be well managed and in a good condition.

OTHER COUNTY PRISONS.

Frederick J. Pooley, whose business takes him through the State most of the time, has been appointed "Visitor-at-Large for the County Prisons of the State." We receive from him monthly reports, which give much valuable information. He reports having visited the county jails at York, Lock Haven, West Chester, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Allegheny City, Greensburg, and Lewisburg. At the last named the jail is, we regret to say, in the basement of the courthouse. He also visited the Western Penitentiary and prisons in New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland.

Many of the county prisons are very far from what

they should be. In some no religious services are held, and no visitation of the prison by religiously disposed persons.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mary S. Whelen, from the committee to visit this institution, reports a number of visits. Among the inmates were many young girls, hardly 16 years of age. Just before one of her visits 15 had been sent on Sunday and 9 on the following day. Most of them had been arrested at the "speakeasies." She says it would be desirable if all such could be placed in a home of a reformatory nature, so that they would not be thrown among a class of older women whose depravity renders them unfit to associate with these young girls. Everything appears neat and clean, and the inmates are kept at work.

REPORT OF OUR AGENT AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON, WILMER W. WALTER.

Wilmer W. Walter continues indefatigable in the performance of his labor of love at the County Prison. His monthly reports are of the most interesting character. It is fortunate for the cause of humanity that we have such a person to look into the daily cases which come to his notice. Much suffering and sorrow are prevented or at least alleviated by his devoted attention. For instance: A wife smarting under the wrongs inflicted by a husband under the influence of liquor, has him arrested and sent to prison. When sober he is a good workman, and is the only means of support for his family. This has been taken away. Our agent goes to the man after the wife has been to him pleading that he will get him out. The man deserves punishment, but he promises that he will take the pledge and never drink again. Then the agent gives him another chance, obtains his release, and has him restored to his family. Many a reconciliation is brought about by his intervention. He is particularly interested for the young, and the good work he is accomplishing tells in restored morality and citizenship, whereby families are reunited and the community protected.

Some of the cases may be mentioned as illustrations.

Two young men were hauling dirt. It was raining very hard. In their hurry they broke a trace. After mending it, and finding the load too heavy, they shot the dirt out of the cart and re-loaded part of it, taking it to the dumps, and returned for the rest. An officer arrested them for putting the dirt on the street. When the matter was explained to the magistrate they were released.

Three boys were persuaded by a man to run away from their home in Baltimore, and come here for work at high wages. After getting here, and not procuring work, the man disappeared. They were arrested and sent to prison as vagrants. Their parents were written to. They replied they would be glad to have the boys home, but were too poor to send for them. The money was procured by our agent, and they were sent to their parents.

A boy who had been put to a place in the country ran away, and came to the city. Not having any home, he slept in a car, was arrested, and sent to prison. When seen he said his parents were dead, but he had an uncle here. He was written to; the uncle came to see him, and through our agent his discharge was procured, and the uncle took him away to his own home.

A man having a wife and four children was arrested for assault and battery and sent to prison. His case was this: Being back in the payment of his rent, the constable came to levy on his goods. He paid all but three dollars, and promised to pay that as soon as he could earn it, which he thought would be in about ten days; but the next week again came the constable, demanding the balance at once. Not having the money, and not wishing to lose his goods, he shut the door and locked it. For this he was arrested. The man had work, and promised to pay as soon as he could. Our agent obtained his discharge.

A boy came here from Baltimore to look for work. He soon made friends with other boys; and while out with them, one of them broke a window, stole a watch, and ran away. This boy was so surprised that he did not attempt to escape, and so was arrested. His case was taken to court; it was proven that he did not commit the theft, but was only with the others, of whom he knew nothing. The Judge being

spoken to by our agent, consented to suspend sentence, provided he was sent home, which was done.

A young man under the influence of liquor was sent to prison, charged with malicious mischief. While intoxicated he attempted to break into the house of a friend, and in doing so broke a pane of glass. He told your agent he was not in the habit of getting drunk ; was very sorry for what he had done. The prosecutor consented to his release if the glass was paid for. This was done, and he left, a wiser and, we trust, a better man.

These will show the character of the work the agent is doing. There are many trivial cases, which can be settled without going to court, and we find the services of W. W. Walter are indispensable. He is at present deeply concerned about the large number of quite young persons, both boys and girls, committed to the County Prison. He contends it is no place for them, and he is determined to expose the error of such commitments, and appeal for a remedy. He suggests better home training, and that parents be held responsible for the offenses of their children.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT PITTSBURGH.

OCTOBER, 1891.

REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE, GENERAL SECRETARY,
ONE OF OUR DELEGATES.

Having received an appointment from Governor Pattison, as a delegate to represent the State of Pennsylvania in this Congress, and also being appointed a delegate to represent the Pennsylvania Prison Society, I met the Congress on the 10th of October.

The first session of this, the Twenty-first Annual Meeting, was opened at Carnegie Hall, Allegheny City, at 8 p. m. The auditorium and galleries were well filled with delegates and others, interested in the work of prison reform.

President Hayes, escorted by Henry M. Warner, Chairman of the Local Committee, and followed by the officers of the Association and members of the Local Committee were greeted with hearty applause.

The meeting was opened with an invocation by Bishop Whitehead.

In the absence of Governor Pattison, who was unable to attend, Adjutant-General McClellan, at the request of the Governor, extended a hearty welcome to the State of Pennsylvania.

Mayor Gourley, of Pittsburgh, welcomed the delegates to the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

It was a very eloquent address, and the compliment he paid to the work of our own Pennsylvania Prison Society was very gratifying. In his remarks, he said:

"The world owed John Howard an enduring debt of gratitude for his work of reform in the prisons and hospitals of Europe. By his efforts he persistently exposed to the shuddering gaze of mankind, the barbarities and loathsome secrets of those dens of suffering, until an awakened people remedied the monstrous wrongs.

"Perhaps no other man ever lived who did so much to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate portion of the human race. When he died, one hundred years ago, the poor serf, the abused sailor, the friendless prisoner lost a friend and father. In the grand achievements of his life he left to the world a monument bearing an inscription which bids each one of us to remember the imperishable words: 'Go, and do likewise.' And so, John Howard, though dead, yet speaks to the living, and, inspired by his illustrious example, the philanthropic men and women of this day, and the benevolent associations such as yours, to which this grand country has given birth, have taken up the great work he laid down. On our own continent the revelations of Howard brought forth their earliest fruit.

"To Philadelphia, in our own State of Pennsylvania, belongs the honor of having organized, in 1776, the first Prison Reform Association known to the world. Although this organization, known as 'The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Distressed Prisoners,' was discontinued on the entrance of the British Army into that city, in 1777, it was in 1787 revived again through the instrumentality of Benjamin Franklin, and from that time until now it has continued to prosecute its beneficent work. The atrocious abuses of the city prison of Philadelphia, at the early dawn of the nineteenth century, which were exposed and corrected through the efforts of the society to which I have referred, are matters of history; and to those who dispute the necessity, or doubt the wisdom of such organizations, I would say, 'Go, and search the records.'

"The abolition of the branding-iron, the pillory, and the whipping-post, the amelioration of the moral and physical condition of the prison, and the introduction of labor into the prison, constituted some of the immediate results of the efforts of the 'Philadelphia Society.'

"In the light of the fact that these reforms were effected long before the horrors of Newgate Prison were revealed by Elizabeth Fry, and a quarter of a century before the most enlightened nations across the sea had even contemplated the enactment of remedial laws, we must conclude that in that early day Pennsylvania led the world in the pro-

gressive movements touching the treatment and care of prisoners.

"Much has been accomplished in the past; much remains yet to be done. How shall we reclaim the criminal while we punish him? On this all-important question I have neither the knowledge nor the experience to speak. And yet I feel there is a way by which the great mass of those confined in our jails and penitentiaries may be restored to honorable manhood. The great apostle of temperance, John B. Gough, once said: 'Away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a very remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door, and on that door is written *'woman.'*' And so in the heart of the vile outcast, away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a very remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door, on which is written *'man.'*' There is our business—to find that door. It may take time, but begin and knock. Don't get tired, but remember God's long suffering for us, and keep on knocking a long time, if need be. Don't get weary if there is no answer; knock on, and just so sure as you do, by and by will the quivering lip and the starting tear tell you have knocked at the heart of a man, and not of a brute.

"Every prisoner who is able to work should be engaged in productive toil; and the young in reformatory institutions should receive such individual training as will fit them for earning an honest livelihood when their term of imprisonment shall have ended.

"In our efforts to restore the inmates of our prisons to honorable manhood and pure womanhood, let us remember the immortal teachings of Him whose mission to the world was to save the lost. Let us have light; I have faith that education—moral education, intellectual education—will accomplish a great work toward the banishment of crime and the reformation of the criminal. I have faith in teaching; and I believe that the earnest teachers of this age are mighty instruments under Almighty God for the redemption of the world and the elevation of the human race."

At the conclusion of Mayor Gourley's welcome the Chairman introduced ex-President Hayes, President of the Association, who was received with great applause. He said:

"The subject of prison reform lacks the interest of

novelty. This is especially true in this community, where it has been made familiar by the discussions of the press, of the pulpit, and by the presence in your city of one of the noted penal institutions of our country. Although the phrase 'prison reform' and the general facts and arguments relating to it are well understood, the need for more knowledge does not grow less. The beneficent influence of local, State, and National societies upon prison discipline and management are plainly visible in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, and other States, but after all it is safe to say that a great majority of the prisoners accused or convicted of crime in the United States are dealt with in defiance of just and wise principles in these four vital particulars.

FOUR GREAT ERRORS.

"First.—The young and the thoughtless, the beginners in law-breaking, and the accidental criminals, suspected of guilt, are arrested and lodged in city prisons or county jails, and there detained for trial, huddled together with old and hardened offenders, to be educated and trained in the whole art and mystery of criminal life.

"Second.—Professional criminals are sentenced for short terms, according to the supposed enormity of their respective crimes, and at the end of their terms go forth to prey again upon society.

"Third.—Prisoners are discharged at the end of their terms under such circumstances that the imminent chances of ex-convicts, with all the world against them, are that they will be compelled to make a living by a return to their evil ways.

"Fourth.—Our prisons in many cases are under wardens and other prison officers who hold their places as political appointments, without regard to qualifications or experience.

"These four pregnant facts, even if no other causes were in operation, would sufficiently explain the increase of crime in the United States. If the jails and lock-ups in our country—4,000 or 5,000 in number—are in truth schools of crime, we shall have from this quarter alone an accession in each decade of, perhaps, 40,000 experts in crime. Surely, almost any change in dealing with the young—with the be-

ginners in law-breaking, would be an improvement to the prevailing system. Jails and prisons so constructed and managed as to keep separate their inmates, such as are found in several States and in Europe, would afford an adequate remedy.

"Merit, ability, experience, ought to be the controlling consideration in appointments of prison officers. A good warden, with ample power, will make a better prison, even under a bad system, than a poor warden under the best system.

"For reformation in prison, the bases are, labor, education, religion. Society cannot safely neglect its criminals. The cost of crime is a burden on every public treasury, and finds its way to every man's pocket. Its calamities are no respecters of persons. They reach the purest domestic circles and the happiest homes. The golden rule is as sound in the eye of a true public and private self-interest as it is in religion. The doctrine of Cain is no more false in religion than it is in philosophy and common sense. 'We are, indeed, our brothers' keepers.'"

SECOND DAY—1ST DAY, 10TH MONTH 11TH.

The Annual Sermon before the Congress was delivered by the Rev. George T. Purves, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. He quoted several passages in the Bible bearing on the treatment which should be accorded humanity.

The 17th verse of the 12th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans says: "Recompense to no man evil for good." The 20th verse of the same chapter says: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." The 4th verse of the 5th chapter of Thessalonians says: "Now we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly; comfort the feeble-minded; support the weak; be patient toward all men." The theme bore specially on the fact that men must recompense evil for good, even to their enemies. Christians are charitable and philanthropic in other directions, but seem to require proof that it is their duty to be charitable toward criminals. As soon as a man is sentenced as a criminal he is assigned to the class of the hopeless and irredeemable.

SENTIMENTS OF PRACTICAL VALUE.

The Bible teaches the exercise of self-control—have pity and be free from resentment. “Such sentiment,” continued Dr. Purves, “should temper society as well, and even legislation. We should instil into our civil economy more of philanthropy and the divine spirit. It is evident in this age that we are making rapid strides in the cause of humanity. One evidence of this is the existence of this National Prison Association, which was organized to better the condition of criminals. The principles of Christianity should guide the management of criminals, especially in the manner of punishment. It has been the custom to punish prisoners in a spirit of revenge. This is sinful, and only sinks them deeper in their degradation. They should be punished as a father chastiseth his children—in a spirit of Christian love—showing them that their own acts cause their punishment, and it is done for their own good, with a desire to benefit them.”

Dr. Purves further condemned the system of “lumping” convicts, considering them as a general class. They should be graded according to their condition in crime; often persons young in sin were contaminated by coming in contact with the more hardened of their class.

In the evening, the Association listened to a sermon by the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira—brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher. The attendance was very large, every seat being filled. He said his desire was to make a plea for prison reform. In doing so, he based his remarks mainly on the “severity and goodness” of God, and drew from the Scriptures illustrations of his point. Referring to criminals, he said: “Now I want to ask, are criminals subjects of charity? Whether you answer right or wrong, you send ahead to heaven a judgment of yourself. These men who form this Prison Congress have looked ahead, and have made a great discovery. They have found out that those persons in penal institutions are men and women. The criminals of Pennsylvania were not all prisoners. They could count the convicted prisoners, but who is to make a census of the criminals that are abroad? Conviction of a

man proves nothing as to his character. It only proves that he has been caught. When a criminal is caught by the police he is put through all the machinery of justice, and justice sometimes miscarries. I want you to think a little of that. It seems to me that character is less common than is supposed. Boys and men can be compared only to sheep; they are easily led. In every community there are leaders, and it will always be so. There are the devil's leaders and the Son's leaders. There must be three parties in prison reformation: the inmates, the general public, and the professional administrator of these public institutions." His closing remarks addressed to prison officers were to the point and well-timed. He said, "And now you—Gentlemen, Wardens and Officers of penal institutions, I exhort:

"Your inmates are men. Over them you will wield enormous powers. No overseers can watch you or teach you how to run your little world. Power brings responsibility. From you flows down administration. By your wisdom or your folly your subject population is saved or sunk deeper. I plead with you that you illustrate goodness and severity. I promise to defend and trust you. We must trust you. The cry of the prisoner may not reach our ears, but it ascends at will, and never unheard, unto God.

"Ye are not ministers of our grace. Ye are not executioners of penalty. Ye are protectives of society and administrators of discipline. See to it that wholesome fears are set sounding, and bright hopes shining in the little world that you administer. So shall goodness and severity, as seen in your prison-houses, be an object lesson, teaching us of the goodness and severity of God Himself, who has no pleasure in the death of him who dies, and would have all men come to the knowledge of the truth."

THIRD DAY—2D DAY, 10TH MONTH 12TH—MORNING SESSION.

Report of the Committee on Criminal Reform by Professor Francis D. Wayland, New Haven, Conn.

"How shall the children of vicious or cruel parents be prevented from becoming criminals?" Compulsory education was of little benefit in reforming children, as they spent six hours in school and the rest of the time in the atmos-

phere of crime. Congregate reform schools were not the place for this class. The right of the State was supreme over the parent, and children of criminals should be compulsorily taken by the authorities, at least under the age of six years, and raised in an atmosphere of purity under the supervision of officers in temporary homes. The permanently dependent poor should never be allowed to find out-door relief. Such classes should be sent to the work-house and the sexes separated.

Marriages should not be allowed unless the magistrates or other proper authorities are satisfied the parties are able to support themselves and their offspring.

An interesting discussion followed, Mr. M. F. Round, of New York, opposing and denouncing in strong language congregate reform schools as being schools of vice.

One member remarked that the streets were one of the greatest evils surrounding children, and said that a law should be passed prohibiting those being alone on the streets after nine o'clock at night.

A member said that a child should receive a good moral education in our public schools. A man without a trade is not competent to fill his place in society. Even though you leave the child a million dollars, it is necessary to give some practical knowledge.

AFTERNOON.

The members of the Association, together with invited guests to the number of about 200, went on an excursion down the Ohio River on the steamer "Mayflower." A stop was made at the Western Penitentiary, and it was inspected throughout. Warden Wright, accompanied by ex-President Hayes, led the visitors through the building. Great interest was taken in the manufacture of door and window mats and office and church matting, which is made of the fibre of cocoanut hulls and woven in fanciful figures of many colors. The women's building, hospital, ventilating apparatus, commissary rooms, bakery, dungeons (of which we have none in the Eastern Penitentiary), and all other apartments of the institution were visited and fully explained by the Warden and his deputies. The members generally pro-

nounced it the finest penal institution in America. It is no doubt the finest on the congregate plan, but I would take exception to many things as compared with the Eastern Penitentiary, which is the model prison in this country. The small cells devoid of everything like comfort, so unlike the elevating character of our large, light cells, with the walls tastefully decorated with pictures by the inmates, was very painful to me. At five o'clock we visited Davis' Island dam, down the Ohio River. An elegant dinner, with nothing of an intoxicating character, had been prepared by the generosity of Warden Wright and his wife.

EVENING SESSION—MEETING OF THE WARDENS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual address of the President of that Association, Joseph Nicholson, of the Detroit House of Correction.

In his paper he warmly champions the Bertillion system for the identification of criminals, and urged that every effort be brought to bear to have this method adopted in every State and Territory in the Union. It included a letter from Mr. Bertillion calculated to prove the value of his method.

Professor Roland P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Criminal Statistics." It was on comparisons as to age, color, sex, nativity, and education of criminals, gathered from cards prepared for the purpose for each prisoner, supplied by 37 institutions in the United States for the year 1890. Cards, it was stated, were returned for 9,858 prisoners, of these 9,682 were males and 227 females. The figures were drawn almost exclusively from penitentiaries and less than four per cent. included in the tables were sentenced for a shorter period than one year. Nineteen hundred and thirty-two, or 20 per cent., were colored, though Texas, North Carolina, Maryland, and Kentucky were the only States south of Mason and Dixon's line that figured in the list. In 1880 there were only 12 per cent. of the entire population colored. About 20 per cent. of the convicts were foreign born, though in 1880 the foreign born formed 13 per cent. of the population. About two-thirds of the prisoners were under 30 years of age. This, however, changes in the different localities. In the West the ages are greater. In Nevada two-thirds are over 30

years of age. The unmarried are in the majority, 6,779 out of 9,858 being single. There were 7,671 able to read and write. Among the crimes committed 7,450 were against property, or about 75 per cent. The different races of foreign-born convicts showed a difference as to crime. Of 14 Welshmen only seven were convicted of crimes against property, while of 44 Scotchmen 38 were convicted of crimes against property. A larger percentage of crimes against the person were committed by the Irish than by the Germans.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Of 17 Hungarians 10 were convicted of crimes against the person, and 61 Italians out of 99 were convicted of similar offenses; of 6,075 native white convicts 4,611 were in for crimes against property, and 845 for crimes against the person; of 1,851 foreign white prisoners 1,315 were convicted of crimes against property and 376 of crimes against the person; of 1,932 colored convicts 1,400 committed crimes against property and 417 crimes against the person.

The next paper was by Michael J. Cassidy, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia—"Prisons I Visited in Ireland, England, France, and Belgium, and What I Saw:

"The first visited was Londonderry (Ireland) jail. The cells were 7x10 feet, by 9 high, with sufficient light. No bed, two blankets, two sheets, no pillow, no knives or forks, no water in cells, only as brought in. The structure is an old one, with additions made eighty years ago. There are 40 female prisoners in a separate building. All supplies are purchased by contract. Tobacco is prohibited. They have Protestant and Catholic services each Sunday. Antrim County prison was next visited. It is the most complete county prison I have ever seen, built of brownstone, covering nearly ten acres; double gateway, with the governor's residence on the right, inside of the gate. There are four blocks of cells, three tiers high, running off from one centre, with cells on either side of a 10-foot hallway.

"There are 700 cells in all, 6 feet 6 inches in width by 12 feet in length, 10 feet high, lighted by a barred window 2 feet by 20 inches, closed wooden doors, locked on the out-

side, a small opening in the door for supervision. The cell-floors are of concrete. They have gas-light in each cell. No water or water-closet; not much furniture of any sort. The bed arrangement much the same as in the Derry jail: a box for a bed, which stands on end during the day, with blankets folded on top. In the yard there are stalls 6 feet in width, about 8 feet in depth, roofed over, with the front open. There is no productive labor other than breaking stone, except some shoemaking and weaving for the use of the prison. These stalls are built in ranges; one prisoner is placed in each stall to keep them separate. A tramway runs along the open end of the stalls. The stone is brought to them, and when broken taken away on this tramway. Each prisoner has an allotted amount to do, which can be done easily in the time allowed. The stone is used in making streets.

"There were 240 women in a separate building, cared for by female attendants. All of the washing for the prison is done by the women. This prison has been in use about thirty years. The separate or cellular method of treatment has been strictly observed from the first. The architecture of the structure is taken from the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia. The method pursued in the treatment of the individuals therein confined is the same as is known everywhere in Europe as the Pennsylvania system.

MOUNT JOY PRISON.

"This is considered the model institution of the Irish system. The prison is about twenty minutes' ride from the centre of the city, very pleasantly located, covering about nine acres. The structure of this prison is similar to the one at Belfast. Three blocks of cells radiate from an octagon centre. They are three tiers high, with cells on either side of a 10-foot corridor.

"There are 600 cells in all. The dimensions of the cells are the same as cells in the County Antrim jail. Cell furniture consists of a table and stool, chained together, and a box with sides 4 inches high, 6 feet long, and 20 inches wide. This box swings across the cell on hooks when in use, about 18 inches from the floor. A thin mattress, two blankets, and a rug cover are provided. This sort of bed is for the orderly

class, who are well conducted, and have been in prison more than a year; all others have blankets, but no mattress. The box stands on end against the wall during the day, with the bed-clothes on top, neatly folded. A tin basin, tin water-cup, tin mess-pan are the total of the prisoners' conveniences. No ornament of any sort permitted in any of the cells. The food is limited, and given in quantity, according to the class of the prisoner. Half-pound of meat, cooked away in soup, twice a week; the meat is weighed before it is cooked. Oatmeal mush other days. One pint of soup is the ration; that is all one can have; coffee or gruel for breakfast and supper.

"There is no productive or skilled labor other than a limited amount of mats and some matting, which is sold in the city. All other work done is for the prison. Clothes and shoes are made for this and other prisons. All building, mason, and carpenter-work is done by the inmates, and it is well done.

"There is no overwork, but there is a gratuity allowed and given on discharge. This gratuity is forfeited by misconduct any time during the term of the prisoner. There are ten dark or punishment cells, radiating from a centre. They have double doors, and a vestibule to each cell of about 4 feet square. The door of the vestibule opens into the centre; the cell-door opens into the vestibule. These cells are about 4 feet wide at the door, widening as they extend back to 8 feet at the rear end; they are about 12 feet in length. They are lighted from a skylight in the roof, but can be made absolutely dark. These cells are 15 feet high. They are dungeons, surely. No seasoning is furnished to the prisoner for the food, such as salt, pepper, or vinegar; he must take it as prepared.

"The management of the Mount Joy Prison is conducted on the Pennsylvania system of non-association of prisoners.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

"This is the model prison of England, known as a penal servitude convict prison. Prisoners sentenced to five years or more are sent here. For the first nine months solitary confinement, and it is solitary.

"Some work is done here, such as mat-making, and clothes and shoes for prisoners and officers, but no productive labor. There are two large tread-wheels, on which one hundred men can operate, making power sufficient to grind grain for making the flour used in the prison. The men tramp on the wheel about fifteen minutes, then a rest of five minutes, leaving two-thirds of the whole number on the wheel all the time. The wheel is about fifteen feet in diameter, with the steps ten inches apart on the outside of the wheel, the weight of the men turning it. The weight of the men is always on the centre of the outside of the wheel. They are continually climbing almost perpendicular, the wheel receding from them ten inches at every step they make. No doubt it is exercise. That is all the men get out of it.

"The bread, and everything is carefully weighed out. All get the same quantity. If a piece of bread be cut short of weight, another piece is tacked on to it with a wooden peg. The diet is regulated by act of Parliament. The prisoners that require more cannot get it. The one who does not want as much must take it. Everything is done by rule, made by law, and must be complied with. No individual judgment of an officer is permitted in any case. They have dark cells for the refractory, and use irons and other mechanical restraints.

MILLBANK PRISON.

"It is an ill-contrived structure, not at all suited for the purpose for which it was designed—a separate treatment prison. It is dark and cheerless. The cells are 6x12 feet, 9 feet high. The whole structure is of brick, not plastered. The prison is used as a lock-up or place of detention for persons awaiting trial.

"This once great prison that was erected for a separate system prison, and was much boasted of at the time, has been a miserable failure, and the purpose for which it was constructed abandoned. There is no work of any sort. The prisoners sent here are for short terms, not over three months. No furniture in the cells, plank bed, three blankets, wash-basin, and water-can. There are no conveniences whatever for the prisoners.

MADRAS PRISON.

"On presenting the Minister's letter I was admitted at once. The chief officer here is entitled Director. That gentleman received us very kindly. This prison is an old one, erected in 1840. Has 6 blocks of cells, each block 3 tiers high. There are 900 in all. The cells are 6 feet 6 by 12 feet, 9 feet high, built of brick and plastered. The walls are painted in two colors. Not much furniture in the cells; coarse woolen clothes, wooden shoes. The cells are lighted by windows in the rear. There is sewerage for each cell; no supply of water in the cells. The refuse empties into a cask in the basement of the corridor, where there is a cask for each cell. These casks are emptied every twenty days. The cellar or tunnel under the corridor where these casks stand, form a conduit through which air is forced by a large fan through the pipes leading from the cells to these casks. Through the soil pipes the foul air is forced out of the conduit, much of it finding its way into the cells. The construction of this prison is on the radiating plan, and is exclusively a cellular prison. One year is the maximum term of sentence to be served in this prison; after that the prisoner is sent to another place to serve the remainder of his sentence in a congregate prison, or is transported to New Caledonia.

"The food is not abundant, and of a poor quality. There are a set of separate yards between the cell buildings, where the prisoners have an hour for exercise each day.

"Also visited the De La Sante Prison.

"Religious service is held every Sunday.

"There is a chapel where the Protestant service is held for those of that faith confined in the prison.

"The prisoners go into the separate chapel, and occupy separate seats, not seeing each other; but all see the minister and he sees all of them.

"In the centre there is an elevated structure about 12 feet high and 10 feet in diameter, on top of which is an altar, where mass is said by the priest. The prisoners can all hear and most of them can see the priest from their cells. The lower part of this structure is used as an office for the Chief Warden. Supervision of the entire interior of

the prison is had from this point. There are no iron doors to the cells; one wooden door, which is locked open about five inches during religious service. The cells are about same dimension as the cells in the Madras Prison; lighted and ventilated by the same method; bell ornaments are not permitted. An iron bedstead; when in use it is about six inches from the floor; it is turned up on its side, close to the wall, during the day. The blanket and sheets are folded neatly on top of it. A table and stool fastened to the wall by a chain, wash-basin, and shelf are all the furniture.

"Visited the Penitentiare De Fouilleure, an institution for the correction of girls under 16 years of age. There were 300 inmates, some placed there by their parents, others by the courts for misdemeanors. They are cared for properly and are taught to work from the first day they enter the institution. The directress is Madame Henri Hubert, who is entirely capable of doing the work she has in hand. There is no force used here. No wall, no bars, nothing that would give the place any appearance of forcible detention. Madame Hubert says, 'None go away; they could if they wanted to. They are permitted to go out on Sundays; they always return on time.' There is no drill, no machine training to show visitors when they come how near alike all the inmates are. These children look up as if they were at home; no fear of punishment nor of threatened punishment. This is the best method of breaking children I have seen anywhere. There are about 20 acres of ground belonging to the institution under cultivation. Also visited Petite Roquette, Conceirgerie, and

PRISON ST. GILLES.

"Here the cellular system is carried out properly. Six hundred cells in all and about 500 prisoners confined. Complaints of prisoners are heard by the director every morning in open court. The prisoner is brought into a room for the purpose. He makes his charge or states his grievance in presence of the overseer or officer having charge of him. The officer is at liberty to question and reply to the charges made. The director decides the case.

LOUVAIN.

"This is the Philadelphia Prison, and is so designated. The plans are marked that way. The system is carried out as it was intended—all work done in the cells. The prisons of four countries that I visited are distinct in all respects. The physical make-up of the people of these countries is different. Habits, dispositions, manners, and language mark each country as peculiarly distinctive. While every provision is made for the care and detention of the prison inmates, there is little or no consideration given to the individual peculiarities of the criminal, or no thought as I saw manifested how best they can be directed away from the causes that placed them in their present situation in life.

"In each of those countries the laws and penalties for their violation are different. In Ireland and England the inmates of the convict prisons in physical appearance are much the same. They are mostly below 35 years of age, many of which are first convictions, and not of the crime class. These facts do not seem to be considered or any means employed to rescue individuals from the accumulating crime class. The principle adopted is to reform all."

FOURTH DAY—THIRD DAY OF WEEK, 10TH MONTH 13TH.
MORNING SESSION.

Report of the Standing Committee on Police, Chas. E. Felton, Chairman. The report stated that the first and greatest impediment to efficient police management is the constant presence of the interests of politicians and office-holders and political parties. They determine policy, direct or control management, corrupt a force and utilize it to personal, political, or corrupt pecuniary ends. With a view to ascertaining the opinions of some of the leading superintendents of police the committee directed letters of inquiry. Some interesting reports were received. The police service was primarily intended as a safeguard to the lives and property of the citizens and a guarantee of peace and order at all times in the city.

"The two leading vices which disturb public thought and are embarrassing in police management in several of our

cities are licentiousness and gambling. These forces, particularly the latter, are made a part of the unwritten platform of parties, and are utilized by candidates for office and officials while in office for personal pecuniary ends. Nearly every change of municipal administration causes a change of policy in regard to their offenses. As a result our larger cities are rapidly falling into line with those of Europe in the magnitude of the social evil, and public gambling has not decreased. The number of immoral women who are more or less offensively public by their presence in saloons and in the streets of a city, has increased alarmingly during the past few years. The causes contributing to this are not altogether political, but are largely the result of lax administration and demoralizing social and industrial conditions. Lax administration creates vice and crime. Public gambling is subject to similar criticism. It could be easily suppressed, but for the reason that the managers of public gambling rooms pay large tribute to officeholders and political parties for permission to ply their vocation.

"Every State should have such systematic classification of prisons as will prevent the association with each other of prisoners detained for trial; and second, separate all misdemeanants from felons, and first offending criminals from adult habituals."

Captain J. W. Pope, commandant United States Military Prison, read an article on "Crimes and Criminals in the American Army."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members of the Association by invitation took a special train for the Allegheny Work-House at Claremont. It is not what we would call a work-house, but is in all respects like a county prison. The visit was a very interesting one. They have a farm of about 300 acres, which is kept in perfect order—everything looks neat, all the fences white-washed. We were taken in wagons through the grounds.

The prisoners are employed in agriculture as well as other things. The knowledge thus obtained enables them to get employment, though, on the other hand, many of them have very short sentences. The subject of road making is

receiving more attention than probably any other department. The manufactures consisted of barrels and kegs, brooms, brushes, knitting hosiery, and the manufacture of ice, the sales of which in 1890 amounted to over \$8,000. A collation was prepared for us by the officers and we returned to Pittsburgh well pleased with our visit.

EVENING SESSION.

The articles—"The Paying Prison," by Charlton T. Lewis, of New Jersey, and "The History of Prison Architecture," by J. R. Thomas, of New York city, were read by title and ordered to be printed in the report of the proceedings. The report of the Committee on Discharged Prisoners was not read but will appear in the printed report. It was compiled from information gathered through questions addressed to the prison associations of five States.

The first paper read was by Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women, at Sherborn, Mass. Title: "Discipline in Female Prisons." The prison Mrs. Johnson has charge of, has from 200 to 250 inmates. Her theory is that sin is a moral disease and he who attempts to cure it must recognize the principles which govern the treatment in bodily disease. She said the first object was to teach the women practical repentance, and make them understand that it was justice, not revenge, that called them to account. Three conditions were borne in mind: *First*, that in the majority of cases, circumstances make the criminal. *Second*, that the purpose of punishment should be to reach the heart of the prisoner by sympathy and sound teaching. *Third*, that except in aggravated cases the punishment which immediately follows the offense is seldom a wise one. In conclusion, she said that her principles may be summarized in three propositions:

"*First*.—To make reformation, and not punishment alone the main purpose of imprisonment.

"*Second*.—To aim at the expulsion of the evil by the introduction of the good.

"*Third*.—To remember that inside the prison, as outside, in high life or low, human nature is one."

The next paper was by John N. Patterson, Superin-

tendent of the New Jersey State Prison, "On the Difficulties of the Parole System in State Prisons." He said :

"In New Jersey a law on the subject was passed which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. Another was passed to a third reading and withdrawn. Finally one was passed which is now in operation, and provides that the Court of Pardons shall issue the parole on terms it deems proper, and signed by the Governor. The prisoner will be released only when he is assured of employment, on account of old age, or severe illness. He will be considered in custody, and so long as he keeps his parole, will be allowed to remain at large. An important question is, Who shall be paroled? Not the hardened criminal, who repeatedly violates the laws, nor those convicted of foul and dastardly outrages. On the other hand, there are those who are not so wicked as weak. In this case may be mentioned those who steal from absolute want, or those who are influenced by the strong minds of others to commit crime.

"One of the difficulties encountered was that too much was left to the principal keeper in determining who should be paroled. Prisoners have been heard to say: 'There goes the man who can let me out if he chooses to.'"

Z. R. Brockway, of Elmira, stated that the parole system has worked successfully in New York. The responsibility of granting a parole should be placed on the Parole Board, and no one who is a political appointee should be on the Board. He strongly favored the system. General Brinkerhoff, of the State Board of Charities, of Ohio, also favored the system. It was successful in Ohio.

Warden Cassidy, of the Eastern Penitentiary, asked: "What remedy would you suggest for the State of Pennsylvania, sandwiched in between New York and Ohio, which gets the runaway parole prisoners from those States?"

General Brinkerhoff:—"Of all we have paroled we have only lost sight of ten or a dozen."

Warden Cassidy:—"But we get a sight of them."

FIFTH DAY—FOURTH OF THE WEEK, 10TH MONTH 14TH.
MORNING SESSION.

Adoption of a resolution, calling upon the ministers of the United States and Canada to observe the fourth Sunday

in October each year as "Prison Sunday," and a committee of three was appointed to urge the observance of the day.

THE CHAPLAINS' LAST SESSION.

At this point the meeting was turned over to the Chaplains' Association, an auxiliary of the main body. The principal paper of the meeting was on "The Chaplain," and was read by Rev. William J. Batt, of the Massachusetts State Reformatory, and treated especially of the relations of the Chaplain and the Warden. Many short but interesting addresses were delivered.

The Committee on Officers reported, recommending the election of the various officers, which was adopted.

Hon. R. B. Hayes was re-elected President, and among the Honorary Vice-Presidents it is gratifying to note the recognition of the Pennsylvania Prison Society in the election of our President, Caleb J. Milne. Also in the election of your Secretary as one of the committee of three on "Discharged Prisoners."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An interesting trip was made to the Morganza Reform School, which appears to be a model reformatory institution. There is a farm of several hundred acres; the grounds are kept in excellent order. It is conducted on the Family system. The boys and girls are divided into eight families; each family is under the watch and care of a first and second officer and a matron. The female department is entirely separated from the male department, and its inmates never mingle with the males or speak to them; nor do they ever see them, except in the chapel services, or some of the entertainments provided for the benefit of the inmates of the institution. The inmates are brought as nearly into the condition of children in a family as possible. Everything indicative of a prison or prison life is avoided. The inmates are required to attend school six and one-half hours every secular day, except during the hot weeks of summer; on the Sabbath, each division has its Sabbath-school, and at least one preaching service is held in the chapel, at which a minister of some religious denomination officiates.

Some of the boys work in the kitchen, learning to be

cooks, while others are in the bakery and on detailed duty, and the work on the farm, in the vegetable garden, and among the small fruits, is done by the boys. The boys also make their own shoes and clothing. In the female department, the girls do the washing of the entire institution, cook for themselves, mend for themselves, make their own clothing, and also shirts for the boys. The Managers say that the Pennsylvania Reform School has no equal in the United States.

After a bountiful repast, prepared by Superintendent Quay, the members of the Association returned to Pittsburgh, gratified with their visit.

EVENING SESSION.

F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois—Subject, "Crime in the Census of 1890." He said:

"That a comparison of the number of inmates of prisons in 1880 with the number in 1890, as shown by the census, would seem to indicate that there was a great increase in crime. In 1880, there were 58,609 prisoners in the United States, and in 1890 82,329, an apparent increase of 40 per cent., while the population only increased 25 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that there were several kinds of prisons, penitentiaries, and minor prisons. The increase in the penitentiaries alone was 27 per cent. The greatest increase, therefore, was in the jails and minor prisons, and indicated an increase in vigor in dealing with crime in its minor stages. As to the elements of crime, the percentage was nearly the same as ten years ago. The percentage of women and foreign-born criminals was slightly less. A distinction should be made between the native-born white persons and the children of the native-born, and the foreign and children of foreign-born parents. The number of foreign-born prisoners is only 20 per cent. of the entire number, but add to it the prisoners who are children of foreign-born parents, a total is given of 29,973. The children of foreign-born parents who are prisoners number 22,477."

Charles C. Coffin, of Chicago, read the paper on "British and American Prisons."

He was deeply interested in the reported fact that crime in England is diminishing rapidly ; that many prisons are only partially filled, and that the number of prisons has been very considerably reduced. In 1869 the daily average of prisoners was 19,318 ; in 1879, 16,388, and in 1889, 12,099. In 1840 there were committed for trial in the United Kingdom 54,892, of whom 34,030 were convicted. In 1889 there were committed for trial 16,514, of whom 12,296 were convicted. The circumstances leading to this result, he said, were : *First*, that the judges have adopted the habit of passing sentences of shorter duration ; *second*, that Acts of Parliament have largely substituted fines for imprisonment ; *third*, taking in minor offenses, the total number of arrests does not show the advance, which the diminution of imprisonments would lead one to expect.

Another cause which has tended to decrease crime in England has been the depletion of the criminally-inclined classes by sending large numbers of the children of paupers and criminals out of the country. The increase of crime in the United States may be accounted for by the following reasons :

First.—That this country is the receptacle of the criminals of all lands, and that the practice of the deportation of criminals from Europe largely exists, perhaps not by official act, but by private arrangement, by which criminals, when discharged from the prisons, are aided in reaching America.

Second.—Our wretched system of county jails, in which prisoners of all classes are promiscuously thrown together, makes them schools of crime, so that the prisoners when discharged are almost forced into a life of iniquity.

Third.—The same may be said of our States Prisons. There is too little attention paid to the separation of criminals, and to measures which are necessary for their reformation and improvement.

He thinks, however, that life and property are as safe and as well protected in the United States as they are in England.

After resolutions were adopted thanking all who have contributed to the entertainment of the delegates, the Con-

gress adjourned by singing "Auld Lang Syne," to meet in the fall of 1892, at Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. LYTLE,
Delegate.

POLICE MATRONS.

The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons hold their monthly meetings as guests of the New Century Club, 124 South Twelfth Street, Phila., and we have monthly reports which are always encouraging and prove the value of the department. The number of women arrested for the past 12 months is 4,300, of children 2,224.

There are 28 police stations and 11 matrons, and this associated committee urge additional appointments, and that when new matrons are appointed that they be placed where most needed, and to have the privilege of knowing who they are and of approving or of rejecting them on the score of their qualifications.

All applicants must under the law pass the civil service examination. The examiners inquire regarding the age, condition of health, moral character, sobriety, personal habits, temper, and temperament of each applicant. The educational test is the ability to read, write legibly, and work simple problems in the elementary branches of arithmetic.

There are 13 questions each matron answers in her monthly reports, viz.: the number of women arrested; the number of mothers and of children, white or colored; how many intoxicated; their nationality—Protestants or Catholics; the number not criminals; the number sent to House of Correction, to County Prison and reformatory institutions.

The matrons are urged to use their influence that the young shall not be sent to the House of Correction or to the County Prison. It is remarkable the influence the matrons have. They examine the details of each case and the magistrate is willing, when the case comes before him, to hear the matron and be guided by her report.

Matrons sometimes go to court with women and young girls, first gaining permission to leave the Station House,

and in this way are a protection and an aid, to both the person arrested and to the court.

The Associated Committee is made up of three delegates from five different associations. The Pennsylvania Prison Society made the first move for this reform, and now has as its committee Dr. Emily J. Ingram, Miss Mary S. Whelen, and Mrs. P. W. Lawrence. We commend their faithfulness, and we may add for this department, that money, clothing and any aid extended, will be of great benefit and gratefully appreciated.

The above report will show what a large amount of work has been accomplished by the Society through its Acting Committee. It has been in a quiet, unostentatious manner, but little known by the community. Much remains to be done, and we ask that those who, on reading this report, may become interested in this labor of love for the unfortunate and erring, may aid us with their means to carry on the work on a larger scale.

Earnestly invoking the divine blessing upon my labors, and that strength and ability may be given me to perform the service with increased zeal and earnestness, with a single eye to the glory of God, and that many be brought through our instrumentality to see the error of their ways and leave the prison walls with a firm determination to become useful members of society,

This report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,

General Secretary.

THE DECREASE OF CRIME BY "REFORMATORY" PRISONS.

A well-written article of William P. Andrews in the *Forum* for October, 1891, entitled, "Increase of Crime by Reformatory Prisons," has attracted considerable attention, and been widely quoted, both with and without comment, in the public press.

Many of its statements are so misleading, and the conclusions drawn from false premises so contrary to the best thought of the world on the subject of penology that its fallacies and inconsistencies should not pass uncontradicted. The title assumes a state of facts that the article fails to prove as existing.

To summarize: The writer declares that our fathers' methods of dealing with criminals were simpler and far more effective than ours; that the great and alarming increase of crime has set in since we forsook their wiser ways, and followed after the strange gods of the philanthropist; that our prisoners voluntarily return a hundred times to enjoy the delights of our reformed methods; that furnishing lectures, concerts, books, and good food is traveling a long way from our fathers' crude methods, and, of course, must be wrong. He even begrudges the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison the little pleasure they derived from a bouquet of flowers that the ladies of the Flower Mission were kind and thoughtful enough to furnish each of them on Memorial Day. In short, if his theory be correct, the self-sacrificing labors of John Howard, Mrs. Fry, and others in behalf of unfortunate humanity were the work of misguided zealots, and instead of having their names written high among the great and noble of earth, they should be regarded as mischievous innovators, and the influence of their efforts toward humanizing the treatment of convicts, should be speedily counteracted.

We were not aware, before reading the article in question, that the demand for prison comforts in Massachusetts

has become so great that it is necessary to lock the prison doors only to keep outsiders from crowding in, and not to prevent "insiders" from getting out. We should conclude from the sentiment of the article that all guards and turnkeys have been discharged, and that the sleek, well-fed, and well-dressed convicts "voluntarily and delightedly" remain to enjoy roast turkey and cranberry sauce, their only dread the fear of being crowded out of their delightful abode by those who are clamoring for their places. In fact, Massachusetts must have become so highly civilized as to adopt the idea of Socrates, that a man who does wrong should run to the judge to be punished, as he does to the surgeon to be treated when wounded.

On the whole, such prisons must be an improvement, for it is absolutely certain that those of our fathers did not make men better, and if the modern institutions fail to do so, as Mr. Andrews alleges, they, at least, have the advantage, according to his theory, of saving the labor, danger, and expense of capturing victims to fill them. Prisons are intended for those who cannot live in society without trespassing on the rights of others, and if such will go and voluntarily surrender, it will result in an immense saving of court costs, detectives' fees, and even of life itself; for with such a prison as Mr. Andrews would establish staring a man in the face, he would not hesitate to shoot on sight any one who would attempt to arrest him, and thereby be adding murder to the offense of petty larceny.

We find, however, that the facts in the case do not justify any such conclusions as might be drawn from the article, for all the old-time precautions of our fathers are still taken to hold the evil-doers of the Bay State within the walls intended for their safe keeping. The last report of the Massachusetts State Prison gives the names of 4 turnkeys and 49 watchmen, and if they are employed merely to keep people out, Mr. Andrews would not have omitted to mention the fact.

If, as he declares, thousands of men in Massachusetts every year commit crime simply to get into prison, it is, indeed, a sad commentary on the condition of society rather than a valid argument against the method of conducting prisons. Man, civilized or savage, ignorant or enlightened,

noble or vicious, wants freedom. He will fight for it, and even die in the hope of regaining it, and if a large percentage or even a small fraction of mankind have had their manhood so crushed out that they prefer the confinement of a prison to the freedom of society, it betokens deeper wrongs on the part of society than those of the petty offenders that fill her jails and work-houses.

The criminals in Massachusetts are represented as being like Dives, clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. How well this tallies with the facts is best shown by the actual cost of maintaining the prisoners in the State Prison at Charlestown. According to the last report of the Commissioners of Prisons, the average cost of food for the past five years has been 12½ cents a day for each convict, and the cost of clothing, \$14.22 per year. Among the rich and expensive food on the bill of fare, Mr. Andrews does not mention rye coffee. The Warden in his last report says: "It has been suggested that we use pure coffee rather than the rye, as has been the custom for many years," but he adds that this would cost nearly \$2,000 a year more than the rye. This is less than many men spend on a single wine supper, but, of course, to ask the State for that amount to add to the comfort of the criminals that her society has made, would cause a growl on the part of those who are strangers to want and temptation, and who look on the criminal as a self-created thing that should go and annihilate itself. With stone cells eight feet long, four and three quarter feet wide, and seven feet high, lighted by a grated door, opening on a corridor; food that costs 12½ cents per day and clothing \$14 a year, Massachusetts' society must be pretty tough, when men voluntarily leave it to seek the more delightful life of the State Prison.

Mr. Andrews condemns what he is pleased to call "reformatory" prisons on the ground that they increase crime by treating the convict with more leniency than was customary in early days. Not a line can be found in his essay on the philosophy of punishment or reformation. The arguments and opinions of the many honest and able who have spent their lives in studying crime, its cause and remedies are treated with silent contempt and the philanthropist re-

ferred to with a sneer. He sees an effect, and without investigation or reason, at once fixes upon a cause. Criminals have multiplied within 50 years, and because our treatment of them is a little less barbarous than it was half a century ago, he jumps to the conclusion that one condition is the cause of the other, and declares in effect that man's exercise of humanity over his fallen brother, has been the cause of increasing crime; or, in other words, it spoils bad men to be treated as human beings.

It is not safe to arrive at conclusions in this way. The number of prisoners in Massachusetts increased less than 42 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, but the number of her insane increased 93 per cent. and the number of her idiotic 161 per cent. It could be argued with equal consistency that better care at insane asylums has caused a frightful increase in insanity; or, indeed, the rapid increase of both insane and idiotic might be charged to "reformatory" prisons, for there is but little doubt that the causes of crime, insanity, idiocy, and pauperism, are very closely allied. The number of millionaires has increased several thousand per cent. within fifty years, yet it has not occurred to any one to charge the increase of prisoners to the increase of millionaires; but even this would be more logical than to saddle it upon "reformatory" prisons, for it is probable that there is a relation between the race for wealth on one hand and the enforced march to the prison on the other.

For the sake of the argument, let us grant for the present that our criminal class is increasing faster than our population. Can no other cause be assigned except that men willfully become criminals in order to enjoy the luxurious ease of a prison life? If no other can be discovered, then, illogical as this one is, contradicted by the experience of all ages as it has been, it might be accepted on the ground that a poor reason is better than none. If this, however, be the great crime cause, its remedy is comparatively easy, and its discoverer is entitled to be held in grateful remembrance; for it has been pretty generally regarded by those who have studied the subject long, carefully, and intelligently that the causes of crime are extremely difficult to remove.

Within the time mentioned as witnessing the great increase of crime, the country passed through the demoralizing influences of a civil war, and war is a school for crime that turns out its graduates with unfailing certainty. It has been repeatedly observed in reports of prison inspectors, charity organizations, and prison reform associations that crime, especially in the higher grades, increased rapidly after the close of the war.

The inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania in their report for 1885-6 say: "After the close of the late civil war the number of prisoners increased so rapidly as to practically annul the methods of labor," and the report of the same prison for 1879 shows that of 312 convicts received during the year 265, or 85 per cent., had served in the army or navy.

F. B. Sanborn, chairman of the State Boards of Charities, said in the report made at Omaha in 1887: "Although several of the State boards have been expressly denied the general inspection of prisons, yet the connection of these boards with the reform school and other establishments for the prevention of juvenile crime, and the intimate relation between crime and pauperism have led every board to take notice more or less constantly of the startling increase of crime in the United States since the civil war."

The Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, in its report for 1866, has the following: "During the last three months of the year the influx of prisoners was unusually large. Nine-tenths of them had been more or less incapacitated and demoralized by an apprenticeship to the trade of war."

The report of the New York city penitentiary on Blackwell's Island for 1866 says: "The number of prisoners has increased since the termination of the war. The aggregate number confined in 1864 was 921; in 1865, 1,670. It is believed that there will be a larger increase this year."

The Commissioners of the State Prison of Massachusetts, in giving a history of the growth of the prison, say: "The commitments increased so rapidly after the close of the war in 1867 that it became necessary to provide additional room." The eleventh report of the Board of State Charities of the same State says, in speaking of the Charles-

town prison : " At present it contains nearly 700 convicts, or almost twice as many as at the close of the war ten years ago, and more than twice as many as the average number for the first 60 years of the prison."

If crime has increased so frightfully in Massachusetts, it must be since the war, for in the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities for 1865 we find the following: "The statistics show that crime in Massachusetts is on the decline. In 1865 there were 17,457 commitments to the county prisons, and in 1864 less than 10,000. In 1858 the average number in these prisons was 1,957, and in the State prison, 459; while this year there are only 1,138 in the former and 377 in the latter."

In the light of this testimony, taken in connection with what every one knows of the character of war, are we not warranted in drawing the conclusion that the civil war added largely to our prison population, and especially to the number of those convicted of the higher crimes?

The great trinity of crime-cause, as shown by carefully collected statistics on both sides of the Atlantic, is idleness, intemperance, and ignorance. All investigation on the part of those whose abilities to judge and facilities for observation, entitle their opinions to respect practically agree that these are the leading causes of crime. The number may be subdivided until it is made to reach 20 or more, as is done in the statistical tables of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, yet such causes as heredity, poverty, gambling, bad associations, etc., are largely only the effects of the other more general causes already mentioned. Of course, idleness, intemperance, and ignorance are but the effects of still more remote causes, but unless reformatory prisons can be held responsible for some link in the chain, those who come to their gates cannot charge their misfortune to the credit or discredit of these institutions.

Have these causes been lessened since the days of our fathers, or have they grown still more powerful for evil? One kind of ignorance is decreasing, and the people have never been so intelligent as they are to-day. Illiterates, in the ordinary sense of the term, are constantly diminishing in ratio to our population, but there is another kind of igno-

rance that is increasing, and a kind, too, that has a great influence on prison population. I refer to the lack of mechanical, trade, or professional knowledge necessary to earn an honest livelihood—a knowledge which, unfortunately, has been almost overlooked in our system of public education, and the importance of which has but recently been forced upon public attention.

Very few of those who find their way to prison have ever thoroughly learned any trade or business. The State Prison, at Philadelphia, carefully collects statistics in regard to this, and its reports show that a very small number of its inmates have had any regular employment. Of the number received in 1879, less than one per cent. had learned a trade, and the number seldom reaches ten per cent.

This condition is, perhaps, due more to the fact that the trades have left the people than that the people have forsaken the trades. What encouragement is offered a boy to-day to learn shoemaking, harness-making, carriage-making, coopering, cabinet-making, tanning, or any of many other trades that once afforded abundant means of support? The most that one can now hope to do in many pursuits that were once reliable vocations, is to earn a precarious existence such as a cobbler or a tinker. The sweeping changes in the industrial world have not only made a large number of trades and callings undesirable for apprentices, but have destroyed them for those who had mastered them, expecting to earn a livelihood in their pursuit. "Necessity knows no law," but she is constantly crowding increasing thousands closer and closer to that limit where respect for law is overcome by want, suffering, and despair.

Idleness, whether voluntary or enforced, whether in society or in prison, is a most fruitful source of demoralization. The old adage, "The love of money is the root of all evil" would express still more truth if "idleness" were substituted for "love of money." Busy, industrious people, as a rule, have neither time nor inclination to concoct crime or plot mischief. It is for the idle hands that "Satan" furnishes employment, and it is the idlers who are most likely to fall into other evil habits, such as intemperance, that lead still further on the downward course. A very large percent-

age of those sent to prison are classed as "idle" when arrested. Considering the causes that are likely to promote idleness, the wonder is, not that crime should increase, but that it does not increase even faster.

We have it on the authority of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, that there were in this country at the beginning of the year 500,000 young men and women ready to enter the industrial world to earn their bread, and that fully 3,000,000 more still considered the problem of their future occupation as unsettled. If his statement be correct, and we have no reason to disbelieve it, need we be surprised if, within a few years, thousands more are pushed out of the world of labor that is already crowded, and compelled to choose between the almshouse and the prison?

It is said that at no time in the history of New York city have there been so many out of employment as the present year. Nearly one-ninth of the population has been without steady work of any description, and without the means to go where chances might be more favorable. Over 100,000 mechanics and 50,000 laborers have been idle, not from choice, but from necessity.

The officers of the Labor Union recently reported that 5,000 persons were vainly seeking work in the clothing industry alone. It is said of the longshoresmen that there are fifty idle men ready to take the place of one that may become disabled by accident or disease. With this condition of things staring us in the face, not only in New York, but to a greater or less extent all over the country, and even all over the world, is it fair, necessary or reasonable to assume that "reformatory" prisons are increasing crime?

It may seem paradoxical, but intelligence itself may become a cause of crime. An intelligent man has wants and desires unknown to the ignorant. He has a craving for that which is necessary to satisfy the higher wants of his intelligence, and if his means to gratify these wants have not been able to keep pace with the desire for them, the man grows disheartened, dispirited, and is tempted to resort to dishonest measures to secure that which he finds it impossible to obtain by honest methods. Whether a high intelligence is a bless-

ing to the individual, and an advantage to the State, depends on how far the reasonable demands of that intelligence can be gratified. The ignorant man who is satisfied with his position is to be envied, rather than the intelligent one, whose life is embittered by failure to secure that which is demanded by his higher intelligence, and which he sees others less worthy enjoying. What pleasure does it give a man to be able to read if he has nothing to read, or what benefit is a cultivated taste for music and painting, to those whose eye may never see the one nor whose ear hear the other. Society should see to it that in its efforts to increase the general intelligence, it is made possible for its members to satisfy the higher wants created by that intelligence.

Another source of our criminal population may be found in the increasing number of foreigners that are landed on our shores. Not that the foreigner, as such, is any worse than our native-born, but he is more sorely tempted. In the nature of things, most of those who leave the land of their birth and seek to better their condition in a foreign country, are poor. Thousands land at Castle Garden with scarcely enough money to pay their fare out of the limits of the great city. They are strangers to our language, our customs, our laws, and worse than all, they soon find that there are already more of their kind here, than can find profitable employment. Is it strange that many of them find the way to the almshouse and the prison? It is charged, too, that criminals or the criminally inclined, are often sent to us as a convenient method of escaping the responsibility of their care. This may help to account for the large proportion of our criminals classed as "foreign born."

Bad laws are a source of crime. One whose opinion is entitled to respect says: "A lack of popular confidence in the administration of justice begets crime, emboldens the criminal classes, and leads to lawless violence and an endless train of other calamities." The law in many of our States is a respecter of persons, and makes that which is legally right for one person to perform, a prison offense when done by another; of course, such laws are not shown much respect, even when they get all the honor to which they are entitled. For example: The law, in most of our States, grants some

persons special privileges to sell intoxicating liquor, and yet others who may be equally qualified morally, mentally, and physically, and who may be equally able and willing to pay for the privilege cannot sell under penalty of a term in prison. The violation of this law is frequent, as might be expected, for its injustice is too plain to entitle it to that respect which law should command. Law should be the embodiment of justice, which is said to be blind, knowing neither friend nor foe, rich nor poor. Justice declares that if selling whiskey is right for one, it is equally right for another, and if wrong, it is wrong alike for all. If, for any possible reason, the public good requires that a few privileged persons should sell strong drink, then let the license be given to the highest bidders, that all may have an equal chance theoretically, at least, if not practically, of securing the doubtful benefit to be derived from selling that which steals away the senses of mankind. According to the tenth census, Massachusetts was one of the three States having the largest number of prisoners for violating the liquor law.

Again, the increase of crime of which we hear so much, is not so great as the increased number of arrests and convictions would indicate. New laws are constantly adding to the list of offenses and old ones are being more strictly enforced. As towns and cities increase in population their police force is made more efficient and a greater number of arrests and convictions will follow in ratio to the population than before. In the country or village a man may get drunk and disorderly and no arrest be made, while the same conduct in the city, with a policeman on every corner, would surely result in an arrest, followed by a fine or a term in jail. In Milwaukee, in 1887, there were 3,726 arrests. Of those arrested, 620 were charged with being drunk, 742 disorderly, 1,121 both drunk and disorderly, and 420 with still less flagrant offenses, leaving but 814 cases, perhaps a still larger number than would have been considered worthy of arrest in the country. The number of arrests in the United States in 1880 exceeded 600,000. This enormous number, compared with the prison population, indicates that too many persons are arrested or that too few of those who are arrested, are convicted. Many officers, vexed with the

authority to make arrests, are too free in the exercise of it. They are anxious to make it appear that they are earning their money, and the public too often bases its opinion of their efficiency on the number of arrests they make. It has been the custom in some cities to pay fees for arrests, a plan fully as vicious as that of convicting men on the testimony of detectives whose pay depends upon proving the guilt of their victims. Wrong efforts to correct slight offenses does far more harm in many cases than the offense itself, as many a parent, teacher, and officer has learned to his sorrow. Many a hardened criminal might trace the cause of his downfall to the ill-advised act of an officer. Arrested on suspicion, forced into the station-house to remain over night, and then dragged before a magistrate to be discharged for want of evidence does not have a tendency to strengthen the self-respect of him who has been outraged or increase his respect for the law under which it was done.

Two men and a woman were recently arrested in Pittsburgh for violating one of the old Blue laws of the Commonwealth, regarding the observance of Sunday. One of the men had sold a piece of bacon, the other had been playing a musical instrument, and the poor woman had sold a newspaper. A few weeks ago a man was taken fourteen miles and lodged in the Mercer (Pa.) jail, to satisfy a fine of sixty-eight cents that had been imposed for using profane language, and which he refused to pay. Quite recently, Charlie Aman, a little boy nine years of age, was arrested in Philadelphia, and kept in jail from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night, with nothing to eat, because he had been detected in the heinous offense of offering to sell matches on the street without a license. The policeman who made the arrest was severely criticised by the press, and yet he was simply doing his ridiculous duty under a foolish, mischievous law, and little Charlie's case will be counted in the grand total, and help to prove that "reformatory" prisons increase crime. The fact that our penitentiary population has increased but twenty-five per cent. since 1880, while the total prison population has gained forty per cent., clearly indicates that the increase is due to the larger number of convictions for minor offenses, and this comes largely from a more rigid enforcement of the law.

I have thus far tried to show that, if crime has increased, there are causes to account for it without charging it upon "reformatory" prisons, but I shall now undertake to show that crime is not increasing, but on the contrary, that it is steadily on the decline. I am aware that this is new doctrine, and I hesitate to declare it, even though I feel that I am on defensible ground.

In spite of the baleful influences of civil war, in the face of the industrial changes that are driving men from one field of labor to another, in spite even of reformatory prisons, if we may believe the census reports, crime has been steadily decreasing ever since 1850, which was the first time that statistics were collected of our criminal and pauper population. The census of 1860 and every succeeding one shows that our prison population has increased in a greater ratio than the total population, but that does not prove that our prison population may not have been decreasing as compared with itself.

From 1850 to 1860 the increase of population was 36 per cent. and the increase of prisoners was 183 per cent., or the percentage of increase in prison population was more than five times that of the whole population. From 1860 to 1870 the increase in general population was 23 per cent. and the increase in prisoners 73 per cent., or three and four-twenty-thirds times the gain percentage in population. From 1870 to 1880 the general gain was 30 per cent. and the prison gain 78 per cent., or two and three-fifths times the gain per cent. of population. From 1880 to 1890, the whole increase was 25 per cent. and the gain in number of prisoners 40 per cent., or one and three-fifths times the percentage of gain in population. This shows a constant gain of population over crime, and the same ratio of gain for one or two decades will find our good people increasing faster than our law-breakers.

Mr. Andrews' essay, from beginning to ending, ridicules and condemns modern methods of dealing with criminals, and it must be admitted that they afford a good field for both ridicule and criticism, but his condemnation is open to objection because he picks out the very best features for his assault. There is not a prison in this country nor any other, neither has there ever been one that could be justly con-

demned because of caring too kindly for its inmates. Prison food, prison clothing, and prison care have never in a single instance in the world's history, been good enough to harden, degrade, and demoralize those compelled to accept them. Nor can it be shown that the criminal population of any country was ever increased by wisely and humanely-conducted prisons. It is true that prisons where good food, clothing, and care are furnished may be demoralizing. It is not the good things, however, that demoralize, for bad ones would be far worse, but it is the lack of proper educational influences and proper incentives to effort and right action that must be used with any kind of food and care, if success is to be hoped for in way of reformation.

The most mischievous and misleading feature of Mr. Andrews' article is the idea conveyed, satirically, I hope, that all the prisons of Massachusetts are conducted in accordance with the prison reform idea, and that the distinguishing characteristic of such institutions is permitting prisoners to have an easy, indolent life with no effort mental or physical. Nothing can be further from the truth. All philanthropists who are engaged in the work of prison reform recognize the truth, and act upon it when they are permitted to do so, that reformation can be wrought only by hard, persistent, well-directed effort on the part of him whose ideas of life need changing; and instead of writing of the jails of Massachusetts, or in fact of any other State, under the title of Reformatory Prisons, it would be coming much nearer the prison-reformer's idea of the case, to call them schools of vice.

Fred H. Wines, a prison reformer, and the special agent of the Tenth Census on the subject of Prisons, says: "The unanimous opinion of experts in penology condemns the American jail system as costly, inefficient, and very corrupting in its influence. It is a wonder that they do not breed and graduate more habitual, hardened criminals than they do."

The Standing Committee on Crimes and Penalties, at the Conference of Charities, in 1883, says: "It is believed that every abuse named by the philanthropic Howard as found in jails one hundred years ago, may be found to exist to-day, in some jails of every State in the Union."

There are less than half a dozen prisons in the United States that are conducted on the lines laid down by prison reformers, and the results of these so far justify the theory on which they are founded that it is not only unwise and unfair to write of ordinary jails and prisons under the head of "reformatory prisons," but it is a libel on our few true reformatory institutions that good men have labored long and hard to establish.

It is no disparagement to our other well-conducted reformatories to say that the one at Elmira, N. Y., comes nearer the reformer's idea of a prison, both in theory and practice, than any other in the United States. Even Mr. Andrews "damns it with faint praise." The inmates of this institution have as "good a time," perhaps, as it is possible for men to have in a true reformatory, yet there has never been any of the Massachusetts difficulty, of keeping men from rushing in to enjoy its comforts. Though what manhood the convict may have left, is not still further crushed out by shaving his head and dressing him in the suit of a harlequin when he enters this prison, yet it is well known that hardened criminals dread Elmira, and frequently endeavor to be sent to Clinton, Sing Sing, or Auburn, where they are not obliged to think, study, and recite, or to use their mental and moral faculties, but where they know they must be released when the time has expired whether any effort has been made in the way of improvement or not.

Some of the reforms advocated by those who have interested themselves in the subject are thus laid down by Z. K. Brockway, Manager of the Elmira Reformatory: *First*, separate confinement in jail of all prisoners therein, the creating of a better public sense of the true purpose of imprisonment and the removal of prisons from all political interference; *second*, the classification of all prisoners, their education while in prison, and their complete rehabilitation when released; *third*, the industrial and remedial treatment, with thorough preparatory industrial and moral training. He well says: "It is high time the farce were ended of placing criminals in durance, to be worked simply for the profits of their labor, preached to, and soon released, unchanged, upon the community. There is no protection

without reformation, and there is no reformation without education."

Of 3,074 persons discharged from the Elmira Reformatory within 13 years of its existence, 130 were returned under arrest and but 12 returned voluntarily. Hence, the "reformatory" prisons which are "an asylum eagerly sought by thousands every year" must be of a different kind from that at Elmira, and neither it nor the great cause it represents, should be made to suffer by being classified with them.

If there be any fact clearly demonstrated by the history of the world's dealing with crime, it is that the spirit of evil can neither be starved, whipped, nor shamed out of a bad man, though it may be whipped into a good one. Another fact that has been demonstrated over and over again, is that man is not a physical coward to be frightened into good behavior by the threat of punishment, light or severe. Neither is he a spaniel to lick the hand that smites him, either with or without the authority of law. Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and the methods that will strengthen a man's moral powers and build up his self-respect in a state of freedom are the very identical means that must be used in the prison if success is to be expected.

A Spanish writer says: "In the person who steals there are two things to be observed—the thief and the man. The thief constitutes the diseased part, the man the sound part." Our fathers, in their good old way, paid no attention to the man, but punished the thief until the manhood was destroyed, the thief all the time growing stronger as the manly qualities became weaker. The reasonable and proper thing to do is to pay little attention to the thief but strengthen the man; and when he has reached a healthful condition of body and mind he will see that the thief does not trouble society.

If the fear of punishment could restrain man from ways of evil, then perhaps we should return to the greater wisdom of our fathers, light again the flames of Smithfield, and adorn our highways with the heads of malefactors; but both reason and experience declare that crime cannot be repressed by means that imitate it. It was predicted by the old school of penologists that abolishing the death penalty in England

and Wales for burglary, house-breaking, cattle, horse, and sheep stealing would result in a large increase in these crimes, yet it was followed by an average diminution of 26 per cent. between 1855 and 1879.

A committee of the ablest experts in criminology in the United States had the following to say in a report made in 1883, and it sums up the experience of the world on the subject: "The inefficiency of criminal punishments to repress crime at present, and throughout the ages, is believed to be largely attributable to the spirit of retaliation that pervades them; at least, it may be safely said that the deterrent principle, if not an entire failure, has not yet found its true place in public punishment for crime. The sanguinary penalties of all history are accompanied with numerous crimes, while offenses have diminished as penalties have softened. Neither amphitheatre, stake nor cross, nor sewn alive with serpents in the sack and cast into the sea; indeed nothing of penalty that human ingenuity could devise, has prevented crime to any observable extent."

If the punitive theory advocated by Mr. Andrews be correct, crime should be rare in the Southern States, where prisons are still conducted on the lines laid down by our fathers. In speaking of the prisoners of the South, the special agent of the Tenth Census says: "Their condition for the most part is deplorable in the extreme." George W. Cable, in 1884, characterized Southern prisons in the following language: "Here may be seen a group of penal institutions the worst in the country by every evidence of their own setting forth; cruel, brutalizing, deadly; chaining, flogging, shooting, drowning, killing by exhaustion and exposure; holding the criminal out to public gaze; publishing his name and describing him when he enters, repeating it every alternate year while he stays in, and again when he goes out."

Surely no fault can be found with Southern prisons by those who believe in fear, and pain, and retaliation as necessary elements in an institution for reforming evil-doers, and under their theory we might expect to find crime rare in the Southern States, but, on the contrary, it flourishes there as well as in Massachusetts. In Mississippi, where the average length of term to the Penitentiary the last year was 12½

years, crime has been more rampant than in Rhode Island, where the average term was less than three years, and where the death penalty was abolished in 1852.

England has made great progress in humanizing the treatment of her unfortunate classes within a few years, and the result speaks for itself. In 1869 the daily average of prisoners in England was 19,318; in 1879, 16,388, and in 1889, 12,099. In 1840 there were committed for trial in the United Kingdom 54,892, of whom 12,296 were convicted. In 1889 there were committed for trial 16,514, of whom 12,099 were convicted. Even Massachusetts might be worse off than she is. According to the census reports, she had 2,176 prisoners to 1,000,000 of population in 1860, and but 2,005 to 1,000,000 in 1880. I have not seen the statistics for 1890.

Society is largely responsible for her criminal population, and instead of abusing her own wayward children, she should treat them kindly and reasonably, and endeavor to stop the creative processes that develop them. Dr. Henry Maudsley, very high authority on abnormal conditions of mind, says: "It is certain that lunatics and criminals are as much manufactured articles as the steam-engine and calico-printing machines, only the processes of the organic manufactory are so complex that we are unable to follow them."

Our laws for the cure of crime are made usually by those who care but little about the subject, and who know still less; and many of our prisons are controlled by men who know as little of the proper methods of treating a morally diseased mind, as a blind hog does of chromatics. We are making progress, however, in spite of all obstacles, and the prison reformers are certain to win the righteous battle in which they have engaged heart and soul. The time is sure to come when every punitive prison in the civilized world will be destroyed or turned into a hospital, school, workshop, or reformatory.

ANDREW J. PALM.

MEADVILLE, PA.

Give us separate quarters and special treatment for the insane criminals!

Our long appeal and demand for suitable treatment apart from the Penitentiary is again repeated, and we submit the following article as pertinent at this time :

HOW TO REGARD INSANE AND CRIMINAL.

BY DR. R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, London, Ontario County, Canada.

The study of medicine, it is evident, is valuable first, for the cure of disease; second, for the relief of the suffering; third, for the prolongation of life; and fourth, for the management of such diseases as tend to get well of themselves.

All these are very well, and when any of us are sick we are glad to get an educated physician to tell us what to do and to help us get better, but they are, all put together, a small matter compared with the next factor in the value of the study of medicine which is to be mentioned—namely, the prevention of disease.

As an example of the way biological and psychological knowledge influences social judgments, feelings, and procedure, I may instance the change that is at present taking place in the views and feelings of mankind toward the degraded members of the social body, and, in consequence, the altered treatment these are receiving from their fellows. It is not long since lunatics were looked upon and treated almost as wild and dangerous animals, but a knowledge of psychology has totally changed our opinions and feelings in their regard, and has, in the same degree, altered our treatment of them. The same process is now at work upon our mental attitude toward criminals, and I wish here to call your attention to the extraordinary interest of this subject which has been of late years deeply studied almost everywhere except (strangely enough) by the English and among the English-speaking peoples. In France, what is called criminal anthropology has been exhaustively studied and

written upon by Despine, Joly, Tarde, Lacassagne, Terre, and others; in Italy by Lombroso, Broca, Ferri, Garofalo, and Marro; in Germany by Krafft-Ebing, Knecht, Krauss, Flesch, and Benedict; in Spain by Salillas and Vera; in Holland by Van Hamel; in Belgium by Quetelet; and in Portugal by Lucas. Also, it is said to be studied with avidity in Spanish South America, in Russia, and in Poland. Among English-speaking peoples alone during the last 15 years there is no scientific work on the subject to be recorded. It is now understood by those who have studied the anatomy, physiology, and psychology of the class called criminals that these, in place of being persons (as formerly supposed) who might, if they liked, be good citizens, but who have willfully elected to lead vicious lives, are, in fact, imperfectly developed organisms who, being defective *ab initio* in some one or more of the elements of mind that go to make up an average man or woman, are driven to the life that they adopt by a fate as inexorable as destiny itself, that they are rarely, if ever, proper subjects for moral reprobation, but are simply imperfect human beings whose instincts and acts are to be, not punished, but educated and (in the meantime) guarded against by the rest of the race.

A criminal (speaking broadly and roughly) is simply a person who was born with a defective moral nature, just as an idiot or imbecile is a person who was born with a defective intellectual nature, just as a person who is color-blind is an individual who was born without color-sense.

The philosophy of all these cases is the same. It is covered by the word atavism—that is, a lapse to a prior condition. There was a time (not so long ago, either) when our ancestors had little or no moral sense, comparatively little intelligence, no color-sense, no sense of musical harmony, no sense of fragrance. Individuals born to-day, lacking any one of these, are simply cases of atavism; they are individuals from whose constitution certain previously-acquired qualities have been, by some accident, dropped; they are not monsters, nor are they something new, created by a freak of nature. And when a man is born with little or no moral sense, and so commits acts perfectly natural to him, but which, perhaps, intensely shock the feelings of other persons who

have the moral sense well developed, he is, properly speaking, no more a subject for moral reprobation than is the person who is born with a defective intellect, or the person who is born without the sense of color, melody, or fragrance. Such a person is no more a proper subject for punishment than is an average man, because his life was not as pure as that of the best man that ever lived ; no more, indeed, than is the best man that ever lived, because his life was not far better still than it had been.

Toward the class called criminals the mental attitude of the race is now markedly in process of change. This class has been receiving, as I have said, of late years an immense deal of attention, and there is no doubt that the old revengeful feelings toward the members of it must rapidly die out on account of the establishment of truer views as to the origin and status of these people.

Within the last half-century it has been clearly shown that criminals constitute a distinct class, just as clearly differentiated from the rest of society as are lunatics, idiots, or deaf mutes ; that what may be called the criminal constitution, once acquired, is inherited—transmitted from father to son, just as is lunacy, idiocy, phthisis, or asthma, or just as stature, features, figure, complexion, mental traits, or bodily constitution are transmitted ; that a person born with the criminal constitution can no more lead what we call a good life by his own unaided endeavors, than an idiot can lead the life of a mentally well-equipped individual ; that such a person is born with such a mental bias or defect that criminal courses are as natural (and, so to speak, as right) to him or her as are industrious and respectable habits to a person born under better auspices ; and further, it has been made clear that, although such a mental constitution is often inherited, yet that it may, and often does, originate in the midst of a family apparently free from any such taint.

A person born with the criminal constitution does not need to be damned either by God or man—he is damned already. He does not need to be punished—he is punished already. To such a being all the higher, purer, and better instincts of the race are denied ; he is shut out from all enjoyments but the grossest and most sensual ; while at the

same time he has a more than ordinary capacity for fear, hate, envy, and all other feelings which are in themselves sources of wretchedness to the person in whom they reside, and to all who are brought into relationship with him. Such a being is more deserving of pity than is any other person whatever ; his fate is more to be deplored than that of the lunatic, idiot, imbecile or slave.

The feelings of horror and dread with which society has looked for centuries upon lunatics are sufficiently disgraceful to it, but they are not half so much to be deplored and deprecated as are the feelings of abhorrence, aversion, and hatred with which it has looked down in lofty and virtuous scorn upon the wretched criminal. All this now is being gradually changed, and the time is coming when punishment of members of this class will be as much a thing of the past as is that of lunatics at the present time. As long as there are criminals, doubtless society must protect itself from them ; this it will not fail to find means of doing ; but the day is surely coming (and is perhaps not far distant) when the gallows, the whip, and the jail will be as obsolete as are to-day the stake, the thumb-screw, and the rack, or, as are in the case of the lunatic, the chains, the scourges, the dungeons, and the other multiplied horrors of old Bedlam. Pain, sickness, and death are good friends to the human race and not enemies, as often supposed. I think I have maintained my thesis. I have shown that without them there would be no motive capable of driving men to an effective study of their own bodies.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

TO

A SYDNEY BIDDLE, Esq.

At the stated meeting of the Society, held First month 21st, 1892, the following was presented and adopted :

"Unexpectedly and with deep sorrow the death of A. Sydney Biddle has come to us during the past year.

"He was for a number of years one of our faithful and courteous counsellors, always ready to advise us, and never, that we can record, failed in his judgment. He was sustained in every argument he made and every position he took. There have been times when his opinion has proven of the utmost value to us, and we ever found him not only prompt to give it, but especially kind in explaining and aiding us.

"While closely following the legal aspects of every question, his generous nature frequently expressed itself in a desire that our powers should be extended and enlarged, our influence increased, and our work more fully developed and appreciated.

"While the community loses one of its brightest ornaments, we lose one of our best friends and coadjutors, and we request the Secretary to forward to his family this token of our respect and regard."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer*,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1891.					
1 Mo. 20—	To Balance,				\$772 09
	"	Cash received for Subscriptions, Donations, Life Members,			
		and Collections for Calendars, Papers, etc.,		439 00	
	"	Cash received for Interest on Investments,		879 09	
	"	"	"	I. V. Williamson's Fund,	422 48
	"	"	"	Isaac Burton Fund,	110 00
	"	"	"	Randolph Fund,	60 00
	"	"	"	Jesse George Fund,	60 00
	"	"	"	State Appropriation,	2,500 00
	"	"	"	City Loan Paid In,	5,100 00
	"	"	"	City Loan Paid In, Brown	
	"	"	"	Fund,	600 00
	"	"	"	Balance of Interest,	22 09
					<u>\$10,964 75</u>

CR.

By Cash—	Paid for Mortgage,		\$5,000 00	
"	"	"	Printing Journal, etc.,	182 70
"	"	"	Expenses Delegate to Pittsburgh,	29 50
"	"	"	Sundry Expenses—Calendars, Sub-	
			scriptions, Papers, Special Collec-	
			tions, etc.,	248 86
"	"	"	Rent of Room,	100 00
"	"	"	J. J. Lytle, Gen'l Secretary and Agent,	500 00
"	"	"	W. W. Walter, Agent,	500 00
"	"	"	Committee on Discharged Prisoners,	
			Eastern Penitentiary (State Appro-	
			priation),	2,487 08
"	"	"	Committee on Discharged Prisoners at	
			County Prison and Homes of In-	
			dustry, etc.,	1,214 85
				<u>\$10,262 99</u>
1892.				
1 Mo. 28—	To Balance,			\$701 76

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer*.

Philadelphia, 1st Mo. 28th, 1892.

The undersigned having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, and the vouchers pertaining thereto, certify that the same are correct, and that a balance of seven hundred and one dollars and seventy-six cents remains in the hands of the Treasurer,

GEO. W. HALL,
JAMES ROBERTS,
Auditing Committee.

Philadelphia, February 15th, 1892.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
The Security of the Prisoner,	5
How to Treat the Prisoner,	7
Who Fill the Cells Now?	8
Home Influence,	9
Evidences of Prisoners' Feelings,	11
Remedy for Inequality of Sentences,	13
The Cost a Century Ago; Contrasts,	15
Sixth Annual Report of J. J. Lytle, General Secretary,	18
Proofs of Reformation. Correspondence,	19
Work of the Society and Acting Committee,	20
Suggestions of Public Value,	21
Memorial of Edmund Claxton,	22
Work in the Eastern Penitentiary,	23
Value of the State Appropriation,	25
A Few Cases and their Results,	26
Work of the Visiting Committee,	27
The Officers of the Eastern Penitentiary,	28
County Prisons,	29
Report of Wilmer W. Walter, Agent of Philadelphia County Prison,	30-31
National Prison Congress at Pittsburgh,	33
Mayor Gourley's Views,	35
Address of ex-President Hayes,	37
Sentiments of Practical Value,	38
The Demand of Rev. Thos. K. Beecher,	39
The Wardens' Association,	41
Crimes Against the Person,	42
Remarks of M. J. Cassidy,	43
M. J. Cassidy's Remarks on English Prisons,	45
M. J. Cassidy's Remarks on Continental Prisons,	47
The Allegheny Work-House,	49
The Parole System Considered,	51
1880 Compared with 1890,	53
Police Matrons,	55
"Reformatory" Prisons,	57
What Are Reformatory Agencies?	59
War a School for Crime,	61
Work and Trade Considered,	63
Sources of Crime,	65
The System of Arrest Considered,	67
The Present Jail System Imperfect,	69
Difference Between Thief and Man,	71
Progress Assured,	73
How to Regard Insane Criminals,	74
Atavism Considered,	75
Change in Regard to Lunatics and Criminals,	77
Memorial Tribute to A. Sydney Biddle, Esq.,	78
Treasurer's Report,	79

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July, and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburgh; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named The Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold, and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of; *provided,* That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sydney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of Court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the said name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor-General a copy of this Decree.

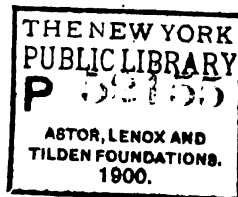
[Signed] JOSEPH ALLISON.

RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter-Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. W. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES



NO. 32

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787

JANUARY, 1893

PHILADELPHIA
1705 CHESTNUT STREET.

Constitution of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow-creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries, which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degree and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow-creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall first be nominated as suitable by the "Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee," a standing committee of that body. They shall be chosen by ballot at the stated meeting of the Society to be held in the First month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

No person shall be placed in nomination for officers of the Society, or as a member of the Acting Committee who shall not have been previously approved by a standing committee of the Acting Committee called "The Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee." A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee.

In case an election for any cause shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a special meeting of the Society, within thirty days for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

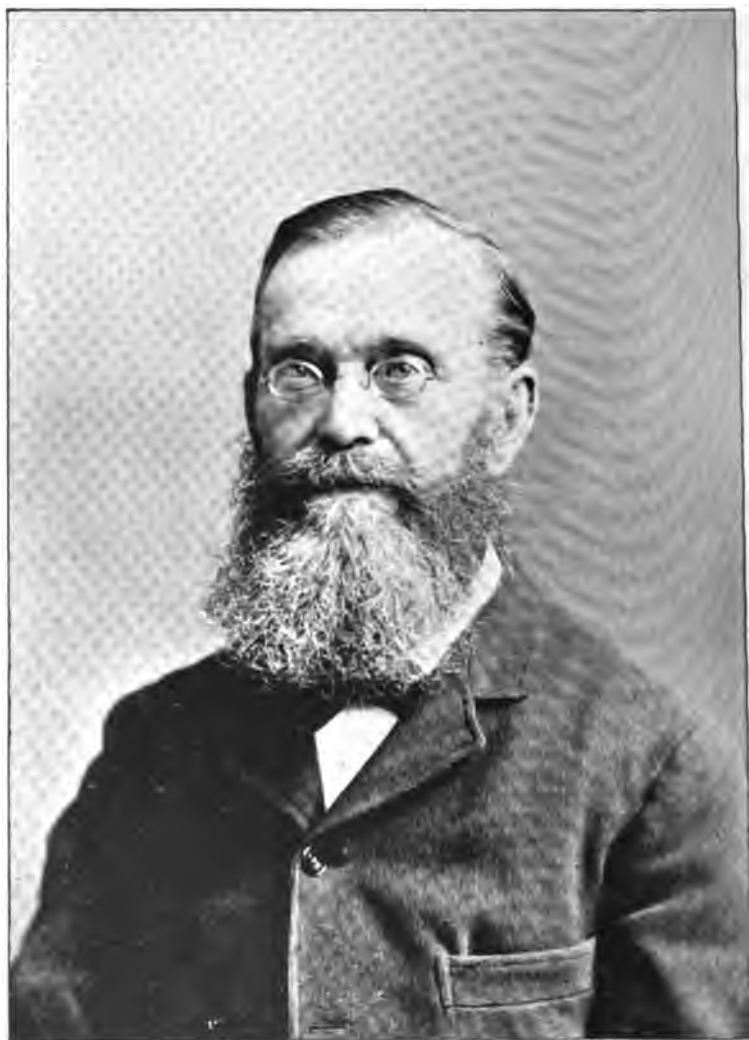
The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

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HENRY M. LAING.

**Treasurer for Twenty-one years of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the
Miseries of Public Prisons and the Pennsylvania Prison Society.**

(See page 23.)

NEW SERIES

NO. 32

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787

JANUARY, 1893

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(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

No. 1705 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 19th, 1893, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D., HENRY M. LAING, and MARY S. WHELEN, presented the draft of the Annual Report, a portion of which was read and directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.

At the One Hundred and Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society, held First month 26th, 1893, the report was presented by ALFRED H. LOVE, Chairman of the Editorial Board, considered and approved, and referred to the Committee to be appointed by the incoming Acting Committee, to have two thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.

The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

Editorial Board for 1893: REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D., Chairman; REV. R. H. BARNES, ALFRED H. LOVE, W. W. WOODRUFF, and JOHN J. LYTLE.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 2316 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ JOHN J. LYTLE, Office 2021 Fairmount Avenue, second story, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

☞ J. J. CAMP, 1704 Oxford Street, Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

☞ WILMER W. WALTER, 1641 Park Avenue, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

"God said, let us make man in our image after our likeness."—Genesis i, 26.

THE obligation resting upon us of presenting the one hundred and sixth annual report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, while it notes its venerable age, in the very mention of its chronological order, brings also other obligations of a very serious and sacred character.

One is the gratitude we feel that this Society has been permitted to exist these many years, unimpaired in its usefulness and unblemished in its reputation, and that among its members, some of them quite advanced in life, we still have with us a former president, and now one of our vice-presidents, Edward Townsend, aged 87, who, although unable at present to take an active part in visiting the prisoners or attending our meetings, still feels the deepest interest in the work and gives us the benefit of his experience and judgment, ripened by fifty years of practical work in penal institutions. The following brief communication, received upon the eve of our annual meeting, has an interest and pathos about it that endears this patriarch in the cause more closely to our hearts:

ESTEEMED FRIENDS:

I regret my inability to be present upon this anniversary meeting, advanced as I am in years, having been born in Philadelphia, First month 22d, 1806.

It was in 1844, at the suggestion of Hon. William D. Kelley, when prosecuting attorney, I commenced visiting the prisoners about weekly at the County Prison and at the Eastern State Penitentiary. In 1846 I was elected a member of the Prison Society, and upon the death of James J. Barclay was elected President, which position I resigned about a year

after, as I was too old to serve, as I felt it necessary to vigorously perform all the duties. I continued my visits to the prisoners, however.

In 1870 I was called to the position of Warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary, which office I held for eleven years.

Among other changes I effected, I removed the shower-bath punishment—a species of douche bath. Dark cells were much in use when I went there. These I gradually abolished.

The principal punishments I permitted were the deprivation of books, letters, etc., and placing the refractory prisoner on bread and water for a brief period.

I did not allow firearms to be carried by any of the officers in the penitentiary except the night watchman.

With kindest regards to all, your friend,

EDWARD TOWNSEND.

LANSDOWNE, PA., First month 10th, 1893.

Another obligation that forces itself upon us as a Prison Society, organized to alleviate the miseries of public prisons, to perfect prison discipline, and to carry out more fully the humanity and philanthropy of our nature for the benefit of the weak and erring among our fellow-men, is to be thoroughly faithful and unremitting in our work. In a word, to

“Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man.”

We may well ask the question whether we fully comprehend, and whether penologists generally, and prison inspectors, wardens, and superintendents of prisons, overseers and keepers, understand the magnitude, the responsibility, and the extreme delicacy of the charge committed to our and to their care, when we undertake the custody, the management, and the control of the human being “created in the image and after the likeness of God.”

It is one thing to take care of property, to have “dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth,” to have the right to make laws and to execute them, when they refer to inanimate objects and to the inferior creation; and quite another thing to deal with natures like our own, with our fellow-men possessed of passions, feelings, and aspirations kindred to those we feel; and, although we recognize the wide difference in our positions in life, still we have the injunction from high

authority that "the strong must bear the infirmities of the weak."

Here, then, is a solemn obligation imposed upon those who would dare undertake the care and the control of the creature created "like unto God." It is no small matter; it is not one to be regarded as a duty that any one can perform or that we need not trouble ourselves about.

The responsibility thus put upon the strong, and the condition thus referred to of the weak, does not mean merely those who are physically weak, who cannot perform the ordinary labor of the day or attend to the material necessities of life, but it means intellect, brain power, conscience, firmness, and faith. The strong in reasoning, in courage, in resolution, and in trust must in all charity bear with the weak in their temptations, their want of confidence in themselves, and in the right and the truth. "Infirmities" are those conditions which call forth our sympathies and our assistance. Who of us have not seen the helping hand extended to the blind man to assist him on his way, to the sick or the poor to aid and restore? The world does not want for evidences of this virtue. But there are conditions where these infirmities result in crime, and the criminal, weak though he be, does not always receive the uplifting and supporting hand of the strong in righteousness.

It is here where our one hundred and sixth annual report begins. A long retrospect of the past, an intimate association with the crime class, a familiarity with the causes of crime and the experience of the criminal make the first duty of an annual summary to have it known of whom we speak, why we speak, and what we expect to accomplish by speaking.

Hence we have declared that it is of man we speak. Found in our midst, part of our body politic, more or less closely associated with our joys and sorrows is the human being whom we find so weak in those elements that make up the man that he falls a victim to his weakness and is deprived of freedom, indeed a most complete change to his order of living.

Few of us contemplate, perhaps, what a decided change it is from liberty to the prison, from having one's way, and being compelled to submit to the way and order of some one

else; from having the freedom of walking wheresoever we please, or stretching the vision or the hearing to the farthest tension, and being curtailed in all these common, but certainly gracious privileges; from having the opportunities of home and social influences, and being imprisoned within the small cell and denied society. In fact, a change that to a man of sensitive nature is keenly felt, and to one who has even been following the roughest life is such as to bring sorrow and sadness, and all conditions look up for something, feel for some support, listen for some cheer or sympathy. There are not many who do not yearn for something higher and stronger than themselves, that do not, as it were, crave the helping hand of their fellow-men who are free, who are courageous, faithful, and trustful.

We recall a case in our Eastern Penitentiary where there is one who is not without friends, but who has been weak in yielding to circumstances, not the only one that has fallen, and not the only one requiring that those who are stronger in conscience in time of temptation and in standing by the right shall give of their strength. But the illustration of this point came at Christmas time. A faithful and devoted wife had brought the running pine, the evergreen, the mistletoe, the holly, with the green and red intermingled, and with the kind and praiseworthy permission of the Warden, had placed them in the cell of her husband, and requested him to twine them round the walls as he had for years done in their home, for as she said, "It will take you back in thought to your wife and children and relieve the prison walls for a little while." As he pointed to the bright green upon the floor and repeated to us the touching words of his wife, the tears coursed down his face and he said: "I do not know that I can have the courage to do it, but I will try for her sake."

Here was that element of kindness and of strength that did its work and will always conquer, and it is for this we would appeal in the care, the control, and the management of human beings when placed within stone walls behind iron gates and bolts and bars.

Take the average convict, he has seen enough of the rough, the coarse, the unsympathetic side of life. He has

been among the vulgar, the harsh, the depraved, the intemperate, the profane, he requires a decided and complete change. True, the change comes in the deprivation of liberty, the bridled self-will, the inability to commit crime. Once more, as it were, a child, to be led, to be molded, to be controlled, to be developed. Remember, the elements are all there. We are not to lose our faith in human nature, the spark of divinity is still there, he has been created in the image of God, and he still lives. Let it be understood that we have no sympathy with crime, and that we so despise criminality that we would employ the best remedies to extirpate it. There are undeveloped forces that we want to see brought to the front, and it is of these we speak from experience and from downright necessity. We have found the old, the cruel, the unsympathetic, the uncharitable course fail and we have found the opposite succeed.

We enter the old Pentagonal Tower of the ancient historic town of Nuremberg in Bavaria—the town of Europe that is filled with memorials of the Middle Ages. Here we find an illustration of our argument. A writer described some of them thus: “These stocks, with weights to hang from the feet, were for petty disturbers of the peace, and for drunkards and for bakers who sold light loaves. This fantastic bonnet with the long braids of yellow straw to simulate hair, was worn by poor girls who had fallen from the path of virtue, while they were compelled to stand at the church door to be scoffed at by the righteous people who went to ‘worship God’ inside! This thumb-screw and rack were used to facilitate confessions on the part of the accused; this ‘cradle’ lined with sharp points—this fearful ‘Spanish horse’—all these instruments of fiendish contrivance had their ‘uses’ in the economy of ‘justice.’ At last we stood before the ‘Iron Virgin,’ the iron image of a woman with placid motherly face. But the image is hollow, and the front opens upon hinges and is lined upon the inside with long iron spikes. I need not tell the rest, but after our guide had told us when the last victim had been given to the embrace of this image, a shuddering young girl by my side exclaimed: ‘How good people must have been in those days when they did such horrible things to them for every small

offense.' Were people better in those days and under such severe punishments? During the reign of Henry VIII 72,000 people were put to death for stealing alone. And yet stealing continued and increased, and even at the gallows pocket-picking was common and murder was repeated.

We saw some years ago at one of the annual congresses of the National Prison Society a large collection of old and disused thumb-screws, manacles, and instruments of punishment and torture, for prisoners who would not comply with all the rules of the prison. These terrible appliances have, to a large extent, grown into disuse. They have been generally displaced by the truer philosophy of treating prisoners on the humane plane of appeal to their manhood and their common humanity, and the success is wonderful.

This contrast has been made apparent in our own time. A generation ago there was the "douche bath;" it was abolished after some painful experiences. It passed away, and is now only thought of with a shudder. The character of this torture may not be generally known. It consisted of a small stream of water falling upon the crown of the head. The victim was placed in a small case in a standing position, where the arms could not be raised, the head so fastened that it could not evade or resist the column of water that fell upon it on one spot on the top. The object was to break the will of the prisoner, and thus enforce obedience. But who does not admire spirit and will power? Is it not a mistake to break the will of a child or of any human being? Why not rather retain it and mold it into a healthy and useful condition. It is a grand thing to be able to say no! when that refusal is against the evil and the bad. Hence the value of cultivating a disposition that will refuse to do wrong.

Other tortures have shared the same fate. Changes have come, and always with more humanity, more of judgment, more of the recognition of the fact "that in the likeness of God man was created."

Some of us remember the House of Refuge that stood at the corner of Ridge Road and what was then called Coates Street. The inclosure was open, so that the little prisoners could thrust their hands through, for they had

flowers to sell that had been grown upon their premises, and the great throng of passers-by would stop and watch these little ones, and sometimes give a few cents for the flowers. It was a sad sight—free children on the one side and the imprisoned ones, of the same ages, in their coarse clothing, on the other. And yet here was a growth from the old times of dungeons and of underground cells, of cruelty and of inhumanity. And now, after the course of a few more years, we find the House of Refuge moved to a farm, and the enlightened and benevolent spirit of honored managers instituting the family plan of care for these wayward ones in their youth, their weakness, and their unfortunate surroundings of birth, education, and example. Yes, a few miles from Philadelphia is to be found this new and improved Home or House of Refuge, where the industrial and the intellectual development of youth has taken place and a still higher plane of penal discipline has been instituted.

All this is in the line of that progress we have noted for all these 106 years, and yet we are not satisfied. Obligations, as we said, rest upon us. There is a demand for still greater advances. For the protection of property, the administration of justice, our lawyers and advocates, our physicians are prepared by study, by the best of schools, of teachers, of books and treatises. They must pass rigid examinations and be admitted to practice.

How many of our numerous wardens, superintendents of prisons, and those having charge of human beings convicted of crime have been qualified for the important, delicate, and responsible positions in which we find them, by education, by practice, by examination, and by admissions to their place in life? It has been said very wisely that keepers of prisons are not born to this vocation. We may add, prison keeping is no ordinary calling. It requires virtues and abilities of the purest and highest order.

We are happy to report that the nearest approach that we know of to this philosophy of prison management as we may call it exists in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, where, at regular and frequent times the overseers and keepers are assembled and instructed in their duties and called upon to report their experiences, and to confer as to

the condition of the institution and its inmates. This is done under the supervision of the Warden, and was introduced during the administration of our revered Vice-President, Edward Townsend, when Warden of the Penitentiary. While this might wisely be perfected, and we commend the purpose and plan, we are looking to something higher and more general. True, the National Prison Association in its Wardens' Association, approaches our ideal, but there also is room for something still more definite, in order to perfect this department of the State and this seemingly necessary adjunct to the penal problem.

That "something" means, first of all, the direct and personal interest that the Warden and officers feel in the work. The lawyer that succeeds the best is the one who loves his profession and who enters the practice of law from his high admiration of his calling and the respect he has for it; the physician that is the most skillful is the one who is really interested in the science of medicine, and who is sympathetic and feels the deepest interest in healing the sick and saving life; the minister that is the most beloved and popular, and who really does most to elevate the whole tone of religion is the one who ministers from the very soul's devotion to the cause of religion and for the sake of humanity, and not because of any temporal emolument or popularity. So it should be with the Warden and officers of a prison. They must not be political or partisan appointments, must not be holders of the position merely for the pay they obtain or as a matter of business. Show us the care-taker of human beings who seeks or holds the office because of his love for his fellow-men, or from the desire to reform the fallen, or to stand in the community as its truest protector and benefactor, and we will show one who is worthy and competent to fill the office of warden, overseer, keeper of penitentiaries, prisons, or jails.

How frequently we find these positions sought by those who do not know, first of all, how to control themselves, and filled by those who have been appointed through political influence. Thomas à Kempis said: "No man can safely govern that would not cheerfully become subject; no man safely command that has not truly learned to obey."

We have heard the remark that "reformers should be reformed," and we believe it is often the prison as well as the prisoners that should be reformed. We are also satisfied that so-called "reformatories" often need reformation themselves. For instance, Huntington Reformatory of this State once came under this head. Juvenile convicts should have such treatment as will not make them worse. We have found some of the results of a harsh, and we may say, cruel treatment. So we say reform the "reformatory." Some may not like the word "reform"—we wish sometimes there was some other word. But to form anew or again is certainly strictly in order, and if there be cases where the head of an institution is unfitted to superintend or understand the requirements of those who are to be managed or controlled, they should give place to others. At one time, and that recently, the boys at Huntington when they refused to obey even for slight transgressions, were placed in rows of five and, with hands tightly bound, received upon the bare back 5 to 25 lashes, given by a strong man who would ply the lash, and if the victim exclaimed with pain, or made an effort to escape or ward off the blows, he received more of them. Large welts, and sometimes blood followed, and the pain was such that it was difficult to lie down or sleep. If a boy smiled or laughed he was admonished. For any little playful motion he was marked. The monitor system was in vogue—one boy placed over others. A further punishment was standing the boys in a corner with iron clasps. It was called "stringing them up." This continued for an hour at times and was very painful. There were other harsh means used, such as placing the boys on stone floors with a blanket. It seems over 30 boys have been sent from the so-called Reformatory to the Penitentiary.

These juvenile offenders acknowledge that they are made better by kind, family home treatment. They feel the need of more love, teaching, and hope. There is a change at this institution, we rejoice to know, and it may have come from the sacrifice, as it may be called, of these 30 boys who now are in the prisons of our State to receive other, and we trust better treatment.

Paul said: "We are saved by hope," and the more we visit prisons and become acquainted with prisoners' needs, we feel that there is one word we would impress upon every one and hold its rare qualities up to them as a guiding light, and that is

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Who has not seen plant life neglected or at best treated to a dash of water, as much as to say, There, take that and live. No mellowing of the earth around the roots, no washing off the leaves or taking off the dead twigs; in short, no caressing of the little plant; it lives but does not thrive. Another will change the flower pot from one place to another that it may have more sunshine; the gardener will sprinkle the fresh leaves with water and take time to freshen the earth and tie up and train the climbing shoots, and then follow growth and flower and fruit. So also with animal life; the horse or dog that is merely fed in a mechanical way as a regular duty, to throw in grain or toss the bone, and feel that the work is done, does not yield the same return as where there is tender care in feeding, the stroking, or patting with words of affection, even if not understood by the beast. The horse that is treated well and encouraged will pull doubly hard and live longer, and the dog kindly cared for will be the more faithful. If such be true of plant life and of the animal creation, what shall we say for the higher creation of man? Do we not know and feel that encouragement is good for us all? We recall the case in the Eastern Penitentiary where the prisoner refused to work, and the Overseer called upon the Warden to put him in the dark cell and the Warden upon investigation found the Overseer had imposed more than the task upon the prisoner, who was a good workman, and notwithstanding he refused to work and became very abusive and threatening, when the Warden, with rare tact and supreme judgment, accorded to the prisoner his rights as a man, and commended him for his general good behavior and excellent workmanship, at the same time that he condemned his abusive words and cruel threats, the prisoner changed his mood entirely and said: "I thank you, Warden; I will do anything for you;

I will rise earlier in the morning and work later in the evening, and make all the shoes I can for *you*."

This was only one case in hundreds where encouragement brings forth a return. We may try it in child life and among our fellow-men. The helping hand, the word of cheer, the premium for even an effort to do better, appreciation even of the little good will be reciprocal, and the improvement will be manifest.

It is the sunshine law of God, the reward that follows well doing, the blessings that come and the promises that are held out for the efforts to overcome difficulties.

This principle has been a prominent one in the discipline of the penal institutions of this State, and especially of the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

THE SHORTENING OF SENTENCES FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Very early in the history of the Prison Society libraries were opened for the use of prisoners. Those who fulfilled all the requirements of the prison were given the use of the books, the privileges of correspondence, and of receiving friends at certain intervals. In fact, the organization of the Society grew out of the feeling that encouragement should be given the prisoner and the way opened for reformation and for future good citizenship, usefulness, and prosperity. The very first motto was the one taken from Scripture: "I was in prison and ye visited me." This ripened into the Commutation Law of Pennsylvania, whereby those prisoners "who so conduct themselves that no charge of misconduct shall be sustained against them shall, if the Governor so direct, have a certain deduction from their sentence." This increased, say for one year one month, in a gradual increase for additional years until for 16 years the commutation would amount to four years and one month. This action was hailed with joy by the prisoners, and the results were very salutary.

There is one objection to this law; it can be evaded or thwarted. If a judge feel so disposed, he can sentence the criminal to a term so much longer that the commutation the prisoner would earn can be thus offset. For instance, if, under ordinary circumstances, the criminal would have 16

years where there is no commutation, the judge can sentence to 20 years where the law exists, and then the earning of time, say of 4 years, would bring the term down to the 16 years.

To obviate this, strong reasons have been advanced for the abolition of time sentences or for indeterminate sentences, as a still greater encouragement to the prisoner and to prevent unjust sentences where there may be a feeling existing antagonistic to the prisoner.

In other words, to adopt a plan whereby the prisoner can—*discharge himself*.

It must be obvious to every one that it is unwise and unfair to keep a prisoner in prison after he has reformed, and when he can take his place in society as a useful member of his family and of the community.

It is likewise apparent that it is also unwise and unfair, and indeed unsafe to discharge a prisoner, simply because his time is out, who has not reformed, who threatens to return to his evil ways, and who is liable to almost an immediate rearrest, reconviction, and recommitment. So that this new proposition would work both ways; one in favor of encouraging the prisoner to reform and save the State useless outlay for his maintenance, and the other to protect the community from casting upon it known and dangerous criminals.

It will always be a delicate and responsible position to decide upon discharge, but a reasonable degree of perfection can be attained by having a *Commission on Discharge*, composed of five persons who are well qualified to act: say the Warden of the institution as chairman, supported by the Overseer of the particular block of the prisoners' cell, the Moral Instructor, one of the Inspectors, and the Visitor of the Prison Society who has visited the prisoner.

Another encouraging feature of the Pennsylvania system is to be found in the opportunity afforded prisoners to make money by overwork. The sentence of the Court is now to "solitary" confinement for such a term at "hard labor." We have long contended for a change in this term of "solitary" to "separate." It is a misleading name, given to our system of imprisonment, and we do not see why our

legislators do not amend it. Our system is not solitary. It cannot be when the prisoner receives the visit of his Overseer daily in reference to his work, when the members of our Acting Committee visit him as often as they choose, when his relatives and friends are permitted to visit him at certain intervals, when the Moral Instructor sees him frequently, and the Warden makes it a rule to see him at least once a week. So, to be understood by the world at large and to be consistent with the facts, we trust the reading of the law will be changed to the term "separate confinement;" and then we trust that room will be afforded by the early completion of the new county prison and the retaining in the county jails more of the criminals for slight offenses, and thus make it possible to separate the prisoners of our Penitentiaries, so that there will be but one in a cell. We believe in separating one bad man from another and in individual treatment.

EMPLOYMENT.

Not only do we criticise the legal term of the sentence of the court to "solitary" confinement, but the language, "to hard labor," we also criticise. The intention of the law was as a punishment, whereas labor is a blessing, and we would not demean labor by placing it as a curse upon a criminal. It is the absence of employment in our prisons that is more of a concern to us. Idleness is a punishment to a prisoner. We have, therefore, always advocated work, and that of a character that would give the prisoner a trade or a knowledge of some kind of employment that he could make profitable upon his discharge. We believe some kinds of work are overdone, that even with a knowledge of them the prisoner may find it difficult to make available for success, because the market is overstocked. It is here we would introduce more diversity of employments, and, as far as possible, such as will pay to follow upon discharge.

There is one excellent feature in the Pennsylvania system, and that is giving a prisoner an opportunity to make something for himself or family by "overwork." A task is given him, and, if performed, he can, if active and skillful, make quite a fund by the time he is discharged. True, the management has it in its power to so increase the task or so les-

sen the pay for this "overwork" that the gain will be small, but we think this is not the desire or intention. Every one rejoices when a prisoner has a reserve fund. Too often this fund is depleted by drafts for tobacco, a custom we have long desired to have abolished.

There is another division of the result of labor we have felt would be wise, and we put it under the head of

RESTITUTION.

We have learned from conversing with prisoners that it would be an encouragement to them if a portion of the money realized from their labor could go to the person they have robbed or injured. In other words, that they could make some restitution for the wrong committed. As it is now the State and Institution have to be paid first by the task. True, this does not cover the whole expense, though in some States, very unwisely, efforts are made to cover it by taking all the result of the prisoners' labor. It seems to us the State should not be the preferred creditor. The State has not protected the citizen, the State is supported by others; why, then, should it receive the first and heaviest payment? The next division of the overwork is that with the county from which the criminal came and himself. Here, again, is a measure of impropriety. The county should have protected its own citizens and should have prevented the crime, and the criminal should have some opportunity of returning to the injured some part, at least, of his earnings before he provides for himself.

Hence, we favor another division of the result of this labor to which the prisoner has been sentenced.

Let us explain: The person who has been robbed, assaulted, or injured, may have been poor. Suppose, for example, a man has been robbed of \$100; he makes every effort to find the thief; he attends court; he loses his time in testifying and in bringing the thief to justice. The thief is imprisoned and is put to work. He is a good workman, and makes by overwork, a fair sum. We have known some prisoners to go out with from \$50 to \$600, according to their ability and the term of their imprisonment. Now we submit, is it fair that the State, the institution, the county, and

the criminal should have all the proceeds of this labor? Where is the poor man, the honest citizen who has suffered loss?

It is not intended by this suggestion that the prisoner shall be held until he has repaid all that he has stolen, or made good all the injury he has done, but that for the time he is imprisoned he shall pay a *pro rata* of his earnings to the person injured. He would thus learn the value of money and have impressed upon him that it costs to be bad. We must throw around society every deterrent agency we can to prevent the going astray, and if the criminally inclined know that they will have to restore the money they steal, or make good the injury they cause, they may be restrained from doing wrong. So with the murderer, if he understands that he is to be confined and made to work as long as he lives, in order to support a widow or orphans that he has been the means of making, and thus take in some measure the place of the natural protector he has removed, or make some compensation for his crime in taking human life, he will learn the value of life and the responsibility that falls upon him for his great wickedness.

CRIME DECREASES IN PROPORTION AS CRIMINALS LESSEN.

With all our patchwork system, our care of criminals in and out of prison, all our study of penalties and premiums, all our experience and volumes of reasoning, have we not still, as Dr. Reeve says, to look to some remedy that will not "produce criminals faster than we can dispose of them." In *The Annals of the American Academy*, under the head of "Preventive Legislation and Crime," we find some suggestions that are worthy of profound consideration. He estimates the convicts for crime about one in a little over 700 of population, and the criminals number one in about 400. Forty years ago there was about one criminal in 3,500 population. The arrests and convictions are only one-tenth of the number who violate the laws. "No sewer can be cleaned by standing at the outlet and trying to purify the sewage, so long as the inlet is supplied with a constantly increasing quantity. No more can crime be reduced by punishing or trying to reform criminals so long as conditions exist that

procreate criminals faster than the law can arrest, and either punish or reform them."

Judge Broomall says: "We have a right to say certain persons shall not be the ancestors of the coming generation. A woman in Massachusetts left a terrible living posterity, four-fifths of whom were either criminals, lunatics, or paupers."

Dr. Reeve explains his position: "In the unrestricted and unrestrained marriage among those who are wholly unfit to enter the relation, or to perform the duties to offspring or society which that relation entails upon them." He says: "First, prohibit marriage by a known criminal and others unfit for the relation; second, remove children from the custody of parents whose care will create, or whose environment lead to criminal mentality or practices that prevent or pervert or destroy moral perception."

He answers the question that naturally arises as to how can the law prevent improper marriages by saying, "just as it prevents marriage between near relations, the feeble-minded, the insane, those under legal age, etc." "To be buried when dead requires a permit. In case of a contagious disease the burial must be private. To be qualified to bestow life and care for it is more important than to know how to destroy it. To prevent temporary injury to generations is of more importance than to prevent temporary injury to individuals. Conditions may burden the State with deformed, diseased, demented, pauperized progeny, and through them taint whole generations. There is no crime more heinous than to bring into the world a child affected with incurable disease, physical or mental, idiocy, insanity, criminality, epilepsy, inebriety, scrofula, or vicious diseases."

There is no doubt but the State has further duties to perform than the prohibition or limiting of the sale of spirits because of the danger ahead and in legislating in many ways for the safety of the community. Here is a prohibition to prevent crime by lessening the number of criminals. It is the practical operation of "the ounce of prevention being worth more than the pound of cure."

The fact is where we have a hydra-headed monster to meet and overcome, we must attack it upon every side, and

in the case of crime and criminals, as we have presented the matter in the opening of our report, to be so good and pure ourselves both as individuals and as the State, that every thought and suggestion that emanates therefrom shall be equally good and pure and based upon the highest principle of our love of our fellow-man and one duty to the Creator of us all.

Hence we shall rejoice when mankind shall so understand this question that laws shall not be required to prevent the increase of crime by the increase of criminals, through offspring that inherits evil tendencies and is surrounded by evil examples. There is need that greater care should be exercised in the preparation of the soil, and that the conditions for a higher state of society be insured in the very beginning. We have always found in every community where there is a higher culture, social purity, and more reverence for God and for the work of His hands that there is less need of law, fewer prisons, and that crime decreases in proportion as criminals lessen.

ALFRED H. LOVE.

DEATH OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT OF
THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION OF
THE UNITED STATES.

In another chapter of this Journal will be found the resolutions adopted by this Society upon the death of Mr. Hayes. It is fitting that we should add and quote him in a few words:

The Pennsylvania Prison Society is in close sympathy with the objects, purposes, and work of the National Prison Society, and Mr. Hayes was endeared to us by many ties, and he was in very close accord and sympathy with our system and discipline. We were associated with him in the annual congresses on behalf of prison reform; we had favored opportunities of knowing how deeply and how clearly he felt on the subject, and while he was tenderly drawn to the weakness that he felt was the cause of the criminal going astray, and felt it a duty to strengthen and sustain him, quoting very frequently "The doctrine of Cain is no more false in religion than it is in philosophy and common sense." "We are indeed our brother's keeper;" he at the same time was aware of the importance of protecting the State and the community against unwarranted discharges, and he remarked, "Society cannot safely neglect its criminals. The cost of crime is a burden on every public treasury and finds its way to every man's pocket. Its calamities are no respecter of persons. They reach the purest domestic circles and the happiest homes. The 'golden rule' is as sound in the eye of a true public and private self-interest as it is in religion."

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

ADOPTED UPON THE RESIGNATION OF HENRY M. LAING AS
TREASURER.

“What thanks can we render” was early recorded as the expression of the people for bountiful gifts. To-day we of the Pennsylvania Prison Society feel in unity with that same expression of appreciation and praise for the long and faithful services of our late Treasurer,

HENRY M. LAING.

For 21 years, without omission, without error, without loss, and without compensation he has given his time, his judgment, and his care to the finances of this Society, amounting to many thousands of dollars and requiring very close attention.

It is cause for congratulation and for thanksgiving that with all the vicissitudes of the monetary world during this period the funds in the hands of Mr. Laing and the investments that he has suggested and effected, by and with the advice and recommendation of the Society, have been preserved intact, and in his resignation of the office leaves everything in a stable and healthy condition.

No one has had to wait for the payment of an order because of any inattention or absence, and no report of the state of the treasury was ever solicited without meeting a prompt and satisfactory response.

For these and many other reasons the Philadelphia Prison Society accepts with deep regret the resignation of its late Treasurer, Henry M. Laing, and feels that this testimonial of its appreciation of his devotion to the trust confided in him is very insufficient. But as we are gratified to know that he still remains one of the Acting Committee of the Society, and that he will continue to give us the benefit of his wisdom and experience, we should certainly feel willing to excuse him from further service as our Treasurer, and wish him a long life of health and happiness, assured that “blessings are upon the head of the just.”

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

The review of what has been done by the Pennsylvania Prison Society during the past year furnishes much food for thought and reflection. The systematic visitation of the prisoners has been attended to more thoroughly than ever before in the Eastern Penitentiary, the Philadelphia County Prison, and the Chester County Prison. One of its members also made visits to several other jails in the State. This part of the work is a most important one, and the question naturally arises, For what purpose are these visits made? If the visitor thinks he has performed his duty by merely having a social interview with the prisoner, or has given him such news of the day as may seem proper, leaving the occupant of the cell pleased with his visit, it has served to while away a tedious half-hour, but that is all; no real good has been accomplished. It is true we must be "as wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and must exercise discretion in what we say or what we do—for the prisoner, shut in from the outside world, will in many instances desire that the conversation shall be of a worldly character—but the main object must never be lost sight of, the reformation of the prisoner. The visitor should go to the cell with a deeply religious concern for the spiritual welfare of the inmate. The teaching of mere morality will not accomplish the object, nor the exhortation only to lead a better life. From my intercourse with every man who leaves the Eastern Penitentiary, I am satisfied that a large proportion *do* make good resolutions, with an honest intention to keep them, but, having nothing stronger to lean upon, they soon fall back into their former evil ways. It is only the sustaining power of Divine grace which will enable any one to successfully resist and overcome temptation. The way to the kingdom is the same that ever it was—repentance toward God and faith

toward our Lord Jesus Christ. A new life comes from the Life-Giver.

I do know, however, of the blessed results which have followed from the teachings of the faithful visitor who, not content with exhorting them to lead moral lives, goes farther, and tells them of Him who came into the world to save sinners, and who has said, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out;" "Come unto me, and I will give you life." This has been a comfort to many a soul in whose heart the hope has been enkindled that though steeped in sin he is not beyond the pale of redemption; that He who said to the thief on the cross, repenting at the eleventh hour, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise" "Is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." As I labor on from year to year I am more and more thoroughly convinced that we fall short of doing our whole duty to the inmates of a prison cell, unless we impress upon them the utter folly of trusting to their own good resolutions, which are soon broken, urging with and pleading with them to give their hearts to the Lord; that trusting in and believing in Him, who is the friend of sinners, they will go on their way rejoicing, knowing that He who "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," "is able to succour them that are tempted." There are those who have said to me, "I can truly say in my heart it was a good thing for me to have been in the Penitentiary, for there I found Jesus, whom I knew not before, and I was on the broad road to destruction."

This, then, is the only way in which re-commitments, which are now so frequent, can be checked and prevented.

Very true are the words we have in the inspired volume, from the lips of Him who spake as never man spake: "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." This has been our experience in this part of the Lord's harvest field. Then to the sincere, faithful believer comes the admonition, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He will send laborers into the harvest." I am thankful to say that we have now more earnest Christian laborers than ever before. It is especially gratifying that we have on our Acting Com-

mittee so many clergymen who faithfully visit the two prisons more especially under our care, proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation offered so freely to all in the Gospel. It is a cause of thankfulness that many others have felt drawn to engage in the work, and are waiting for admission, as vacancies occur. We cordially welcome these ministers of Christ in our midst, feeling that our prayers have been answered, and that the Lord of the harvest has sent these, His laborers, into this one of *His* great harvest fields. May none become discouraged because they do not see results, for in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This continues to be largely on the increase. It seems to be a recognized fact that "The Pennsylvania Prison Society," the oldest society of this kind in the world, is the one where information on the various subjects connected with penology can be most readily obtained, and I have therefore continued applications for such information from libraries, associations, and individuals, not only in this country, but also from foreign countries. I have sent out 1,500 copies of *The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy*—the only publication of the kind in this country. Many letters of thanks for it have been received, and commendatory notices and approval of the subjects therein discussed. I have requests from libraries for complete sets or back numbers to complete sets. Persons interested in the subject write to know more about our separate system, and it gives me pleasure to send them works on the subject, or point out the manifold advantages over the congregate system, believing as I do that the separate, or, as we prefer saying the *individual*, treatment is much more conducive to reformation.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

As usual, the meetings of the Society have been held quarterly except that in July has been omitted. The members have listened with much interest to the important business transacted by the Acting Committee.

The Acting Committee is the Executive Branch of the Society. Regular monthly meetings have been held excepting during July and August.

At these meetings reports are received from the Visiting Committees of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison, Chester County Prison, the House of Correction, Committee on Police Matrons, the General Secretary, Agent at the County Prison, and special committees on various subjects. At the first meeting of the Committee, interesting remarks were made by several of those present on the general subject of prison discipline and the treatment of the prisoners, the care of the insane claiming particular notice, and the efforts of the Acting Committee were warmly commended in the consideration and treatment of the various important subjects claiming their care.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A very large meeting commemorative of the one hundred and fifth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society was held on Sabbath evening, January 31st, 1892, at Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mount Vernon Streets. It was the largest gathering we have ever had—every seat being occupied.

Alfred H. Love, a Vice-President, presiding. Interesting remarks were made by Alfred H. Love, giving a concise account of the history of the Society—its aims and purposes and what has been accomplished in the 105 years of its existence.

William M. F. Round, Secretary of the New York Prison Association, gave an account of the Burnham Industrial Farm, and of the wonderful good which had been accomplished in reclaiming and saving boys who were just preparing to enter on a career of crime. Addresses were also made by Rev. H. L. Duhring, Judge Ashman, and Rev. James Crawford. The audience dispersed feeling that they had gained much information and interest in a subject entirely new to many.

The General Secretary in his monthly report called attention to a case which seemed to show that commitments to the House of Correction of persons for three or six months

were not carried out, but that such persons were often liberated in a few days. In view of this a committee was appointed to confer with the District Attorney and to ascertain why persons committed for a specified time were often released in a week or two.

The subject of the proposed change of name of "The Philadelphia Hospital" claimed attention, and the desire was expressed that no such change should be made.

At the meeting held Fifth month 19th, the Finance Committee presented a report which is as follows:

Your committee charged with the duty according to the By-Laws of the Society to devise means for the increase of the treasury, have formulated and put into execution the following plan:

We have published 250 neat subscription books and circulars that have been sent to each of the present members of the Society, asking that they will solicit new members. We need at least 1,000 new contributing members, and we believe a new and abiding interest in the public generally can be obtained if each member use a little endeavor; let each one work heartily and not be afraid to ask others to interest themselves in this reformatory work which indirectly lessens the dangers of molestation to our homes. Besides this plan we have provided for another plan which we propose to carry out. We have published 5,000 two-paged circulars which we intend in the early fall to send to as many benevolent donors of the various public and private charities and public institutions of every kind that can be ascertained, asking not only that they become members of the Society, but their wives, sons, and daughters; some life members; to others a favorable consideration in their will to the reformatory work of this venerable Society. We do not intend to confine the soliciting wholly to this city, but endeavor to reach the judges, lawyers, and other benevolent people in adjoining counties which send their convicts to the Eastern Penitentiary.

If our present membership would *each one* obtain *five* new members, or half the number *ten new* names for membership, the 1,000 additional would be assured, and the circulars ought to produce half as many more. Let each one

make faithful trial, that the work of the committee be not in vain.

Our one hundred and fifth anniversary, last spring, was a marked success. Now, if we add 1,500 new members before the next winter holidays, with what *pride and holy* courage will we go forth to this one hundred and sixth anniversary of this venerable benevolent Society, which God has blessed, prepared to do our work more energetically because our treasury has been increased. Let us not entertain the word *fail*; nothing fails when we are really in earnest and God's hand helps us.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW COUNTY PRISON OF PHILADELPHIA.

Agreeably to the invitation of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison to visit the new county prison, now in course of erection at Holmesburg, with the building committee, the following report is submitted :

On the 13th instant we met at Holmesburg and examined the new building, occupying 10 acres, and all the corridors up excepting one, the tenth ; none of them completed.

As we were most interested in the cells, we gave especial attention thereto. We found much to commend in the building itself. For instance, we approve of the plan of construction ; one story high corridors, radiating from a rotunda 80 feet in diameter ; dampness avoided by large cellars and concrete floors. The cells are ample, being 8x18, 14 feet high. There are two skylights in each cell, too small for escape and large enough for light or air. Our objections were the absence of an end door and end light on a line with the eye, to prevent the necessity of throwing the head back in order to see the daylight—an uncomfortable as well as an unfortunate position for any one ; also the absence of any yard wherein each prisoner could have an hour a day, out in the open air, where he could touch his feet to the earth, look up into the sky, and have a change of atmosphere.

We hold that, in building this prison in this age of improvements, it should be built for a healthy body, a healthy mind, so as to contribute to healthy morals and aid in making a good citizen. This yard to be the size of a cell, with a wall high enough to prevent escape, with a flower-bed, where the prisoner can plant and cultivate something, believing that in seeing plants growing and attending to them it would be a wise and reformatory agency.

We found sufficient room for these yards ; without these additions we think there will be a constant feeling of oppression in the cell. We noticed this probability because of our

familiarity with the side light and the yards attached at the Eastern State Penitentiary.

As this is building for the next hundred years, it would seem the part of wisdom to adopt all the advanced improvements.

We would prefer wooden floors to those adopted, which are concrete or stone.

We approve the electric lights that will be in each cell, and indeed, the general arrangements, and we were gratified that the Committee of the Board promises to consider at least our suggestions, although we feel we should urge them before not only this Board, but before that of Charities and Corrections, the City Councils, the Mayor of the city, and our fellow-citizens.

At the meeting held Sixth month 16th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The recent attack of prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary upon Overseers and inmates, resulting in serious maimings and death, confirm us in the frequent protests we have made, and we demand immediate investigation and correction.

Resolved, That the incarceration of more than one person in a cell is illegal, inexpedient, and dangerous.

Resolved, That the Eastern Penitentiary was intended for the confinement and treatment of sane criminals, and any imprisonment of insane persons therein with no provision for the treatment of insanity, is inhuman as well as illegal, inexpedient, and dangerous.

Resolved, That the perversion of the objects of, and the law for the Eastern Penitentiary we fear will bring merited censure upon an Institution and a system that has many claims of being the model of the world.

Resolved, That we demand of the Executive of our State, through the State Board of Public Charities and the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, or a special Commission, an immediate investigation, with the view of appealing to the next Legislature for some separate provision as will secure the carrying out the law that requires the separation of prisoners.

At the meeting held Ninth month 15th, a committee of five was appointed to make inquiry into the cause of so many children under 16 being committed to the County Prison by the magistrates, and the right to commit them to said prison, and to report the number now confined therein.

At the meeting held Tenth month 20th, the following members of the Society or of the Acting Committee were ap-

pointed delegates to attend the National Prison Congress to be held in the city of Baltimore from the 3d until the 8th of the Twelfth month : John J. Lytle, Caleb Milne, Alfred H. Love, Joshua L. Baily, George W. Hall, Rev. James H. Baird, Rev. George A. Latimer, Mary S. Whelen, Lewis C. Baker, Rev. R. H. Barnes, and Marmaduke Watson.

John J. Lytle, Alfred H. Love, and Joshua L. Baily have also received commissions from Governor Pattison to represent the State of Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of the Society, held Tenth month 27th, the following resolution, offered by Rev. James H. Baird, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Society tender our sincere sympathies to the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, in his great affliction, and to the venerable Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., the father of Mrs. Harrison, who has thus in his advancing years been deprived of a dear and faithful daughter. Our sympathies are also extended to the other members of the family. We hope and pray that all may realize the sympathy of Him who has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows, and sent unto us the Comforter !

Resolved, That the Secretary send copies of these resolutions to the different persons named herein, signed by the President and himself.

At the meeting held Eleventh month 17th, the committee to confer with the District Attorney in relation to commitments to the House of Correction made the following report :

Although no interview was had with the District Attorney in relation to persons who were committed to the House of Correction for three or six months being released in that many weeks, an interview had been had with a member of the Board of Charities and Correction who was fully conversant with the subject, and who explained the whole matter. The facts of the case are as stated, and while there is abundance of room in the building to take care of 2,000 inmates, yet there is only an appropriation for the support of 800, and when that limit is reached those committed for a term have to be discharged to give place to the new-comers. A woman having a husband there and anxious to get him released will make a strong appeal to the members of the Board, perhaps *borrow a baby* to excite their sympathy, get-

ting others to help her. Again, magistrates commit those who should not be sent there, and others are released who should be kept. So that a man committed for three, six, or nine months feels well assured that the sentence will not be enforced and that he will soon be released. The fear of his commitment to that institution is thus taken away—it is the certainty of punishment that deters. A remedy for this would seem to be a larger appropriation for maintenance—that a man committed for six months would know that he would have to remain that time.

A committee of three was appointed at the same meeting to appear before the Finance Committee of Councils to endeavor to get an appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison so that they may finish the new County Prison at Holmesburg at once.

At the meeting held First month 19th, the committee to whom was referred the subject of the large number of children under 16 becoming criminals, and their commitment to the County Prison, and to suggest a remedy, submitted the following report which was approved :

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE THE CAUSES OF THE
LARGE NUMBER OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS,
AND SUGGEST A REMEDY.**

The increase of juvenile commitments results, of course, from the increase of juvenile offenders. But to what is this increase owing? It is a fact, that with all our gates open, the criminals of all nations are pouring in upon us. We have, then, but to refer to heredity and environment. In the introduction, by Elisha Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary Prison Association, to *The Jukes*, a study in crime, pauperism, disease, and heredity; also, further studies of criminals by R. L. Dugdale, Member of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, it is stated that "a departure downward from virtue to vice and crime is possible in the career of any youth, but the number of well-born and well-trained children who thus fall is exceedingly small. Habitual criminals spring almost habitually from degenerating stock. Their youth is spent amid the degenerating surroundings of physical and social defile-

ment, with only a flickering of the redeeming influence of virtuous aspirations. The career of offenders so trained at last becomes a reckless warfare against society, and when the officers of justice overtake them and consign them to prisons, the habits of vicious thought and criminal action has acquired the strength and quality of instincts."

If any one is disposed to say "this is going too deep for an answer to what some may regard as a mere practical question," we may reply in the words of Mr. Dugdale, who, after going over the history of the discussion on penitentiary reform for the last 50 years, adds, "The study of the prisoner is the greatest need still felt. After so many years of toil and debate we have just reached that point where we should have commenced, because, after so much labor we have only reached an empty space."

Out of the same social soil, says Dr. Harris, "from which spring the majority of the criminals, there also chiefly grow up the vagrants and paupers, the ignorant, the vicious, and incapable," "who fill prisons and almshouses," and mock the efforts of the benevolent.

So far from diminishing pauperism and crime by multiplying almshouses and prisons, we are putting a premium on laziness and vice, and opening high schools to graduate finished adepts in crime.

Sixteen subsidiary causes of degeneracy in the morals of the juvenile suggest themselves.

FIRST CAUSE, STEALING TO GO TO THE THEATRE.—From boys at the Penitentiary, sent from Huntington Reformatory, we learn that they nearly all began by stealing small articles, which they sold for a trifle, in order to get money to go the theatre.

SECOND CAUSE, SHOP-KEEPERS' TEMPTATION.—Store-keepers, dealers, and hucksters who unduly (and contrary to the law of the Commonwealth) expose their wares on the stoops and pavement are largely responsible for the temptation to juvenile or minor crimes.

THIRD CAUSE, DISHONEST MERCHANTS.—Several of the boys committed to the County Prison revealed the fact that they were taught to be dishonest by their employers in misrepresenting their goods as first class when they were

seconds or thirds, giving short weight and measure; this we learn has been the cause of a number of boys becoming dishonest and coming to grief, practicing the very way their employers had dealt with their customers.

FOURTH CAUSE, LIQUOR.—Many intemperate husbands, and often mothers and children too, and not infrequently the little ones are seen stupefied with liquor. This is a cause of juvenile crime as well as in the adult; the husband drunk much of the time, working irregularly, the mother being married several times (often without any ceremony), and having two or three sets of children, the latter driven to the street to ruminate and pick up any available article that the unwise store-keeper has put in the way of temptation, the mother seldom asking where they got it; this is sold for liquor to supply the family, the children getting the dregs. These small pilferings are seldom restrained by the parents or those responsible for their care in the world. The return of the older members of the family from the House of Correction has seldom any influence for good on the children's ways. The fact is, many children of this class never come under any religious influence or opportunity to learn God's law, never go to church on the Lord's Day, but waste all in riotous living. Very many of those so-called families have no church home, and when one dies is often buried without a thought of grief or semblance of a ceremony.

FIFTH CAUSE, SELLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—A number of boys have been arrested (principally foreign) who sold writing paper and envelopes on the street without a license; these were an easy prey to the officer who wanted to keep up his monthly record of arrests, and were generally sent to the County Prison or Refuge, when they might have been reclaimed to society, earning a small livelihood.

SIXTH CAUSE, LOUNGING ABOUT STREET CORNERS.—A large family of 6 to 12 souls living in one or two rooms, with no religious oversight, and a very limited visible means of support, children in the street because of the close confines of the small apartments, the officer taking them as an easy prey for lounging on the corners, thereby making an expense to the county and a degradation to the boy's charac-

ter. These cases are discharged upon inquiry by our agent, but they should not be made.

SEVENTH CAUSE, SELLING PAPERS.—The permitting of children (boys and girls from 8 to 10 years old) selling evening papers on the street (frequently eight of them on the four corners of Ninth and Market Streets). This tender age should be denied anywhere, for they are apt to soon learn the ways of dishonesty and next commit petty larceny.

EIGHTH CAUSE, NO TRADE.—The reason why so many boys and young men become criminals is because they have now no chance to learn a trade and must either become a helper, a clerk, or do odd jobs, and the latter often leads them into temptation. There are not over three or four establishments in this great city where apprentices are recognized. Of all those in the Penitentiary, according to the Inspector's report, not 30 per cent. are skilled workmen. Labor Unions prohibit boys from becoming apprentices. And the press announces that even the Welsh Tin Manufacturers Union of Virginia have prohibited an American-born citizen working among them.

NINTH CAUSE, HEREDITY.—We think a large portion of juvenile crimes are hereditary. The Inspectors' report of the Eastern Penitentiary shows that fifteen per cent. of the criminals belong to the crime class, and careful statistics go far to prove the fact that the ratio is much greater among the younger offenders. To instance a single case only, a young woman, as she got out of the van at the Penitentiary, remarked, "Thirty-five years ago I was born here." The remark was little regarded at first, but afterward it was learned she had been placed in the very cell formerly occupied by her mother where she was born.

TENTH CAUSE, DIME NOVELS.—The "ten-cent dime novel" or other pernicious literature, containing fire-brands of evil, and which lead the young reader to daring exploits in all kinds of wrong-doing.

ELEVENTH CAUSE, SUNDAY PAPERS.—The Sunday papers, so eagerly sought for by young and old alike, being so largely illustrated, taking up the time and all thought of church-going.

TWELFTH CAUSE, RACE-TRACK.—The Gloucester race-track, where many boys go or are taken to pass the day in recreation ; the covert act being to obtain, by larceny in some way, something that may be turned into money at the pawnshop, in order to go with other boys.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE, FACTORIES.—The employment of boys and girls below the age of 14 in factories, when they ought to be at day-school, is another source, often, that leads the young to scenes and deeds of wickedness.

FOURTEENTH CAUSE, EDUCATION.—The education of all children (below 14 years of age) in some way should be made compulsory, in common schools or otherwise ; and there is the same lack of religious education. Our common-school system is excellent, as good as it can be, but would it not be well to have more moral training ? Our Sunday-schools do not supply the deficiency to the extent they should do.

FIFTEENTH CAUSE, PAWNBROKER SHOP.—The pawnbroker shop is made a too convenient place for the juvenile who has stolen articles to realize money. We need a prohibition here to minors.

SIXTEENTH CAUSE, WANT OF HOME INFLUENCE.—The want of home influence is another source of degeneracy. The large family of children in small apartments, with little or no parental influence or guardian care—the boys' evenings spent on the streets or in saloons or pool-room, the latter very attractive to young boys, who watch the game and often bet on the player, and who very soon become one of the players by first obtaining money by doubtful ways to spend at the gaming-table. With this class of boys home influence for good is not recognized, nor do the public schools or Sunday-schools supply the deficiency, for to the former many seldom go, and to the latter never. The result is what we see—juvenile crime on the increase. During the month of September 23 boys *below* 15 years of age were arrested and detained at the County Prison ; of these 25 per cent. were committed (none were sent to Huntington, being too young). Some were arrested for snatching goods, and this, if successful, often leads to more daring exploits of till-tapping, going through transoms, and burglary. One gang of four boys aged 7, 8, 10, and 11 years, the youngest being leader in an

attempt to burglary. The average arrest of boys, brought to the County Prison below the age of 15 has been 22 per month for the past six months, or, in round numbers, 260 per year below age 15.

It seems a pity that these juveniles (many of them a first offender) should be incarcerated in the common prison until they have a hearing before the Magistrate, when 50 per cent. are often discharged through our Agent before any trial, 25 per cent. discharged by the Magistrate, and only about 25 per cent. are committed.

We therefore recommend the eight following suggestions:

First.—There ought to be a House of Detention (call it what you will) for juveniles awaiting trial other than the County Prison, for say, 40 boys, near the prison. Such a property, we think, could be had for about \$6,000 (some large, old-fashioned house that might be slightly modified). This would greatly remove the stigma on the boys' character (if a first offense), and by the earnest assistance of some of our noble-hearted women, it would become one of the remedies to reclaim those boys, of inestimable benefit to the best interests of this great Commonwealth.

It might be desirable to petition Councils, for this matter, or the Legislature. What would be more desirable still would be to enlist some benevolent person to donate such a building or intermediate place of detention for juveniles. Could we do this the object would be more quickly gained, and untold benefit would accrue to our city.

Second.—That in the more thickly populated parts of our city playgrounds or small parks should be provided, so that there be less number of arrests for loitering on the street corners.

Third.—That no child below 14 years old be allowed to attend the theatre, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

Fourth.—We recommend some prevention of the exciting character of the show-bills of the theatre and circus on the fences of the city. The demoralizing influence we believe is very great, and in some way ought to be modified.

Fifth.—The demoralizing influence of the *Police Ga-*

ette, which is so often exposed in news windows that boys stop to read it, even if they do not purchase it.

Sixth.—That no child below 14 years of age be allowed to pawn any article at the shop, and that all persons between 14 and 21 should be prevented from pawning anything without an order from their parent or guardian, being a minor.

Seventh.—That some measure ought to be taken at once to enforce the statute law which forbids the employment of children in all factories below the age of 14 years, when they ought to be attending school.

Eighth.—That the ordinance forbidding the exposure of goods on the stoops and pavement should be enforced, as it is a constant temptation, knowingly put in the way of weak minds and dexterous hands, that should be avoided for the public good.

While it is impossible to state all the causes, or to suggest the remedies for juvenile crimes or arrests, we think we have mentioned the most apparent, and trust that some good influence may grow out of the consideration.

DEATH OF HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes having being made, the following preamble and resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The announcement of the death of the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, and President of the National Prison Association of the United States, causes us the deepest sorrow, and

WHEREAS, The relations existing between the Pennsylvania Prison Society and the National Prison Association have been both intimate and pleasant, the more so because of the interest and sympathy always expressed by its President with our Pennsylvania system and management, therefore

Resolved, That we express our high admiration of the character of the Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, our confidence in his judgment, and in the advanced views of penal discipline he has for many years presented, and our profound sorrow that we shall no longer have him with us in our councils and congresses.

We desire to put on record our appreciation of the rare talent he possessed of interesting people in the cause of penal jurisprudence, the magnetic power he had over the convict, and the grand example of a life of rectitude, honor, activity, and religious zeal.

While the country will mourn his loss from the plane of military and political greatness, we feel called upon to present our tribute to that higher greatness which manifested itself in his retirement from the office of Freei-

dent of the United States to the humble field of philanthropy and humanity, to quietly relieve distress, raise the fallen, ennoble society, and bring out the best part of human character.

Resolved, That we direct our Secretary to spread the resolutions upon the minutes, to have them published in one or more of our daily papers, and to transmit, with our sincere sympathy, a copy of them to the family of our highly revered friend and coadjutor.

THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

The work here loses none of its interest as time passes on, but as year by year still finds me in the service, I realize the insufficiency of myself for it, and humbly rely upon Divine guidance and ability to perform it to the glory of Him who has called me to it. I seek for a qualification to perform it aright, and, realizing that our Divine Master and Redeemer has declared "without me ye can do nothing," I feel drawn to point every prisoner as I visit him previous to his discharge to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." Many of the prisoners have Christian parents—brothers and sisters who are leading exemplary lives, and who mourn over the departure of the son or the brother from the paths of rectitude and virtue. I urge them to give up their roving lives, and, like the prodigal son, go back to their father's house to receive pardon and forgiveness. Many are young men who have been led away by bad companions. Impurity of life is one of the greatest evils, and leads more to commit crime than perhaps any other, not even excepting intemperance. I am often told by a young man that he is the only one in the family who has gone astray. I have made during the year 454 visits to the Penitentiary and have visited either in the cells or at the cell doors about 8,000 prisoners. With so many to see, my visits must necessarily be mostly at the cell doors. All who are to be discharged I visit in their cells, ascertaining their needs and giving a parting word of advice and counsel, and telling them when they are in trouble to call on me.

On New Year's day I gave as usual the Calendar with suitable mottoes for each month in the year. These, as I have before remarked, prisoners value more than any other reading, and I would not dare omit distributing them as each New Year's day comes around.

A few quotations may not be uninteresting :

Leave God to order all thy ways,
And hope in Him, what'er betide ;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil days
Thy all-sufficient strength and Guide.
Who trusts in God's undying love
Builds on a Rock that naught can move.

And John B. Gough's last words :

"Young man! Make your record clean."

Again,

"Guard well thy thoughts ;
Our thoughts are heard in Heaven!"

Who can doubt but what such mottoes as these continually before them will be one of the means of doing them good ?

HOW THE STATE APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN USED.

I have said much about the importance of inculcating sound religious principles. This is right and proper, but will not much of the good teaching be lost if we do not assist the prisoner on his discharge? Very few have good or suitable clothing when they enter the Penitentiary, or if they have, moths will frequently destroy, although the utmost care is taken on the part of the authorities to prevent it. Again, a large number of suits have to be burned owing to the filthy condition they are in after having lain weeks or months in a County Prison awaiting trial. If they are not respectably clad on their discharge it will be impossible to obtain a situation ; in fact, it would be almost useless to look for one. What then will be the consequence? They will obtain what they need, if it has to be by wicked means. Take away one of the temptations to do evil and there is hope of their earning an honest livelihood. Fortunately the generosity of the Legislature in giving us an appropriation enables us to provide for all that may make a decent appearance. This we could not do if it was not for the aid given us by the State. When our means were so limited

that we could do but little in this way I have had prisoners incarcerated for the second time say to me, "Mr. Lytle, if you had given me a new suit of clothes when I went out the first time I would not have been here again."

I have furnished suits, or parts of clothing, to 360 prisoners during the year. I have furnished tools, temporary board, and means to start the men in business, amounting to \$260.75. Have procured tickets for 110 prisoners to various places, and usually accompany them to the depots, providing them with a good breakfast. These evidences of interest in their welfare produces good impressions upon them.

The total amount expended for the relief of discharged prisoners during the year was \$2,884.73.

SOME CASES OF INTEREST.

One, of a man who had a friend, a farmer who had gone to reside in the West, was offered by him a good and permanent situation at fair wages. He had not, however, money enough to take him there, and was going back to the place from whence he was sent. It was very desirable to get him away from old companions. I fitted him out with a good suit of clothes and aided him in procuring his ticket, took him to the depot, and saw him off.

Another—a man who had been out some time, was referred to me by a visitor, who desired that I should assist him. Had a place offered him in a neighboring State as a gardener and florist, but no means to get there. I purchased a ticket, took him to the depot, and telegraphed to the employer to meet him about midnight. Have heard favorably from him since.

Waiting for a car at Broad and Fairmount Avenue one day, two men came running to me with the words, "Mr. Lytle, see what the money you gave us last week has done for us." They had a large push-cart filled with rags, which they had collected, and were taking to a dealer to sell. I felt pleased that I had not refused their application for a little help.

Another—a man sentenced for a short time for a minor offense—his first conviction. Had a wife and eight children living, having buried three. He was a first-class mechanic,

but, without tools, he could get no place. I purchased for him what was needed. In a few days he got a situation at \$15 per week. As his wife, with her large family, naturally got behindhand during his incarceration, I had to assist him until he obtained work.

Another was that of a woman whom I took to the depot, who was going to a neighboring town, where her mother lived. She had \$20. A woman released but two weeks before, imprisoned for keeping a disorderly house, was waiting for her on the opposite side of the street, intending and expecting to take her away, get her under the influence of liquor, and rob her. This plan I frustrated.

Another case—that of a young girl of 21, who had a short sentence, with baby 3 months old, born in prison, whose husband had forsaken her. I provided well for mother and baby in the way of clothes, took them from the prison to the street cars, which would take them direct to their home in Kensington.

Another—that of a young man, whose mother and brother lived in Iowa. They were desirous of having him come to them but could send him no money. He had a little means, but not sufficient to take him there. He said he would have to stay in the city or reach them by getting rides on freight cars when he had the chance. I assisted him, got a through ticket, and took him to the depot.

A number have been furnished with temporary homes. Many cases could be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the good that the State appropriation has done. Who can doubt but what many of these persons were saved from ruin by the aid thus afforded them. It may be interesting to note the case of a man, reported last year. He still continues to call on me, not for pecuniary aid, but to show me that he still continues to do right, and is much interested in the church, which he faithfully attends.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

The members continue their visits to the cells, and many take a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of those under their care. These visits are earnestly looked for by those behind the bars, and we feel well assured that in many in-

stances they are productive of good results. To each corridor are assigned two members of the Acting Committee, who are expected to visit the men as frequently as possible—inside the cells much preferred—showing to the world that our system is not one of “solitary confinement,” so often charged against us, but that Warden, Chaplain, Overseers, General Secretary, and members of the Acting Committee do see them more or less several times a day.

From reports received from the Block Committees each month, we are informed that 550 visits were made during the year, and that 10,866 were made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors. As several members of the committee failed to report, the actual number is largely in excess of this.

The lady visitors of the committee have given attention to the female prisoners as usual.

I have furnished, on the application of the Matron, clothing to the female prisoners when discharged, and have taken those who live out of the city, to the depot when requested by her.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy still continues to perform his duties with that discernment which is one of his characteristics. He knows how to manage a prison, and prisoners have no just cause to complain of any treatment they receive, but he demands that all shall obey the rules. Of the Deputy Warden, M. I. Root, I can also speak in terms of praise.

Rev. Joseph Welch is very earnestly concerned for the good of the prisoners; he devotes his whole time to the work. Under his management the services on the Sabbath are ably conducted. He co-operates with me in my work more than any other Moral Instructor has. We consult together as to what is best to be done with the prisoner on his discharge.

The clerk, D. M. Bussinger, is faithful to the important duties committed to his care. I consider him peculiarly fitted for the position.

M. V. Ball, M. D., the new prison physician, devotes his whole time to the care of those in the prison requiring his attention, and has been very successful in his treatment.

It is very gratifying that he approves and carries out the practice previously inaugurated by his predecessor of discarding entirely the use of liquor in the institution, and his desire that tobacco should be prohibited meets and receives our approbation.

I most heartily thank the Warden, the Deputy Warden, M. I. Root; the Moral Instructor, Rev. Joseph Welch; the Clerk, D. M. Bussinger, and all of the Overseers for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me, and of the very great service they render me in the performance of my duty.

I must not omit to mention the assistance rendered me by the Overseers who have charge of the gate in taking charge of prisoners on the morning of their discharge until I call for them.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 245 visits to the prison. It is to be regretted that no regular record is kept of the number of male prisoners visited, as at the Penitentiary. The ladies of the committee are very faithful in their attention to the female prisoners. Many meetings are held with them in which they are encouraged to give up their sinful lives and accept the offer of pardon and salvation which is freely offered them in the gospel. Much religious and temperance matter has been furnished them and situations have been obtained for some.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, sends monthly reports of his visits to that institution. He reports 19 visits and 603 visits made to prisoners in their cells.

William Scattergood, President of the Board of Inspectors, also visits there. Under his management we can confidently claim that it will be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

OTHER COUNTY PRISONS.

Frederick J. Pooley, Visitor-at-Large of the County Prisons of the State, sends monthly reports. He reports

having visited Danville Prison in this State. No religious services held; Chambersburg, Carlisle, and Allentown, at all of which religious services were held every Sabbath.

An interesting visit was made to the Penitentiary at Moundsville, West Virginia, where were 316 male and 7 females. Services were held every Sabbath morning. After the morning service the convicts, by permission of the Warden, have a prayer-meeting conducted by one of their number. The scene was a very impressive one, as convict after convict offered prayer to God for divine assistance that they might be able to do right and go forth into the world better, nobler, truer men. It is a privilege which they appreciated and will have a wonderful influence in molding the future character of many of the convicts.

The jail at Elkton, Maryland, was also visited. Occasional religious services were held there.

Also visited the jail at Dover, Delaware. Services are held every Sabbath conducted by students of the Methodist College. The whipping-post standing in the jail-yard reminded one of the Dark Ages.

Mr. J. F. Unger reported having made a visit to Lebanon County jail. It was very home-like in appearance, and the surroundings beautiful.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mary S. Whelen, from the Committee to visit that institution, reported that she had visited it twice during the summer, and on August 5th found a gratifying decrease among the women in the institution, there being only about 60 in the sewing-room, a decrease of 46 from the same period last year. Everything seemed to be in the usual good order, and neatness prevailed everywhere.

POLICE MATRONS.

The Associate Committee of Women on Police Matrons hold regular monthly meetings at the New Century Club, 124 South Twelfth Street.

Each association is entitled to send three representatives, those represented are the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the

New Century Club, Women's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Society for Organizing Charities. There are now 13 matrons, two having been appointed since last year; one at Front near Master, the other at Twentieth and Berks.

A change has been made in the Second District, Second and Christian, the new matron being one the Association Committee strongly indorsed. Fourteen women passed the civil service examination. The names, addresses, and credentials of these were examined, and by request of the Director of Public Safety, all were sent for and the Committee had a personal interview with each one alone. The report of the investigation was sent to the Director of Public Safety.

This shows how careful the Committee is that the right kind of matrons should be selected. Their work is an important one, and they perform it with great zeal and fidelity. They are to be warmly commended for their labor of love on behalf of the unfortunates of their own sex. The number of women arrested for the past 12 months was 3,431; of children 1,923; intoxicated, 1,525.

REPORT OF OUR AGENT AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON—WILMER W. WALTER.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Wilmer W. Walter for the faithfulness and zeal with which he performs his duty at the Philadelphia County Prison. His work is often difficult and arduous. He has a class of persons to deal with whose surroundings have been of the worst character. Rum and misery, bickerings and quarrelings have been their portion. Under these circumstances is it any wonder they find themselves at times the inmates of a prison cell? We whose lines have fallen in pleasant places, should pity rather than blame. In Wilmer W. Walter they have a friend who is untiring in his efforts to raise them from their degraded condition. Under the promise of abstaining from drink he gets many a one out of prison, when if he remains his family would suffer. He is one whose services could not be dispensed with. His heart is filled with sympathy.

Some cases which claimed his attention may be mentioned:

Five boys, who worked at Twelfth and Noble Streets, went to play during the dinner hour on some cars standing on the Willow Street track. While there an officer of the company arrested them for trespass. The boys said they had never been arrested before. One little fellow, 12 years old, was crying bitterly. Said he was the only one able to help his poor mother. The Magistrate willingly gave a discharge.

Another sad case was that of a boy who was arrested for driving a horse whose back was sore, caused by the harness rubbing it. As he could not pay the fine, he was sent to prison. Ascertained that the boy was employed to drive the horse. The owner should have been held responsible. Saw the wife of the owner of the horse. She consented to pay the fine, and the boy was released.

A man had a wife who spent what money he gave her for liquor. He then declined to give her any more. While he was at work she had him arrested for non-support, and he was sent to prison. He stated that he had three small children, who were entirely neglected by their mother when she was drinking. Was anxious to get home. The Magistrate said he knew the man to be sober and industrious, and readily gave his discharge.

A man, out of the goodness of his heart, was taking a drunken man home. A policeman thought it his duty to arrest the drunken man. The man again offered to take the man home if the policeman would permit. For this humane act he was arrested and sent to prison. Upon explaining the facts the Magistrate gave a discharge.

A man became intoxicated, got into a fight, was arrested, and sent to prison. He had an industrious wife and two children. The man had never been in prison before and felt bitterly the disgrace. On his promise to give up drinking got his discharge.

Went to a cell in which were five boys in one cell, two of whom were in for trespass. They were from Lancaster. Came here with the consent of their parents to look for work, and as they had relatives here, no fear was felt for them.

They were walking on the railroad track, in West Philadelphia, when they were arrested for trespass. Saw the Magistrate and had them discharged. The other three had been put in for breach of the peace in getting drunk. They promised, if released, not to drink any more. Went to the Magistrate and got their discharge.

These cases will give some idea of the work of the Agent, and shows the importance of having such a person as W. W. Walter.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT BALTIMORE.

HELD DECEMBER, 1892.

Having been appointed a delegate to represent The Pennsylvania Prison Society, and also having received an appointment from Governor Pattison to represent the State of Pennsylvania, I was officially present at the Congress. There were also present at many of the sessions, as delegates from the Society, Caleb J. Milne, President; Rev. R. H. Barnes, Rev. George A. Latimer, Marmaduke Watson, Joshua L. Baily, and Rev. James H. Baird, the last two also having commissions from the Governor.

The first session of this, the twenty-second annual meeting, was held at the Academy of Music at 8 P. M.

It was very gratifying to find so much interest taken by the people in this work, the large room being well filled.

Dr. John Morris, as chairman of the local committee, called the meeting to order, and delivered a brief address on behalf of the people of Baltimore and the whole State of Maryland. He said: "Your coming to our city is esteemed a very important event and privilege. Since you met here twenty years ago you have added great strength to your organization by the combined work of the Chaplains and Wardens of the penal institutions of the country. In our own State very striking reforms have been effected. At the time you met here previously our jails and alms-houses were dens of filth and, in some instances, of iniquity. The sexes were mingled, and white and black, male and female occupied the same quarters. Now decency, order, and cleanliness obtain in all the institutions of the State. Much of this reform is due to the teachings and labor of your deliberations. We earnestly hope that your presence will give a new impetus to prison work and reform, as it has done in other communities. Our Penitentiary is a model institution. There are 670 inmates—patient, cleanly, industrious men,

employed in useful industries. There is not a single sick man in the whole number. They are engaged in leather, wood, stone, and iron work, all of which will lead to their earning a competence after they return to society. This, we think, is the best result that can be obtained by prison reform."

Attorney-General John P. Poe represented the Governor of Maryland. He spoke a few words of welcome and expressed sympathy with the movement. He said: "The unavoidable absence of the Governor brings to me as his substitute the high privilege of opening the proceedings of this important Congress, by extending to you, one and all, a genuine Maryland welcome. We shall see to it that you carry away with you the most agreeable recollections of your visit, and the most abundant proofs of our deep and abiding interest in the cause which you have so much at heart. The humane and benevolent work in which you are engaged is well known to us, and enlists our profoundest and most active sympathies. We have followed you with eager interest as year after year you have sought to solve, in a practical, wise, and effectual way, one of the most difficult problems that confront our modern civilization. You seek to devise ways and means whereby those who have broken the law and been adjudged to undergo punishment for their offenses may, after their release from prison, be saved from a continuance in the downward path which leads to fresh offenses, reiterated punishment, and at last to irreclaimable depravity. You follow the condemned into prison and see how, during the period of their incarceration, they may best be cared for consistent with the demands of just severity, proper security, and wholesome example. You survey, in short, the whole field of crime, punishment, and reformation. You labor to correct abuses of prison discipline; to detect and put an end to vindictiveness, neglect, and cruelty; to temper everywhere justice with mercy; and to hold out to the guilty the attractiveness of penitence, and the inspiring hope of a future of usefulness and respectability.

"Surely these are high and noble aims. Surely the practical fruit of such aspirations and such labors are worthy of the warmest admiration and praise."

Mayor Latrobe then welcomed us on behalf of the city of Baltimore as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION:—The agreeable duty is assigned me in my capacity as Mayor to welcome you to this city. Coming as you do from all parts of the country, engaged as you are in a work for the benefit of humanity, and numbering among your members so many well-known and distinguished citizens, it is gratifying as well as a compliment to our people that you have come here to attend the National Prison Congress. Until some change takes place in human nature a certain percentage of every community will be violaters of its laws. For since the accepted punishment in civilized countries is confinement in prison for a period in proportion to the degree of violation. Society, however, does not require cruelty to be added to the affliction of this punishment; nor does it deny to one who has fallen and been punished a friendly hand to help him rise again. As I understand it, the especial objects of your Association is to consider these two propositions: (1) To improve the method of the treatment of those whom the law punishes; (2) to aid them after paying the penalty to again become respectable members of the community. To realize how much has been accomplished in this connection we have but to compare the prisons of both England and America a few years back with what they are to-day. The representatives of these workers for human good have come to our city; it is most fitting and proper that they should receive an official welcome, and it is a great satisfaction to the people of Baltimore that you should have selected our city as the place of your sojourn, and we extend to you again a hearty welcome to Baltimore."

RESPONSE AND ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE ASSOCIATION, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

When President Hayes arose to speak he was received with all the applause and warmth of feeling that an Ex-President of the United States would naturally expect. His address was liberally applauded, and his reference to immigration was especially approved.

As this is the last time he presided we record his utterances in full:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:—Fortunate indeed are the members of this Society, organized as they firmly believe in the interest of humanity, to find themselves in hearty sympathy and accord with the best sentiment of the good people of the city of Baltimore. Perhaps no other city treats with more tender regard its children of misfortune of all conditions. Institutions of religion and of education, libraries, works of art, monuments of patriotism, hospitals, and whatever promotes intelligence and refinement are on every hand. With these advantages Baltimore has also the singular felicity of being forever associated

"In the verse that immortally saves."

with the national ensign, which our accomplished scholar and poet describes as the flag that is destined one day to become the most august flag that ever floated in any wind under the whole heavens. Our Association is not a stranger in this city. Almost 20 years ago, January 21st, 1873, the second annual meeting of the National Prison Association was held in Baltimore. It was presided over by Governor Horatio Seymour of New York, and he delivered before it a very noble and most interesting address. It was short, but dealt so wisely with the vital questions which society most consider, that since its delivery I have rarely been called upon to speak on the general subject without quoting from some of its weighty and significant paragraphs. He was a statesman of experience, large-minded and philanthropic, and he presented in clear terms the claims of this Association upon public sympathy and support. He was confident and hopeful. He believed that convicts could be reformed by arousing their hopes and working upon their better instincts. The key to his faith was his own observation and experience. He said, 'I never yet found a man so untamable that there was not something of good on which to build a hope. I never yet found a man so good that he need not fear a fall.' With this faith stated at once so generously and shrewdly by Governor Seymour we come

again to Baltimore. We know very well that with the poor, halting methods which are now at our command, and which society now permits to be employed, a large number of criminals will still remain the enemies of society. But we firmly believe that if all our measures can be thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of the Divine Master that no fallen man or woman is beyond the reach of the merciful hand of the Eternal Father.

"From the time of John Howard down to the present day, prison reforms have never enjoyed a large measure of popular favor. They have never been gladdened by any sudden, rapid, sweeping success of any part of their work in any country. If we limit our view to any one place and to any single point of time we shall not be greatly encouraged by what we see before us. But with a more just and broader prospect we shall be stirred and cheered as we discover the beneficent changes which a few decades have wrought.

"Take two examples. From the earliest days of prison reform the common jail has been an institution for the increase and perpétuation of crime, a horror, a shame, and a disgrace to any civilized people. A place where debtors, where the accused who are innocent, where men held as witnesses charged with no offense, where the insane and idiotic, where the young, and where the casual law-breaker are all herded together, subjected to contamination by closest intimacy with old and hardened criminals. These jails have been aptly described again and again as compulsory schools of crime at the public expense. In essence and in fact they are public crimes committed by society against itself. This monstrous evil by which thousands are trained for crime still exists. But the war upon it plainly begins to tell, on the picture that portrays the most hideous scenes and facts that are sanctioned by our criminal laws, a streak of light has fallen. Within a few years—since we met in Baltimore 20 years ago—more jails have been built in the United States of such construction as to provide for the separation and classification of the inmates than were to be found in all the world before that time. Another example is still more cogent; because the improvement is wider in its spread. Cruel punishments not long ago were deemed essential to

maintain discipline in prisons. They were practiced in almost all prisons. No words can adequately describe their horrors. I would spare your feelings and my own. They were shocking beyond belief. And now they are disappearing. They are almost gone. A man who could inflict them would be shunned as more deeply guilty than the convict he had tortured. The sentiment grows and is almost universal in our prisons that cruelty brutalizes the wretched beings upon whom it is inflicted. The false and fatal notion that fear—the animal dread of bodily pain—is the main reliance in the treatment of convicts is everywhere giving way to nobler sentiments and more human practices. Our friend, Fred H. Wines, who has such a faculty for speaking wisely and tersely, said, in an excellent speech at Cincinnati: ‘All human motives may, in a last analysis, be reduced to two, namely, hope and fear; of these two hope is by far the greater and more ennobling.’ This sounds the key-note of the reform of prisons and prisoners. Instead of relying on brutish fear, the able and successful Wardens of the famous prisons of our country make it their first aim to awaken and excite in the convicts under their charge a manly, elevating, and inspiring hope. With this and added to this guiding principle, the true prison reformer labors to introduce the spirit of the golden rule into the whole territory of duty embraced in the great subject of criminal jurisprudence. The prime object is the protection of society and individuals by the prevention of crime. The means by which we seek to attain this end are:

“*First.*—The speedy and certain arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of the guilty.

“*Second.*—The reformation of convicts by the valid reclaiming forces: religion, education, and skilled productive labor.

“*Third.*—The permanent incarceration of all prisoners who are not reformed.

“*Fourth.*—The most effectual means to prevent crime is an unceasing, conscientious, and wise care in the training of the young.

“In all of these paths the progress at any given period seems difficult and slow, but in a generation it is unmistak-

able and encouraging. Leaving to others the high theme—the influence of true religion—which in every walk of life in all Christian lands, is perpetually and inseparably united to the welfare of mankind, I ask your considerate attention to a mere fragment of the argument which goes to the bottom of the real question, which is: How to prevent the formation of criminal habits, criminal tendencies, and criminal conduct in our American society? If you would prevent crime, the way is open, plain, direct, sure. It is as powerful and almost as inevitable as gravitation. The stream rises no higher than its source, but if skillfully confined and conducted it rises to the level of its spring. The young—the young—their lives are the ancestors of all the mature lives that follow. Save, therefore, the young if you would rescue society from crime. With the young safe, all good interests are safe. Here is the pinch of the task. The deeply interesting problem is, What can be done! And the answer, brimful of hope, is to be found in another question, namely, What has been done and what is now doing, in a host of ways and places, which was unknown to former generations in our country? Shall I turn for information to the great religious bodies? To the Protestants of every name? To the Catholics? To the Hebrews?

“If I were to put to them the question, What have you done—what are you doing for the great cause of child saving? they would overwhelm me with trustworthy statistics that I could not repeat to you in many hours. Let me restrict the question so as to include only that progress in the precious work of child saving which comes strictly within the plan and scope of all prison reform. It touches all hearts. It will reach all minds, all hands, all pockets. It is the duty—the opportunity—the hope of our time. What a shining inventory it would be if I could read you a full list of all the benevolent, reformatory, educational, and industrial institutions and efforts for the benefit of the young which now engage the attention of the good and the thoughtful in our country. It would remind us of the wide range of topics which must be studied by the wise reformer. We should find in it the ‘children’s fresh air funds’ of the great cities; ‘homes for homeless children;’ ‘the care

of the orphans;' 'juvenile reformatories;' 'industrial schools;' 'ragged school unions;' 'the boarding out system;' 'the farm home'; but why continue the catalogue? It has no end; if you try to make it complete you will surely omit many blessed enterprises that, on serious thought, you will prefer first to name. The children from the schools that marched on Columbian day—how all hearts were moved by the sight of them. The Indians of the Carlisle school marching with their implements of husbandry—what a greeting New York and Chicago gave them. The instinctive wisdom of the popular heart easily discovers the true strategic point in the struggle for the improvement and progress of America and of mankind. It will be found wherever children—wherever the young are found. All good men and women delight to labor and to aid in the work that will win in that field. It lies at every door—is under every eye—and is near to every hand.

"An able man of large experience has said nine-tenths of our convicts have been made criminals in character or intention, if not in overt acts, before they were twenty years of age. Therefore the training of the young is the most indispensable duty and chief business of every generation. Neglect the young and we enter the downward path. Diligently and wisely attend to the young and the temple of joy will open its doors to receive us.

"I must not leave the discussion of our subject without attempting to spread before you a part at least of the answer to the question, With all that the law and voluntary societies have done for the improvement of criminal jurisprudence in the United States why do we not see greater and better results? My reply is that among our people of American birth and parentage, a careful reading of the statistics for the past generation will show that crime has largely diminished and is still decreasing. Strike from the appalling catalogue of crime in our country all of the law-breaking due to the immigration of recent years, and the claims of Prison Reform in the United States will be amply vindicated. The crimes of Europe are laid at our doors. The traditional policy of the fathers of our country was liberal, generous, beneficent, and wise, in the conditions that

confronted our infancy in the family of nations. They sought in familiar phrase to make America the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed of every race and of every clime.

"In the past I have been extremely reluctant to depart even a hair's-breadth from this traditional policy of the fathers. Confident and hopeful of the educational and regenerating power and influence of a republic where religion and conscience are free—where public schools abound, and where all are trained to rule under a government of the governed, I have heretofore stoutly maintained that it is nothing more than a temporary inconvenience, that our country can absorb, assimilate, and enroll as citizens any number of aliens likely to seek our shores. But plainly, immigration as it exists to-day, is the lion in the path of the progress of America.

"The facts and considerations urged upon our attention by intelligent philanthopists in Massachusetts, New York, and other seaboard States, showing that those States are constantly and heavily burdened by the shipment to their ports of chronic paupers, lunatics, and criminals from abroad, have created a widespread and earnest popular sentiment that immigration ought to be extensively and firmly restricted by effective National legislation. The importance and soundness of this conviction I can no longer call in question. Five million of emigrants in each decade are now landed in America. A high authority, Mr. Wines, places the number of the criminal and defective classes in the United States at one in a hundred of the total population. The proportion among the immigrants of recent years is believed to be much greater. It has been estimated as high as 30 in 100 among the inhabitants of some of the European countries from which in late years the emigration has largely increased. Consider the awful significance of an increase of our criminal population, in a single decade, of many thousands by emigration from Europe alone. Formerly the love of liberty and the laudable desire to better their condition were the leading motives of emigration from Europe to America. Now employers of large bodies of men wanting cheaper labor, the agents of steamship companies, speculators

in land in the thinly settled States, stimulated by their greed for gain, and, worse than all, the increasing efforts of European communities to send to America their chronic paupers, lunatics, and criminals have given to this question a gravity that has not before belonged to it. It has become an evil that deeply concerns every worthy element of our population. The naturalized citizen as well as the native born, the day laborer no less than the well-to-do are alike interested. The question belongs to no religious sect, to no political party, nor to the people of any particular employment or condition. All who love their country should unite and insist that the reform should be speedy, radical, and efficacious.

“One other topic and I will relieve your patience: The full intent and meaning of republican—of free institutions—seems not to be yet understood by a great many good people even in this country. The Old World ideas still prevail among us. It is thought that government here, as in the despotisms abroad, ought to perform all the duties which society owes to itself or to its members. I would not disparage the importance of able executives or of wise legislators, but in America public opinion at last will govern, and the citizens are indeed the sovereigns. If republican government fails in America it will not be the work or the neglect of any Chief Magistrate or of any Congress. If failures come it will be by reason of the neglect of intelligent and prosperous citizens who are so swallowed up by the cares of business or the pursuit of comfort and pleasure that they are compelled to turn over public interests to the less occupied and less capable. This neglect has greatly increased of late years. Organization is essential to the efficiency of power. With it convictions and ideas blossom into facts and realities. Without it they remain barren speculations. But as often happens with favorite popular tendencies, this one is going to dangerous extremes. In actual practice it is stamping out personal independence, individual judgment, and conscience, and the sense of responsibility by the claims of the most sacred duties.

“The tendency of power is always to the hands of the few—to irresponsibility and despotism. The individual member of the organization is gradually superseded and

suppressed in the supposed interest of the organization itself. This is tantamount to saying that the arbitrary will of despotic leaders has taken the place of the legitimate aim of the organization. One of the capital defects of the corporations, trusts, and labor unions is their secrecy. They do not take the public into their confidence. Secrecy often leads to crime. For example, consider the crime of embezzlement, which has grown to be so common that we expect to see some marked case in every morning newspaper. It is mainly due to the omission of careful, constant, and thorough inspection of the work and accounts of all subordinates trusted with funds. This neglect does, indeed, lead men into temptation, and the managers of banks, railroads, and insurance companies must share in some degree in the guilt of the men under them. One remedy for this evil thus briefly sketched is found in voluntary association of citizens interested in the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-men where intelligent discussions are open, free, and public—where the press and its representatives are always welcome—and where the effort and the tendency are to counteract that indifference to the condition of the poor and needy which is at last the enemy most to be dreaded in a free country, namely, the apathy of good citizens with respect to the evils which do not seem directly to concern themselves. With a vivid sense of responsibility to the unseen, and a constant and living purpose to aid our fellow-beings, especially those who most need our aid, we shall surely find the largest amount of gratification and happiness that belongs to this stage of existence.

“I close by quoting the sentiment of a distinguished gentleman who is the executive officer of the Peabody and Slater Education Funds. Hon. I. L. M. Curry, says: ‘As a man, a patriot, a Christian, I have labored for the education of the negro. Nor have I been entirely unselfish. For I know we are bound hand and foot to the lowest stratum of society.’ I repeat: ‘We are laboring for the reformation of the criminal. For I know we are bound hand and foot to the lowest stratum of society.’ Whittier, our best beloved poet, says in his beautiful and familiar hymn:

“ ‘ We bring no ghostly holocaust,
 We pile no graven stone,
 He serves Christ best who loveth most,
 His brothers and our own.’ ”

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS—1ST DAY (SUNDAY).

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. W. N. Markland, D. D., pastor of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, at 11 A. M. The church was crowded to the door, and the galleries in the front of the church were well filled.

He took as his text the two following verses of the Scripture:

“ And behold the Angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison.”—*Acts* xii, 2.

“ Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body.”—*Heb.* xiii, 3.

He said in part: The light that shined in that prison was the light of the messenger of God. It was sent to succor and comfort the man in the shadow of death. In those days the prisons were dark and damp, no visitor could enter them, not even a ray of cheering sunlight. To-day, through the Christian sympathy that has been enlisted in the favor of the poor prisoner, the wards of the prison-house echo to the tread of men and women with Christian sympathy in their hearts. Their purpose is to infuse into the wretched criminal a new life, the life of Heaven; to give him a new character, and when he comes forth from that prison, to take him by the hand in the name of God and lead him into Christian houses and honest labor. This is the work of every kindred organization. It is your promise to touch every prisoner and say to him, “ Arise and let the sins of the past fall from you.” The inspiring purpose of this National Congress is, I take it, to cast the sweet, clear light of Heaven into the darkness of imprisoned iniquity, to unloose the shackles of ignorant authority and enthroned brutality and unreasoning vengeance, and thus, as far as consists with impartial justice and imperial right, to raise up the men, women, and children who have fallen, are lying bound hand and foot. That iron gate often shuts in the prisoner from

all liberty, hope, and peace. Until it was broken down by Christian interest, it made an iron wall which shut out forever all happiness and hope of future redemption. It shut them in hopeless despondency and spiritual death. It is now entered by Christian hearts that give the prisoner hope, and when he comes forth there are Christian hands to bid him welcome.

The present Congress assembled in this church is an expression of this. It is the expression also of two truths, that God is the fountain from which springs this work, and that the foundation of its success is in Christian confidence and Christian power. When Christ, the image of God, began His ministry in His native town He took this text: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and the recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bruised." He is the preacher and His is the preaching which has inaugurated all the humane movements of our modern world. The leading spirits of prison reform have avowed again and again that the reformation of the criminal is a religious question, and that unless the workers in this uninviting field are sustained by the religious sentiment of the community and upheld by the faith, prayers, sympathy, and co-operation of Christian men and women they may as well lay down their arms.

I speak, not to instruct the men of the Congress at whose feet I would kneel as a learner, but to educate the people of this community in this mighty endeavor. The moment the door of a cell or prison shuts on a poor prisoner too often it excludes Christian sympathy and succor and hope. Until modern Christian reform started the judgment of a court of law was eternal. What a difference between those outside and inside that prison! The thief or dishonest man outside who has accumulated enormous means, but has never been detected, lives an honored member of society, while a poor man, pressed by poverty to steal a purse or handkerchief, is buried alive in a prison cell. Too often crime is inherited, and little ones driven to it by their wretched parents are caught and branded with infamy while

they scarcely knew better. If not saved by this Society or a kindred one they are buried forever, and the possibilities of good within them never see the light.

Such societies by their Christian charity give hope and life to the fallen one. How many of this intelligent assembly know that far into the first half of the present century men were punished with imprisonment practically for life because they were in debt, because they owed a few dollars, incurred for bread while unable to work, or because they had heedlessly incurred an obligation for others? Do you know that at the beginning of this century there were 223 offenses whose penalty was death?

The question of our Lord, "How much then is a man better than a sheep?" was answered in Christian England derisively and in the negative. If a man stole a rabbit he was hanged for it. If he wrote a letter to extort money he was hanged. If he stole five shillings he was hanged. If he cut down young trees he was hanged. If he injured Westminster bridge he was hanged. If he escaped from transportation he was hanged. The statute book has been revised and unjust capital offenses eliminated. But there is still room for revision. One of your own body, a judge, will tell you how in his official visitation of a child-prison, he saw a little boy, a mere child, incarcerated, whose offense was this: He stole fifty cents to buy a loaf of bread to feed his starving lips. For this he was arrested and imprisoned.

Law and justice are not yet made perfect. In a time like our own, when Christianity is on trial for its ability to solve the great social and personal questions in presence of which political economy and state-craft and education and militarism confess their impotency, it is well to recall and accept the fact that all we know of modern charity and human brotherhood and the true solidarity of the people is the fruit of Christian teaching and Christian effort. There is not a charitable movement of our modern civilization which is not the child of Christianity.

What the active workers in such a movement as this Congress represents have a right to expect from every Christian community is intelligent sympathy with the work, the moral support of an educated public sentiment, and the

creation of an atmosphere of hopeful feeling in which the rescued and the reformed may breathe and live again. This work demands tenderness, humanity, self-sacrifice. You and I as Christian men and women carry in our hands the power to give life and bring it into prison cells. It is by the word of God. This is the true inspiration of all work done for the outcast. There is no soul so far steeped in sin that it cannot be saved by Jesus Christ. Some men—Christian men and women fault us for stooping to aid criminals, but there arises the story of Christ and the abandoned woman, and his words, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." That is the inspiration of your work. To save the souls of the sinful, lift the fallen, and say to the outcast, "There is hope for thee in the love of Jesus Christ." Those now in Heaven are gathered from all nations and classes, from the sinful and the moral.

AFTERNOON.

A most interesting meeting was held at the Maryland Penitentiary at half-past 3, which was attended by 600 male prisoners. These men enjoyed a kindly talk by Ex-President Hayes, Judge Francis Wayland, Dean of the Law School of Yale, and by Mrs. D'Arcambal, of Detroit, Michigan.

President Hayes talked in a pleasant and rather humorous vein to the prisoners, which seemed to suit the men exactly, judging by the intense interest displayed and by the expressions of pleasure which they exhibited. He said in thinking on what subject he should talk to the men, it occurred to him that among a few cardinal truths to which he would call their attention, there is none more important than that the men should always, in whatever circumstances they may be placed, seek to win friends who are strong in virtue, association with whom will tend to make their lives better. To have friends, they must remember that it is necessary to be friendly themselves. The men should make a friend of their warden, and of those who, by their efforts, would benefit them and lift them up. He had received many applications from young men asking his advice as to what they should do to win success in their

business enterprises, and this fact presented to him the thought that it is very important to win friends.

Judge Wayland then addressed the prisoners. He said that the representatives to the Prison Congress were in Baltimore to discuss the interests of prisoners. By their deliberations in the past much good had been accomplished. To illustrate the change which had been wrought in prison life, he cited the fact that he appeared before them as their friend without any cause for fear, in striking contrast with the first religious service which had been held in a Massachusetts State prison some fifty years ago. At that first service a cannon loaded with grape-shot stood by the preacher, and a prison official stood by with a lighted match, with instructions that at the first demonstration by the prisoners the cannon should be fired, and they would trust to Providence for the rest. The object of the Congress is to try to aid them to grow strong in the traits of true manhood.

Then followed an address by Mrs. D'Arcambal, who for years has been connected with a home for discharged prisoners in Detroit. She gave an interesting account of that home. She exhorted the men to prepare themselves for that larger Christian liberty which would make them free indeed.

EVENING.

The evening session was well attended, the number of delegates to the Congress being largely augmented by prominent citizens who are interested in the work of the association. The first address was by Rev. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, on "The Obstacles of Prison Reform." He said in part: What do we mean by prison reform? We do not mean merely a reconstruction of the prison buildings, nor a replacement of the officials, nor the enactment of new laws. We use the word Prison in the largest sense as embracing the whole of our penal machinery—prisons, officials, Legislatures, Governors, Boards, cells, work-shops. The purpose of the prison is not to punish, but to promote the safety and welfare of the community, and that this safety and welfare can be subserved in a most economical and effective manner by the reformation of the imprisoned—hu-

manity, patriotism, and economy speak with one voice. Prison reform, then, consists in removing from the prisons everything which conflicts with this design, and in making the whole prison system an instrument for the permanent reformation of the criminal. The first obstacle we meet is indifference or negative selfishness. We are also indifferent to the fact that every one of all this great class of criminals has a human heart, capable of infinite happiness or infinite sorrow; that they are sons, or husbands, or fathers—a part of what was once a home. This indifference is the effect and consequence of ignorance.

Another obstacle to prison reform lies in positive selfishness. We want to make all we can out of the criminal. We want, as a prime object, to make the prison self-supporting, so as to lessen our burdens. I believe it is possible, under the best management, to make the prisons pay their way in justice to the tax-payer. Self-support should never be an object at the expense of justice and humanity and the best interests of the community. We want to make all we can out of the prison for our party, and so men are put in because they can carry their ward, town, or county, and good men are turned or kept out to make room for the “workers” and the “boys.”

Another obstacle to prison reform is self-righteousness. As we think of the men who are behind the bars we gather our garments about us, and we thank God we are not as other men, or even as these prisoners. There is a strange disposition to condone the crimes which are gigantic provided they be successful. We punish the man who steals a loaf. We hail the man who, by monopolies and corners in wheat makes the loaf smaller and coarser in a hundred thousand homes. If a man steals a bar of iron we railroad him to the Penitentiary. If he steals an entire railroad we say a “financier.” I cordially hope the labors of this Society will result in the reformation of some of the present occupants of the cells so that room may be made for the greater criminals who steal whole principalities of land, whole railroad systems, whole States, and who move in the first society, and on Sunday morning sit in the broad aisle.

Another obstacle is that we encourage the saloon which

is making robbers, murderers, Anarchists. We put the government of the city into the hands of the saloon. The best prison reform would be a reform which should make prisons needless.

THIRD SESSION—2D DAY.

The report of the Standing Committee on Criminal Law Reform was made by Prof. Wayland.

In which the relation of immigration to crime was pointed out. The statement was made that first among the causes which tend to the increase of crime is unrestricted immigration "as was well said at a recent meeting in New York," "Judge Wayland said, we stand to-day face to face with the portentous fact that nearly half a million persons are yearly pouring in upon us, largely made up of those alien to us in thought and speech and blood, half of whom are without occupation of any kind, nearly all of whom represent only the rudest form of labor."

The year 1892 shows a large increase in immigration over 1891, and with the increase in quantity we have a decided falling off in quality. While those coming from Great Britain and France are fewer in number, the number from Hungary, Russia, and Poland is greater. The contrast is still more striking and impressive if we compare the last fiscal year with 1882. During this decade the increase from England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland was 35 per cent. From Germany nearly 48 per cent. From Sweden and Norway nearly 37 per cent. In the same period the number of immigrants from Italy increased nearly 90 per cent.; from Poland 697 per cent.; from Russia 416 per cent.; from Austria and Hungary 174 per cent., while the falling off of immigration from all quarters in the same decade was a little over 21 per cent. The startling inferences from these figures cannot be evaded.

THE DREGS OF EUROPE.

We are and for years have been receiving the very dregs of European society, the scum of European cities, the destitute, the ignorant, the Nihilist, the Anarchist by scores of thousands annually. A considerable proportion of the indus-

trious and only moderately ignorant find employment on our railroads and other public enterprises. The residue settle down in our large cities, where the idle and shiftless add to the burden of the tax-payer; the vicious and criminal are welcomed by congenial comrades, and the Anarchist finds fit audience for his blasphemous dribble. The results of this disposition of the new-comers are most harmful. The unemployed and improvident soon succumb to their surroundings and drift into the ranks of the law-breakers; those who have secured employment have lowered the rate of wages and added to the surplus of the laboring population.

NATURALIZATION A FRAUD.

The new arrival becomes a prey of unscrupulous politicians, and the more ignorant or more vicious the more swift the surrender. The principle of naturalization in our leading centres of population is a shameless fraud. The criminal recently released or newly arrived voter votes often by the side of the honest citizen, who pays his taxes that he may enjoy the adequate protection of a good government. The evil is patent to every one who will give the subject a moment's reflection. Every year it is assuming more alarming proportions. Let our national legislators look into this matter and find a problem which holds in its grasp the honor and prosperity of our beloved country.

THE SALOON AND THE LAW.

Another prolific cause of crime is the saloon. A largely preponderating percentage of our distillers and brewers and the proprietors and customers of our saloons are of foreign birth or parentage. In the saloons criminals are made and screened. Here the good become bad, the bad worse, the worse infamous. But does the law afford no relief? There is a grim irony in the very question. The saloon hob-nobs with the police, whom its agents have appointed, smiles at and with the magistrate whom it has placed in office, rejoices in the mayor of its own selection, fears no hostile legislation from its solons whom it has sent to the State Capitol, and trusts to the executive veto. The

respectable part of the community is called upon to move against the common enemy in a solid column.

Other topics were spoken of on which there was much discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Edward S. Wright, Warden of the Western State Penitentiary, Penna., read a paper on the subject of Some Features of Prison Discipline. He said, "It is admitted that the records show an increase in serious crime and a growing disregard of the sacredness of human life; from this it is argued that existing methods of repressing crime are not as effective as the requirements and importance of the case demand. This country, more than any other, should be able to arrange and control its own internal affairs; and any means devised by lawful authority to maintain the peace should receive loyal and manly support from every well-wisher of his country. It must, however, be apparent to every one that a contrary feeling and sentiment held by a portion of the population may become a danger to society. This is not an extreme view, if the prison and criminal records be taken as evidence. Beyond the records of crime other evidence shows that many unworthy and undesirable immigrants have been sent here. The paupers and criminals thus sent to us are very largely the cause of our increased and pauper population. It is generally understood that the prisons of Great Britain and Ireland are steadily diminishing in population, but the causes for this remarkable result are not clear to all. The credit should be given to a system adopted about fifteen years ago, placing all the prisons under a centralized control for each county, with exactly the same rules and regulations, governing control, labor, food, and clothing. Every item seems to be cared for, and the discipline is rigid and stern. It is the general belief that serious crime has diminished, but it is apparent that the vast number of petty offenders and habitual criminals has created much uneasiness, and severer treatment for such seems probable, as it is thought to be the only satisfactory solution of the matter. There is a feeling of distrust that the prevailing system of leniency in Great Britain, for minor crimes,

especially, has been a great mistake. Over a million of arrests are reported for 1891; of these 255,314 were committed to prison, but as many were repeated-crimes, in the same year, only 137,000 persons were committed. Of these 12,380 are reported as felons and 10,100 as habitual petty offenders. This class, it is claimed, is a menace to society. Earnest men say why hesitate to seclude a class defined as a constant danger to civilized life? The history of American prisons shows constant progress in the treatment, and clemency has marked the course of justice. Yet it has to be admitted that crime and vice have increased in greater ratio than the population of the country. We are, then, brought to this conclusion, that prison discipline must be placed on sterner and more repressive lines to be deterrent. The conditions are such that the benefits of centralization are not applicable, nor are some items of administrative control and discipline without a change in existing laws.

TOO MANY PRISONS.

“We have too many prisons, such as they are, the only form of county prisons have ceased to be necessary since convenience of travel are universal and distant points are easily reached. Instead of county prisons of many kinds, a few distinct prisons, regardless of county lines, governed and organized in the same way as the State prisons should take their place. The change would be at once a relief, and check much moral corruption. Some of the county prisons could be used for female prisoners, the criminal insane, or police stations.

“As a condition precedent to success in prison administration and reform, a good staff of officers is required. Good officers, like all specialists, are scarce. Conditions of prison control vary greatly in the different sections of the United States, and no general lines seem likely to be laid down that can be absolutely followed as they read. But any line of treatment which provides for steady and deterrent discipline must carry with it a recognition of the fact that the nearer prison treatment agrees with the conditions of free labor, then there will be fewer causes of discontent. When prisons pay strict attention to all details, credit for every

hour of labor and charge for every hour of idleness, and not till then, will the problem reach a proper solution."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the Friends' Meeting House. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, addressed the Congress on "The Relation of Economic Condition to Causes of Crime." He said in part: "I am not in sympathy with the idea that the criminal becomes such through loss of moral attributes, or that he started in life a comparatively good man, but has willfully and maliciously broken the laws of the State. I believe the criminal is an undeveloped man in all his elements, whether you think of him as a worker or as a moral and intellectual being. To adopt the reverse of this idea leads to the consideration that all convicts belong to the same class. I believe that men even with fairly sound consciences can and do become habituated to the idea of crime through their necessities or environments.

"We are obliged, however, to deal with the criminal as a free moral agent. He traced the history of labor and its absence as a cause of crime through the periods of slavery, feudalism, and the present wage system. Guizot has said that labor is a most efficient guarantee against the revolutionary disposition of the poorer classes. He might have added that labor properly remunerated is an efficient guarantee against the commission of crime. No one of the expedients—employment of all the unemployed, or universal education, or the realization of the hopes of the temperance and labor classes, or the adoption of the Christian religion—will crush out pauperism and thus lessen crime, but all combined will reduce it to a minimum."

His paper was a long one and was listened to with marked attention.

F. H. Wines and Z. R. Brockway addressed the meeting on the same subject.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The committee on time and place of meeting proposed that the meeting of the Association should be held in Chicago

in 1893, and that the meeting in 1894 be held in the city of St. Paul, Minn., which was approved.

R. W. McClaughry presented his report on Police Organization and Work.

A most exhaustive and interesting report. He limited its inquiries and observations to three points, viz. :

First.—What has been accomplished in organization of police forces and the improvements of police methods to this date.

Second.—What obstacles or hindrances present themselves to further improvement.

Third.—What is the outlook for the future and what is demanded by the public in regard to police systems and management.

These subjects he handled in a most thorough and masterly manner, which space will not allow us to report. In speaking of the police officer and his duties he said : " Public opinion crystallizing through the press constantly into a sort of unwritten law, is daily adding to the number and character of his duties." He gave an amusing account of what was expected of an officer. He said : " He is expected to detect the burglar or robber, the sneak-thief or the highwayman, to pursue him through dark alleys, up unlighted stairways, to capture him, lock him up, and be present the next morning with a well-prepared case in which he is at the same time prosecuting attorney and witness for the State, to secure the holding of the criminal over to the proper court. In addition to this duty he is expected to prevent the street with being clogged with vehicles, to prevent noisy and disorderly assemblies on the sidewalks, to pilot the old and infirm, as well as the young and thoughtless through the crowded thoroughfares or over the dangerous crossings ; to note and prevent danger from fire, or if a fire breaks out to protect the firemen in the execution of their duty ; to take note of, and report all defects on his beat, see that all doors of business houses are locked, that garbage and ashes are not permitted to accumulate in the alleys, that the requirements of the health department, with regard to sewers and water pipes and smoky chimneys, are enforced ; that dogs are duly registered and properly and fully taxed ; that saloons and

places of amusement keep within the requirements of the ordinances; that cruel and stupid drivers shall be prevented from abusing animals; that electric wires are not strung in places where they may become dangerous to life; that runaway horses shall be caught at the risk of his own life and limb; that suspicious persons shall be noted and followed and warned; that vagrants shall be detected, arrested, and punished; and, last but not least, that the abuse and misrepresentation of newspaper reporters, thieves, drunken men, and dissolute women shall be borne with a meekness to which Moses was not a circumstance. He is expected to know the law thoroughly, to be able to apply it to all cases coming under his notice with unerring accuracy, under the penalty of being held for damages if he misinterprets its provisions, to say nothing of being 'roasted' by the newspapers, as an idiot or a brute. In the discharge of his duty, he is subject to all the temptations which vice and crime can invent and apply with their known shrewdness to effect his downfall. Chief among these are the allurements held out to him by the saloonkeeper, the courtesan, the dishonest pawnbroker, the shrewd gambler, and the cunning thief. He soon learns that silence is 'golden' while speech is by no means 'silvern.' If he resists all temptations which beset him, he has, in most cases under an admirable system of city government, the prize set before him of being abused and hounded and misrepresented, and of being turned out to graze the moment there is a change of administration, either in the ward in which he resides, or in the city government of which he forms a part."

He also treated of the evil effects of politics on the police force under changes of administrations.

AFTERNOON.

The standing committee on Prison Discipline made a report which was read by James Massie, of Toronto, Canada. In concluding it he said: "The whole principle of prison reform must be founded on Christ—following His example and teachings."

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED
PRISONERS—MR. M. F. ROMMEL, REV. LOUIS F.
ZINKHAM, AND JOHN J. LYTLE.

The chairman said we have been working in New York to clean out the professional discharged prisoner—those who beg, lecture, or make a living by deceitful means. We have also worked hard among the discharged prisoners who have never learned a trade and have no employment.

Rev. Louis F. Zinkham, General Agent of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association, said:

"The Association has held itself responsible for all the religious services held in the County Jail, and the President, G. S. Griffith, has visited all their jails and has organized local committees of both clergymen and laymen to attend regularly to the moral and spiritual interests of the prisoners."

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT BY THE MARYLAND SOCIETY.

First.—We recognize that society owes something to the criminal, and cannot afford to be wholly vindictive.

Second.—Conditions are such that a Prisoners' Aid Association is an imperative necessity in every State.

Third.—That to afford the wisest relief to discharged prisoners the representatives of a Prisoners' Aid Association must come in touch with them in prison and know something of the men and women they are dealing with.

Fourth.—The Association should as far as possible eliminate the temptations and discouragements which are apt to greet the discharged prisoner, and by all means strive to secure him honest and remunerative employment. Under such conditions a Prisoners' Aid Association must and will accomplish great and enduring good.

J. J. Lytle, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, said: "A large part of our work has been to visit the prisoners and help them to be good citizens when they come out. When they are in prison they make prolific resolutions that they will not go astray, and they promise to never touch another drop of liquor. They break these resolutions when they get out and meet their old associates. I make a point always of encouraging men to go immediately

to their homes when discharged. I go to the gate after them and take them to the cars. One man had several hundred dollars that he had saved. His old associates met him at the gate, but he said he did not want to go with them, and I took him to the cars and he was saved. Men are frequently met at the gate and taken off, become drunk, and they are soon back again. This I endeavor to prevent as much as possible. A resolution made in one's own strength is a 'rope of sand.' Only the grace of God can save any one. I try to point them to Him alone who can save from sin. It is our aim to endeavor to instill Christian principles in the men, to furnish them with tools to work, obtain situations for them, and provide homes until they get work. If a man comes to me and says he can get work if he had the tools, I have him bring me a note from the proposed employer and then tools are given him."

Mrs. D'Arcambal gave an interesting account of their Michigan Home of Industry for discharged prisoners.

EVENING SESSION.

A dozen skulls and pieces of skulls decorated a stand in the Friends' Meeting House at this session. They were the bones of murderers, idiots, and persons of less criminal tendency and more healthful vitality in life. There were also several human brains and charts representing parts of that organ. They were adjuncts to the paper read by Dr. A. Jacobi, of New York, on "Brain, Crime, and Capital Punishment." Dr. Jacobi is one of the most noted specialists in the country. His paper required two hours to read.

His object was to demonstrate that crime in many cases was the result of injuries to the brain by falls and blows received in youth. He cited a number of cases that had come under his own observation in which this was shown to be the case. Every cause of brain irritation, he said, might lead to permanent changes. In concluding, he said, "What we have most to fear in our time, while punishment still means retaliation or retribution, is that we are in constant danger of not recognizing the physical cause of misdirected cerebral action called crime. The grossest errors have been committed in that respect. If only one mistake were made

in a hundred convictions and death sentences, society could not afford to make that mistake. You and I can blunder, but the State cannot afford the brutality of capital punishment as long as the convicted criminal is certainly anomalous, possibly diseased. The place for transgressors is the place for safe keeping. Let us have done with killing. Let us see to it that the new century may have no reason to look upon our ghost-sighted barbarism, as we review with painful awe the centuries of the torturer and the witch burner."

FOURTH DAY, THE 8TH.

A short morning session was held at which Alexander Johnson, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, read a paper on "Some Reformatory Needs in Indiana."

Report was next made by C. T. Griffith of the formation and history of Baltimore's two great child-saving institutions, The Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, and the Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immorality.

At 11 o'clock the Congress took a recess in order to take a trip down the bay to Annapolis, on the large steamer "Ida." All of the members of the Association went on the trip. At 12.30 an excellent luncheon was served on the boat.

In accordance with the wishes of President Hayes the whole affair was informal. There was no reception committee at the Naval Academy dock. A special salute of 13 guns was fired as a mark of respect to President Hayes as Ex-President of the United States.

The regular afternoon session was held in the cabin of the steamer.

Dr. H. D. Wey, of Elmira, N. Y., read the Report of the Standing Committee on the work of the Prison Physician.

Dr. J. B. Ransom, Dannemora, N. Y., read a paper entitled Prison Discipline, from the physician's standpoint.

EVENING SESSION.

This, the final session, was held at the Friends' Meeting House.

An address was made by Warren F. Spalding, of Boston, Mass., upon "Habitual Misdemeanants."

Also an address by F. H. Wines, on Criminal Statistics, illustrated by the use of elaborate charts.

About 58 per cent. of the prisoners in this country are of foreign-born population. This result shows the necessity of more vigorous measures for the suppression of this inroad. Of the foreign prison population, the Irish nation contributes one-half and the Germans one-fourth. He stated that women form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the prison population.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and after a vote of thanks to all parties who had contributed to the success of the Congress and the entertainment of the delegates, the Congress adjourned.

Thus it will be seen the Pennsylvania Prison Society, through its Acting Committee, has not been idle during the past year, but that every opportunity has been embraced for the furtherance of the cause of Prison Reform, and the Reformation of the Prisoner, and we trust that many, on reading this Report, may become interested in our work, and may aid us with their prayers and their means.

Feeling that this work is of the Lord and that He has called me to the service, I desire to consecrate my time and my talents to it, and knowing that of myself I can do nothing, I earnestly invoke the Divine blessing upon my labors, and that He who has called me to it may receive all the glory and honor which is His due.

JOHN J. LYTTLE,
General Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY M. LAING, *Treasurer,*

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1892.			
1 Mo. 28—To Balance,			\$701 76
" " " " Cash received for Interest on Investment,			970 70
" " " " Contributions and Membership Dues,			773 00
" " " " Interest on Deposits,			119 79
" " " " State Appropriation,			2,500 00
" " " " Mrs. Emily T. Eckert Legacy,			5,000 00
" " " " Lucia A. Kenderdin Legacy,			1,000 00
" " " " Income I. V. Williamson Legacy,			467 61
" " " " Acc't Residue George S. Pepper Estate,			450 00
" " " " Income Barton Fund,			110 00
" " " " Income Randolph Fund,			60 00
" " " " Income Jesse George Fund,			60 00
" " " " City Loan Paid in January, 1893,			400 00
" " " " Life Memberships,			360 00
			<u>\$12,973 47</u>

CR.

By Cash Paid—Order	Eastern Penitentiary Com. Ac-		
" " " "	count State Appropriation, . .	\$2,514 73	
" " " "	Com. County Prison,	365 00	
" " " "	J. J. Lytle, General Secretary, . .	500 00	
" " " "	W. W. Walters, Agent,	500 00	
" " " "	Rent of Room,	100 00	
" " " "	Com. West Chester,	5 00	
" " " "	Expenses Annual Meeting,	41 85	
" " " "	Printing Journal, etc. (\$146.50-		
" " " "	46.87),	193 37	
" " " "	Sub. Books, Circulars and Postage, .	63 83	
" " " "	5,000 Circulars, Soliciting Donations, .	191 26	
" " " "	Sundry Expenses,	74 62	
" " " "	Expense Distributing Journal, . .	63 53	
" " " "	In Transit for Investment,	8,000 00	
		<u>\$12,613 19</u>	
1893.			
1 Mo. 26—To Balance,			<u>\$360 28</u>

HENRY LAING, *Treasurer.**Philadelphia, 1st Mo. 26th, 1893.*

Having examined the accounts of Henry M. Laing, Treasurer, and the vouchers for the period from January 28th, 1892, to January 26th, 1893, inclusive, we find the same to be correct, with a cash balance on hand of three hundred and sixty and twenty-eight one-hundredths dollars.

ISAAC SLACK,
JAMES ROBERTS,
Auditing Committee.

Philadelphia, February 1st, 1893.

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July, and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alterations in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VIII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prisons, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburgh; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named The Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold, and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of; provided, That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.*

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE
OF THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

DECREE:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

[Signed] JOSEPH ALLISON.

RECORD.

Recorded in the office for the Recorder of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter-Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 24th day of June, A. D. 1886.

Geo. W. PIERCE, *Recorder of Deeds.*

NEW SERIES

DOUBLE NUMBER

Nos. 33 and 34

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787

JANUARY, 1894 AND 1895

PHILADELPHIA

1321 ARCH STREET

Constitution of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precept and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow-creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries, which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degree and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow-creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall first be nominated as suitable by the "Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee," a standing committee of that body. They shall be chosen by ballot at the stated meeting of the Society to be held in the First month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

No person shall be placed in nomination for officers of the Society, or as a member of the Acting Committee who shall not have been previously approved by a standing committee of the Acting Committee called "The Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee." A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee.

In case an election for any cause shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a special meeting of the Society, within thirty days for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all Meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all the orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the condition of the finances of the Society at each Stated Meeting thereof.

All bequests and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]

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PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



JOHN J. LYTLE.

Member and Secretary of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society for 43 years ; and Secretary of the Society for 35 years, and still actively engaged in addition, as General Secretary. See page 38.

NEW SERIES

DOUBLE NUMBER

Nov. 33 and 34

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JANUARY, 1894 AND 1895

PHILADELPHIA

1321 ARCH STREET



JOHN J. LYTLE.

Member and Secretary of the Acting Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1858-1860, and Secretary of the Society for 25 years, and subsequently, in addition, as General Secretary. His name is

NEW SERIES

DOUBLE NUMBER

Nos. 33 and 34

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THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

Place of Meeting No. 1321 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 17th, 1895, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of REV. R. H. BARNES, ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, and REV. LOUIS C. BAKER, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which was directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.

At the One Hundred and Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society, held First month 24th, 1895, the report was presented by Rev. R. H. Barnes, Chairman of the Editorial Board, which was referred to the Committee to be appointed by the incoming Acting Committee, to have two thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.

The Report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary*.

Editorial Board for 1895: REV. R. H. BARNES, Chairman; ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, and REV. LOUIS C. BAKER.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 600 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the General Secretary, 701 Corinthian Avenue, Philadelphia.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Office 701 Corinthian Avenue, second story, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

J. J. CAMP, 2329 North Seventeenth Street, Agent for County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

WILMER W. WALTER, 1641 Park Avenue, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1895.

President,
CALEB J. MILNE.

Vice-Presidents,
EDWARD TOWNSEND. ALFRED H. LOVE.

Treasurer,
GEORGE W. HALL.

Secretaries,
JOHN J. LYTLE,
WM. INGRAM,

Counsellors,
HON. WM. N. ASHMAN,
HENRY S. CATTELL.

Members of the Acting Committee,

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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

IN presenting this, our one hundred and eighth annual report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, which covers two years of 1893 and 1894, we are the more thoroughly convinced that the Eastern Pennsylvania Separate System of incarceration in our prison, if faithfully carried out, is more conducive than any other, to the best interests of reformation, and in preventing to a great extent a desire to commit a like offense that leads to recommitment.

In fact, our overcrowded Eastern Penitentiary and County Prison has often led people to ask, Is crime on the increase? forgetting that our population has been vastly growing, and that many of the doubtful class from all nations have been coming into our borders.

The overcrowding of the Penitentiary arises from several causes. Among them the placing of two and occasionally three in a cell intended for one man, contrary to the law regarding the erection and maintenance of the institution, has already proved that this is one of the causes of the present large increase of recommitments. The captious saying, "get rich quick," seems to have tempted esteemed and trusted men, and the departure from rectitude has overwhelmed with grief many an household, and added to the number of incarcerations a far more educated class. While our well-governed Eastern Penitentiary has been enlarged by an additional ward of 30 cells, through the labor of the inmates, who by careful training have made many skilled mechanics; still, it is inadequate to the needs of the times, and we trust that the Legislature will take

measures either to enlarge it still more or to insist on its limit of capacity. It is a well-known fact that the majority of prisoners who are a second or more term offenders, are willing, for the most part, to have the congregate system established; but what is the present result of doubling up, contrary to our law of establishment of the Eastern Penitentiary? Simply, that it is clearly proven it has been the principal cause for the increased number of recommitments. According to the act of incorporation, "The objects of this Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners." Under the head of improvement of prison discipline we urge that the established law of the separate system be obeyed, as it has clearly proven to be for the best interest of the man, for his temptations to commit a like offense is far less, and the opportunities for Christian reformation, through the oral instructor and our acting visitors, very far greater, for it tends to make him a better restored citizen. We raise our voice against all those causes that tempt a man to commit a crime or misdemeanor, and urge the removing of the temptations as far as possible, that our person and our homes be not harassed with fear of increasing crime.

If those whose duty it is, would either speedily finish the new annex at Holmesburg Junction (now 12 years in building), or turn it over at once to the city and let the unskilled labor of the inmates complete it, it would relieve the severe tension of capacity on the Eastern Penitentiary to a great extent, and serve justice and humanity far better.

Our county judges seem now to commit men for a year or more to the Eastern Penitentiary as the only place they can be cared for; but if we had that relief needed, many of the punishments would have been for one year or less in the County Prison Annex.

The long terms for trivial charges, and the apparent inequality of sentence, may have been a necessity in this county at least, to find a place to hold those sentenced, but such necessity for over-crowding should not be allowed to continue. But take another view. A sheriff brought two prisoners from a neighboring county each with a one-year

and three months sentence. He was asked if "he had a good county prison." "Yes." "And how many prisoners now in it?" "Two." "How many will it accommodate conveniently?" "Thirty." Now this is one cause of our overcrowding, excessive sentence for trivial charges, that the sheriff might take them to the State Penitentiary and relieve the county of a burdened reputation. The seeming inequality of sentences is a matter that has come to the notice of many of our Acting Committee, and there seems to be but one remedy, which we believe has never been tried. If provision could be made for our judges to merely sentence the guilty person for reformation (except murder charge), and allow the commission of inspectors or others appointed to determine the duration of incarceration, we believe justice would be served much better, the guilty man realize a premium on virtue, and would have greater incentives to reform the crooked ways, and the dangers to the community we believe would be far less than at present.

During the past two years the number of juvenile arrests (below 15 years) have greatly increased, and many are the causes. All these were placed in a felon's cell, often with those mature in crime, for the want of a better place. In these days of humane Christian sympathy, it seems a pity that these children, many between 8 and 12 years, and for first offense, should receive the stigma of a felon when more than half are discharged before a trial. To alleviate this stigma the Society asks the State to establish a House of Detention for Juvenile Offenders (below 16 years) near the County Prison, that those young in years may not come in direct contact with the more hardened in crime, and it would be *one great source of prevention* to the minor becoming a mature criminal, knowing that the boy was not cast in prison for the first little misdemeanor.

We have also petitioned the State for a law preventing minors of 16 or less transacting business at the pawn brokers. And one closely allied to this, to prevent minors of 16 or less attending the theatre not accompanied with a parent or guardian, for it is a notable fact that many steal and pawn in order to attend the theatre.

While all these endeavors are along the line of the pre-

vention of prison miseries, we must not forget that the good Lord requires us still to continue work while we can, to help restore the fallen and oppressed, to better morals of citizenship. We have much to encourage us, though inadequate fruits of reformation may be visible. Still, when the Master said, "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me; and inasmuch as ye did it unto one the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me," the blessing coming from the willing, faithful visitation by our Acting Committee to the prisoners, ought to be a sufficient encouragement for continuance in well-doing, and leave the result in God's hands. Let us strive that the light of a happy future may dawn to every soul coming under our opportunity.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

It is often and truly said that progress "is the order of the day." No one who notes the characteristics of the age we live in can doubt it. We cannot look into the literature of the day, we cannot investigate any one of the arts and sciences, without being convinced that the course of the world is onward. All things are manifestly tending with a rapidity unknown before toward their final consummation, the full development of their capacities, and their largest influence upon the condition and destiny of our race. Changes, too, are effected with a facility as new as it is striking. Revolutions in the customs and social polity of a nation, which were formerly the difficult task of ages, are now wrought out in as many years. Old forms of thought and feeling, the cherished habits and prided wisdom of past days, are laid aside and their places supplied by others with as little ceremony and somewhat, indeed, of the same feeling that a worn-out garment is cast off for a new. Reverence for the past is certainly by no means a characteristic of the age. And in more aspects than one it is well for us, for the good of man, that it is not. The past is a picture of darkness, and error, and corruption, and moral death, from which the eye turns instinctively to the brighter picture of the present and the future. Its history is too full of cruelty and blood, oppression and wrong, to arouse a single desire that its scenes may be re-enacted upon earth. In the passing away of much that has heretofore been deemed sacred among men, or has been clung to with a tenacity of prejudice or the blindness of passion, no one should rejoice more than he who loves his fellow-men.

But, while all this is true, and while it is unquestionably our duty, and should be our pleasure, to rejoice and gladly promote every advance that is decidedly a reform of what was bad, a supply of what was defective, or an improvement of what was good, we should remember that there are limits beyond which innovation becomes *destruction*. True wisdom is always conservative. "*Festina lente*" is the well-known

maxim in accordance with which every reform should be conducted. The dictate of all experience is that, in the multiform and complex machinery of the social system, even where it lies open to the zeal of the reformer and constitutes in its largest sense the legitimate object of experiment, we must proceed with caution if we would not do more harm than good by our efforts. Much has been done and much may yet be done, to simplify and improve the principles by which the great object of the social system is to be secured, and this is the legitimate field alike of reformation and experiment. But beyond this there is a wide expanse from which experiment is forever excluded—the broad field of right—the relations, which spring out of man's nature and are essential to his very existence—the relations that bind him to God and to his fellow as an individual, and over which society in its own right has no control—that is, his moral and religious relations. Into this region experiment must not intrude. Here the spirit of improvement becomes the demon of destruction. Abstract right is uniform and unchangeable. Man's moral relations to his Maker are now just what they were at his first creation, and the duties that grow out of them can never be altered by circumstances. What was duty then is duty now; what was right then is right now, and will be so as long as God Himself is unchangeable.

The principles we have adverted to are exceedingly important to be kept in mind in the discussion of the questions involved in criminal jurisprudence. Among the changes that have taken place in our day, perhaps none is more justly entitled to be regarded as a reform than that which has been effected in the treatment of the unfortunate and guilty. To a very considerable extent society has learned to distinguish between misfortune and crime, to reform by kindness rather than by severity. And so far we hail the change as a decided token of a true and healthy progress. But it requires no argument to show how easy it is for kindness to the criminal to degenerate into sympathy for crime, while the claims of justice, the commands of God, and the welfare of society are gradually lost sight of. All this tends to undermine the entire system of criminal jurisprudence in our land, to screen

the guilty, to open the prison doors to men who have forfeited liberty by their crimes, and the rendering of law but a dead-letter on the statute-book. It is, indeed, a fearful thing to look upon—a human being, in the full strength of his manhood, deliberately struck down by the strong hand of the law, a lifeless sacrifice upon the altar of unyielding justice; but there is a far more dreadful scene to contemplate than any the stern demands of justice can reveal—the triumphs of injustice, the deep-dyed tragedies of human passion!

The Divine Legislation is a striking illustration of *progress* as well as *conservatism*. The right of punishing the crime of murder had been specifically denied to man. The groaning earth has been cleansed by a mighty deluge. From the retribution of that all-destroying flood a new creation has arisen, and to Noah and his sons, the sole representatives of the race, the possession and lordship of this new empire were given, with the same benediction as to Adam of old, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." But, with such a destiny opening before them, what was the security that the same scenes of lawless misrule, violence, and blood that had marked the progress of the old world should not be re-enacted upon the new? What security that it would not become necessary for God to appear again as the avenger of blood, and by another flood cleanse the earth anew from her deep defilement? To assure against the latter the promise of God is given, and to prevent its necessity man is made, on the behalf of God, the avenger of his brother's blood. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," or, as the Chaldaic version renders it, "with witnesses *by the sentence of the judges* shall his blood be shed;" and if this be the meaning, then it is *an advance upon the social condition of the previous verse, and takes the duty of avenging the blood of the slain out of the hands of individuals and entrusts it to the constitutional authorities of civil society; making not individuals, but society at large responsible for the penalty.*

This momentous fact is adverted to here solely as illustrating the *progress* in the Divine legislation of the Bible.

The maintenance of public justice is the prime end of all punishment, human as well as divine. The sanction of

the law is the supporter of its authority. As a bond of society a law without a penalty would prove a rope of sand. It would furnish no more security than would a prison without doors or bars. Why do we insert a forfeiture in a bond? Is it to reform the maker, or is it not to give validity to the instrument itself? And precisely so with regard to all law in the State, the school, or the family, if there were no penalty it would have no force. The penalty is its sanction. Its first and chief design is to secure its authority. And in order to secure this result, the penalty must be proportioned to the crime. There is an innate sense and perception of what is equitable in the human heart to which the law always appeals, and with which it must always harmonize in order to secure a cheerful obedience. If the law itself is manifestly unjust or unreasonable, or if the penalty is not proportioned to the offense, its authority is very much weakened if not destroyed. Apply this principle to the penalty for murder. Shall there be no distinction between the hasty and deliberate taking of human life? It is said there is great difficulty in the way of executing the death penalty. That there is great difficulty in administering our present law is true, and it is the most cogent argument for its repeal, for nothing is more mischievous than a dead letter on the statute-book. Better a modified law than a sterner one, provided it be proportioned to the offense and strictly executed. But remember what is at stake. That sacred, priceless thing—human life. Your life! my life!

THOMAS L. FRANKLIN.

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES AND THE REMEDY.

Uniformity of premiums and uniformity of penalties lighten the burdens and responsibility of those who confer the former and those who administer the latter. At the same time the recipients in either case are reconciled and perhaps satisfied.

Every one likes fair play. Even the criminal who receives a sentence feels a degree of satisfaction and evinces a willing submission, when that sentence is equally and impartially imposed upon all who violate the same law or commit similar crimes.

Unequal sentences excite ill feeling, create dissatisfaction, and provoke rebellion.

It is true "circumstances alter cases," but excessive differences in sentences, accompanied by personalities, and sometimes by partisan feeling, are inexcusable and irritating, as well as unbecoming the dignity of courts and of law, and of that wisdom and humanity that should characterize the treatment of criminals. The law is presumed to be impartial and fair, the judge is supposed to be calm and humane, and the penalty is declared to be just and reasonable. Crime is crime the world over, as truth is truth everywhere. The repetition of crime cannot make it virtue. True, there may be extenuating circumstances where a criminal act has been perpetrated, but there is nevertheless the violation of the law of morality. Charity may step in to excuse, but the effect of the criminal act remains. Judges may, under the excitement of the moment, in the midst of the clamor for justice and for punishment, act hastily and injudiciously, with the highest motive of satisfying the public and setting an example. But it is at such times that there may be too severe a sentence, or at least one that is very unequal and very different from other sentences for like crimes. It is here that the voice of admonition or at least of suggestion, should be heard, and especially heard from those who frequently come in contact with prisoners and learn how sensitive they are to any

favoritism, partiality or inequality of sentence and of treatment.

Almost every one will advise the judge to wait till public excitement is allayed, and until there is no passion in his feeling that may warp his judgment.

It is not so much the mildness or severity of the sentence that this paper is considering, as it is the wretched system of sentencing for long or short terms for the same crime and the diversity of sentences in our own country, and more particularly in our own State or city. So that we appeal for both equity and equality of sentence.

Within a brief period three persons pleaded guilty of manslaughter in causing the death in August last of a sailor. Two were each sentenced to two years and six months in the Penitentiary, while one had to undergo an imprisonment for only six months. So much for the treatment of cases where the life of a human being has been sacrificed.

In that same Penitentiary there has been a man imprisoned three years for stealing a piece of beef from the butcher's stall, the excuse being given that his family was suffering for food.

There have been found criminals in the same corridor sent from different counties for horse stealing, and of course sentenced by different courts, one for three years, another for five years, and another for ten years. The crime in each case very analogous. The ten-year man, in some way, learns of the shorter terms of his fellow-prisoners, and feeling that his case was no more criminal than the others, becomes unsettled, dissatisfied, and rebellious.

The spirit of our government and the original text of the Constitution of the United States were favorable to the uniformity of law as they emphasized the equality of the rights of man. True, practice has not been commensurate with profession; but, evidently, the necessity of uniform laws, powers, and penalties was realized by the founders of our government. For instance: "A uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;" "Uniformity in the weight or value of money;" "Uniformity in defining and punishing piracy and felony;" "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue;"

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;" "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States;" "All treaties under the Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land." Other acts relative to the uniform rights of conscience, freedom of speech and of the press, of religion and petition; to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, all go to prove the high estimate placed upon uniform legislation, law, and rights. And yet, in the face of all this, we might show how strangely and injuriously unequal, are the laws of the States, some, indeed, adjacent, so that merely to cross the State line would subject one to different legal treatment.

This is noticeable in trade and commerce as well as in the subject now before us.

F. H. Wines says: "The American method of dealing with crime is to treat it as a matter of purely local interest and importance. No two codes agree throughout, either in their definitions of crime or in the penalties prescribed for particular offenses. Offenses punishable in one State are not punishable in another. In some States the criminal is disfranchised and disqualified for office or as a witness, and in Delaware there is the addition of the pillory and the whipping-post. In Rhode Island every person convicted of murder or arson is thereupon deemed in law to be dead with respect to all rights of property, to the bond of matrimony, and to all civil rights. Injustice to prisoners in the name of the law would be an assault upon the basis of all righteous government. The criminal law is designed to be just."

We feel the measure of justice is to a considerable extent its uniform estimate and dispensation. The disregard, however, to this principle is prominently and conclusively proven by the comparison of the treatment of criminals, and, we may say, of the estimate of crime as presented by this same writer as follows:

"The maximum penalty for counterfeiting in Delaware is three years, but in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Florida, and Michigan it is imprisonment for life. The minimum penalty in Missouri is five years, which is the maximum in Connecticut.

"The maximum penalty for perjury in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Kentucky is five years, but in Maine, Mississippi, and Iowa it is imprisonment for life, and in Missouri it is death if the witness designs thereby to effect the execution of an innocent person. In Delaware perjury is punishable by fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

"The maximum penalty for incest in Virginia is six months, but in Louisiana the minimum penalty is imprisonment for life. In Delaware, again, the penalty is a simple fine of \$100.

"The maximum penalty for bigamy ranges all the way from one year, in Delaware, to twenty-one years, in Tennessee.

"The maximum penalty for rape in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is fifteen years; but in Delaware, North Carolina, and Louisiana the penalty is absolute, and is death.

"The maximum penalty for assault, with intent to commit rape, in Pennsylvania and in Kansas is five years, but in Massachusetts it is imprisonment for life.

"The maximum penalty for arson, of an occupied dwelling by night, in Connecticut, Arkansas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Washington is ten years; but in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana the penalty is absolute, and is death.

"The maximum penalty for arson, in the day-time, of a building not a dwelling, and without the curtilage of any dwelling, in Kansas is four years; but in Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia it is death.

"The maximum penalty for arson, with intent to defraud insurer, in Alabama is one year, but in Maine the minimum penalty for the same offense is imprisonment for life.

"The maximum penalty for breaking and entering a dwelling by night in Arkansas is seven years; but in North Carolina the penalty is absolute, and is death. In Louisiana it is death if the burglar is armed or makes an assault; also in Delaware, if the intent is to commit murder, rape, or arson.

"The maximum penalty for grand larceny varies from two years, in Louisiana and New Mexico, to twenty years, in Connecticut.

"The maximum penalty for forgery varies from three

years, in Delaware, to imprisonment for life, in New York and Missouri."

RELATIVE ESTIMATES OF CRIME.

Still more surprising are the relative estimates of different crimes in the different codes when compared with each other.

In the statements which follow, guilt is measured by the maximum penalty for each offense prescribed in the statutes.

"The guilt of counterfeiting in Ohio and Minnesota is twice that of perjury, but in Rhode Island and Alabama the guilt of perjury is twice that of counterfeiting.

"The guilt of perjury in Indiana is to that of incest, as twenty-one to five, but in Kentucky the guilt of incest is to that of perjury as twenty-one to five.

"The guilt of rape in New York is twice that of incest, but three times in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, four times in Vermont, five times in Pennsylvania, and ten times in New Hampshire, and thirty times in New Mexico.

"Delaware, Virginia, Georgia, New Mexico, and Oregon are the only States in which bigamy is regarded as a higher crime than incest. In Virginia the maximum penalty for bigamy is eight years, but for incest only six months; while in Wyoming and Colorado the maximum penalty for incest is twenty years, but for bigamy two years.

"The guilt of assault to murder in Mississippi is five times that of assault to rape, but in Delaware and Georgia the guilt of assault to rape is twice that of assault to kill. Assault to kill is punishable in Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, and Arizona by imprisonment for life, and assault to rape by different terms of years; but in Massachusetts assault to rape is punishable by imprisonment for life, and assault to kill by imprisonment for one year.

"The guilt of mayhem in Ohio is twice that of burglary, but in Michigan the guilt of burglary is twice that of mayhem.

"The guilt of arson in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, and Kentucky is twice that of burglary; but in Connecticut the guilt of burglary is twice that of arson.

"The guilt of burglary in Kentucky and Alabama is twice that of larceny, but three times in Wisconsin and Mississippi, four times in Georgia and Michigan, five times in New Hampshire, and six times in New Mexico.

"The guilt of robbery in Vermont, New York, Delaware, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Oregon is twice that of larceny, but three times in Arkansas, four times in Georgia, Florida, and Iowa, five times in New Mexico, six times in New Hampshire, and seven times in Louisiana.

"The guilt of burglary in Texas is to that of forgery as twelve to seven, but in Arkansas the guilt of forgery is to that of burglary as fifteen to seven.

"The guilt of forgery in Kansas is four times that of larceny, but in Connecticut the guilt of larceny is four times that of forgery.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

"The death penalty is in force in the following States for the crimes named :

"For murder, in all the States except Rhode Island, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

"In Louisiana, for rape, assault with intent to kill, administering poison, arson, and burglary.

"In Delaware and North Carolina, for rape, arson, and burglary.

"In Alabama, for rape, arson, and robbery.

"In Georgia, for rape, mayhem, and arson.

"In Missouri, for perjury and rape.

"In Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Mississippi, for rape and arson.

"In Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Arkansas, for rape.

"In Montana, for arson of dwelling by night.

"In Maryland, for any variety of arson."

POSSIBLE AND ACTUAL SENTENCES.

Here is a startling table of inequalities. It seems to prove that man is above law, and that the administration of justice is superior to the law-book. While there is evidently humanity in the discrimination, there is so much diversity

of judgment as to lead one to doubt the capacity of man to properly estimate the dangers of crime and the treatment it deserves.

Our author further says: "In order to obtain a complete view of the relations of crime and punishment, the possible sentences authorized by the codes must be compared with the actual sentences imposed by the courts.

"Generally speaking, the approximations to equity in the apportionment of actual sentences are greater than in the case of possible sentences. For instance, while the possible (maximum) sentence for perjury ranges from five years to life, the actual average sentences imposed (omitting sentences for life) range from one year in Maine to ten years in Florida. The possible sentences for incest range from six months to life, but the actual average sentences from one year in Pennsylvania to fifteen years in Louisiana. The possible sentences for crime against nature, range from five years to life, but the actual average sentences from one year in West Virginia and Utah to eleven years and nine months in California.

"The possible sentences for bigamy range from one year in Delaware to twenty-one years in Tennessee, but the actual average sentences from four months in Montana to four years and three months in Minnesota. The possible sentences for rape range from fifteen years to death, but the actual average sentences from two years in Louisiana (where the maximum penalty is death) to thirty-three years and six months in New Mexico.

"The possible sentences for arson range from ten years to death, but the actual average sentences from two years in Arkansas to seventeen years and six months in Rhode Island.

"The possible sentences for burglary range from seven years to death, but the actual average sentences from one year and six months in New Mexico to eight years and four months in Georgia.

"The possible sentences for robbery range from six years to life, but the actual average sentences from one year and nine months in Delaware to twenty-two years in Alabama.

"The possible sentences for larceny range from two to

twenty years, but the actual average sentences from 1.136 years in Delaware to 5.556 in Texas.

"The possible sentences for forgery range from three years to life, but the actual average sentences from one year and six months in Arizona to seven years in New York.

"It will be seen that in almost all cases the average term sentence imposed by the courts is far below the maximum.

"There are, however, some exceptions, as may be seen by consulting the columnus for the crime of incest, where the maximum penalty and the average sentence are identical for Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and California. The contrast between the maximum penalty and the actual average sentence in other cases is very striking, of which the following instances may be mentioned. In Maine the maximum penalty for perjury is imprisonment for life, but the actual average sentence is one year. It would be fairer, however, to take cases in which the maximum penalty is a sentence for a definite term of years rather than for life; and attention may be called to the maximum penalty for the crime against nature in Mississippi, which is ten years, and the actual average sentence, which is one year; and to the maximum penalty for burglary in New Mexico, which is twelve years, and the actual average sentence, which is one year and six months; and to the maximum penalty for forgery in Arizona, which is fourteen years, while the actual average sentence is one year and six months.

"The inequity of average sentences for the same offense in different States is also noticeable. The average sentence for perjury in New York is more than double that in New Jersey, and in Florida it is double that in Georgia. The average sentence for incest in Massachusetts is twice that in New Hampshire and ten times that in Pennsylvania. The average sentence for bigamy in New York is more than double that in Pennsylvania or Connecticut. The average sentence for rape in Mississippi is six times, and in Texas twelve times that in Louisiana. In New Mexico it is more than three times that in Arizona, and in California more than five times that in Washington.

"The average sentence for forgery in Minnesota is more

than double that in Wisconsin, and in New York more than double that in New Hampshire or Pennsylvania. Similar instances might be greatly multiplied.

CAUSES FOR THIS INEQUALITY.

"No doubt, part of this apparent inequity in the distribution of punishment is due to differences in the circumstances which attended and characterized the commission of the offenses, which were duly taken into account by the courts before which the offenders were tried. Part of it is also explicable on the theory that in some States the number of offenders is so small that the averages stated are of little value. But, when all allowance is made for these and other like considerations, the fact remains, that the length of the prisoner's term of confinement is largely the result of prejudice, caprice, or accident."

Adaline O. Waters has, with peculiar appropriateness, given to this subject rare thought and wisdom. We quote a few sentences to show how minds are exercised in this direction at this time, and it is a notable feature of the age that is giving attention to the need for more uniformity in penal jurisprudence.

"Punishment, in civilized countries, generally means the deprivation of liberty, or the infliction of pain on the body of one who commits a criminal offense.

"There are three theories concerning the design of punishment: Those of retribution, prevention, and reformation. The motto of the first is justice, of the second protection, of the third love.

"Death, in former times in England, was the punishment for all felonies. There were 160 offenses punishable with death, among which were stealing from a dwelling-house to the value of 40 shillings, or from shops to the value of 5 shillings. If it were true that in good King Alfred's time the laws were so respected that bracelets and jewels could be hung on the highways and no one would molest them, the English had retrograded in the time of the three Georges. Instead of *bracelets* and *jewels* on the highway, it was no uncommon sight to see the *gibbet* with its latest victim hanging in view of passers-by to intimidate those inclined to do

evil. Notwithstanding these fearful warnings, life and property were not safe. Criminals seemed to wax bolder.

"In the present time, in the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, there has been a marked improvement regarding the treatment of criminals, and fewer crimes are punishable with death than when we became a nation.

"The colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut inflicted the death penalty for not less than 14 offenses. Under the laws of the United States in some States capital punishment may be inflicted for treason, murder, arson, rape, piracy, robbery of mails with jeopardy to the lives of persons in charge, the burning of a vessel of war, and the rescue of a convict going to execution."

There is a strange inequality of punishment, however, noticeable in different States, and here it is that we refer again to the necessity of a remedy.

The same writer gives us the following facts:

"Until within a few years death was inflicted for the highest crimes in *all* of the States; but Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, and Iowa abolished it; and, with the exception of the latter State, these pioneers of progress have not found that crimes of violence have increased. Whether life be taken by the club, the axe, the flame, the cord, the garrote, the hangman's rope, or the death-chair, still it is a violation of the same commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and the death-chair robs a human being of the most sacred God-given right, just as effectively as the club of the Hottentot. The world has advanced in knowledge and goodness since the days when our ancestors lived in canister-shaped cottages in Britain and burned offenders at the stake; but with the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and the wealth and ability to build strong and durable edifices, they fear to abolish the death penalty.

"As no nation has ever made the experiment, it cannot be known that its suppression would be disastrous to society.

"Whenever the laws have been excessively unjust and punishment severe, criminals have gone unpunished and crime increased; because witnesses would withhold evidence, and juries would fail to convict, when they knew that death would be the sentence for a trifling offense.

"The fear of death does not deter some from committing brutal murders in many of our own States. It does not protect the people of New York, New Jersey, Texas, and Louisiana better than the fear of solitary confinement does in Michigan.

"Statistics show that crime has increased after a long and bloody war."

Now that Lynch law has become so frequent in some of our States, we see renewed evidence for more uniformity in the treatment of criminals and the establishment of a higher standard of penal ethics.

Our writer says:

"Without doubt, there will be criminals always. There will be some who lack self-control and who must be restrained, but it is not necessary to commit the crime of murder, because, in their weakness, they have done the same.

"We should discard the theory of retribution. It is unworthy a people professing Christianity. We have a theory of reformation, but we have not yet thought it expedient to put it into practice. We have hospitals, insane asylums, inebriate asylums, reform schools, but no asylums for the morally diseased, no houses of refuge for criminals that will protect them as well as society. We take their lives from them because they do evil, and because, by so doing, they trouble us no more. At the same time, we know that the sixth commandment has no proviso, and applies to *nations* as well as to *individuals*. The right to life is not transferable. We may call it expedient to take it, but the wrong is never expedient."

This inconsistency of justice is not confined to this side of the Atlantic.

Montague Crackanthorpe, Chairman of Westmoreland Quarter Sessions, writes to the editor of the London *Times* in reference to an article which he had published, that "'if each judge acted on his impulse, instead of attempting to theorize about crime and criminals, sentences would probably not be so puzzlingly discordant as they now are.'" Note the several divergent schools now to be found amongst those whose lot it is to administer criminal justice:

"1. There are the Preventives, who consider that the

State has no right to punish a man except for the sake of deterring others from following his example.

"2. There are the Humanitarians, who look with horror on all punishment, and who scout the notion that it should ever be inflicted with a view of making a public example.

"3. There are the Retributionists, who regard punishment as in the nature of expiation, to be measured by the immorality of the offense apart from all other considerations. The idea of this school is 'to adjust pain to vice, to adapt suffering to sin.'

"As great a divergence exists as to the weight that ought to be given to a previous conviction. Some judges ignore it altogether. Others treat it as a ground for severely augmenting the second sentence. Others, again, treat it as depriving the offender of the mitigation of punishment to which he would be otherwise entitled—that is to say, they allow the first offender a rebate which they deny to the second offender.

"Conferences between those who administer the criminal law would no doubt, as you suggest, help 'to weed out eccentricities and to bring about something like uniformity.' But I venture to think we must go further. We want an authoritative settlement of a scale of punishment for all typical forms of crime, leaving each judge to increase or reduce that scale as the circumstances of the case, local or individual, may from time to time require. As it is, each tribunal has its own standard, which, as you point out, is apt to accommodate itself to its own pet theory of punishment.

"Rumors are in the air of a proposal to appoint a mixed body of experts to consider the whole subject. To this it is objected with force that the members of such a body could never be got to agree amongst themselves upon first principles. No such objection would apply to the fixing of a scale, subject to periodical revision, nor would the scale be the worse if it were the outcome of a series of compromises. Almost anything which was universally adopted would be better than the present chaos. Take, for example, the case of a man who has been previously convicted of stealing a pair of boots, and who, not being otherwise known to the police, is convicted a second time of a like offense. The

sentence in such a case may range by law between ten years and a single day. Suppose all the judges, recorders, and chairmen of Quarter Sessions were to be asked what sentence they would pronounce on this simple set of facts, no others being brought forward. Their answers would be both startling and instructive. Yet, if graphically arranged, they would present a 'curve of error,' the 'median ordinate' of which (to use a phrase familiar to the new school of statisticians) would yield a sentence far more satisfactory and just than many that are every week awarded.

"The Home Secretary, by the departmental inquiry which he set on foot last June, has attacked one-half of an important problem, viz., the treatment of the prisoner after he has received his sentence. The other half is equally pressing, viz., for what length of time should the improved prison discipline be meted out to the patient? It is useless for the doctor to prescribe the ingredients of a black draught unless he also plainly indicates how much of them is to go to a dose.

"The alternative is the 'elastic' or 'indeterminate' sentence, which places the criminal under restraint so long only as the prison authorities consider he should be so dealt with. But for this we are not yet prepared, and recent reports as to the working of this system at Elmira, in the United States, do not encourage its adoption here."

From equally high authority we have a word from Francis Peek, Chairman of that active and excellent association in England known as the "Howard." He says:

"It is an absolute disgrace to our country that so little has been done to place the administration of public justice on a satisfactory footing. Of course, as you say, a perfect one cannot be expected, but, at any rate, much might be done to remove some of the defects, which are simply scandalous.

"The administration of the law by the Recorder of Liverpool brings the administration of justice itself into contempt, for, though it is quite true, as he boasts, that there is a reduction in the number of criminal cases brought before him, the only wonder is that any one should ever prosecute a case in his Court, when, practically, the only person punished is the prosecutor, who not only suffers from the original

injury, but also from the trouble, annoyance, and cost of prosecuting, no doubt to the amusement of the criminal.

"Surely any judge who thus sets himself up against the conscience of the community is unfit for his position, and should be removed.

"Whilst it would be unwise to take away discretion from the judges altogether, there would be no difficulty in laying down some principles in regard to such matters as the treatment of habitual offenders.

"A small but gradual increase in each conviction is generally considered, by those who have studied the question, the most satisfactory solution.

"England compels the aggrieved party to incur all the expenses and trouble of prosecution. There is no greater encouragement to crime than this, and it is as much against reason as conscience. It gives to the prosecution the aspect of private revenge instead of what it ought to be—the vindication of the law against a crime committed on the community.

"A striking instance of this anomaly occurred recently.

"A scoundrel was found seducing a number of boys employed in sampling tea to rob their employers, and it cost the firm whose boy was caught £140 to bring the offender to justice. He then only got one year's imprisonment, although probably he has made many of those lads, who were previously honest, permanent thieves."

THE REMEDY.

It will be noticed from these extracts from distinguished penalogists that some suggestions are offered to remedy the defects of unequal sentences.

Mr. Wines has well stated:

"It is often said the criminal law is the most exact, scientific, and perfect branch of the law. If so, what are the chances of justice in civil procedure? We have been for years advocating the indeterminate sentence upon psychological and ethical grounds, which the public and its representatives in the Legislature of the several States have ridiculed as theoretical and visionary. Is it not time to change our basis of argument, and put the advocate of the existing

penal system upon the defensive, to carry the war into the camp of our opponents, and to compel the legal profession to justify the criminal code by argument or to reform it altogether?"

We grow stronger in our convictions as we grow older that the abolition of all time sentences is the first act in the progress of reform. The next act, and almost simultaneous with the first, is the creation of a Commission on the Discharge of Prisoners.

The objects of the arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence of a criminal is, first, the protection of the community, and secondly, the reformation of the criminal. If the latter be accomplished, the former is assured.

"A straight line is the line of duty,
A curved line is the line of beauty;
Follow the first and thee shall see
The second surely following thee."

Here, in the placing of the criminal in confinement, is the duty of the hour; his reformation is a grand, humanitarian work—it is the line of moral beauty.

A Penitentiary is a place for penitence. The prisoner may within a year or so prove himself worthy of another trial as a free man. He may make a good citizen by encouraging his manhood. If he be worthy of discharge, why keep him in prison simply because the law-book or the sentence of a judge decreed so much time for such a character of crime? On the other hand, why discharge simply when a term of sentence has been fulfilled, irrespective of the fitness of the man to go upon the community again.

We want to say to that man who boasts that he will have his freedom, and that he can have his revenge upon his prosecutors, your time is not up and will not be up until you prove yourself worthy of discharge and safe to be in the community. We have you now and do not mean to go through the expense of another arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence.

In this way our plan will be one of merit, justice, and humanity rather than of law. It will not be subject to the caprice and the feeling of the judge or the excitement of

the community. There are circumstances surrounding every criminal—his birth, his education, conditions of life—that should be considered, first, in his treatment while in prison, and afterward, as to the term of imprisonment. We have found prisoners who have been sentenced to long terms, grow morose and discouraged when they have had ambition, aspiration, and manly desire to retrieve their lost reputation, to restore what they had stolen, and make amends for injury inflicted and wrong committed. Boards of Pardon do not suffice, Governors' prerogatives to discharge, do not answer; and judges' hands are tied because their terms have expired; hence, a man once in, remains in until the expiration of a sentence, no matter how fully he has repented or reformed, or how anxious he is to perform his whole duty.

The present system is not putting a premium upon reformation or the aspirations of human nature.

Some may urge deceit on the part of the prisoner. But are we not always subject to this in prison and out of it?

Is not the plan worthy a trial? Cannot a Commission of five persons familiar with the work be found who will, as a general thing, decide fairly and properly?

What an encouragement to the human being who has gone astray, to feel that he can be trusted once more and another opportunity given him. How in keeping with the highest authority of religious belief, wherein our Heavenly Father holds out forgiveness, pardon, further opportunity for being good and doing good. If we want a text for uniformity of penal jurisprudence, we can find it in the sacred ordination.

ALFRED H. LOVE.

CHARLES DICKENS' PRISON FICTIONS.

BY WILLIAM TALLACK, SECRETARY OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

IN one of the last public utterances of the great American philanthropist, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, he spoke strongly (at Pittsburg) against the corrupting association of criminals in jails, and especially in reference to the disastrous influences of such evil companionship upon juvenile offenders. He said, "Surely, almost any change, in dealing with the young, with the beginners in law-breaking, would be an improvement on the prevailing system. Jails and prisons so constructed and managed as to keep their inmates separate, such as are found in several States of the Union and in Europe, would afford an adequate remedy for the evil." And on other occasions, also, MR. HAYES recommended to his countrymen a more general adoption of this important principle, which is, indeed, but a recognition of the Bible principle that "evil communications corrupt good morals." The worst criminals enjoy their vicious companionship, but to the less degraded it is a hateful and unjust aggravation of their punishment.

One great city in America, PHILADELPHIA, has for a long period, in its State Prison, or Penitentiary, set an honorable example of practical endeavor to protect prisoners from the debasement and cruelty which accompany the association of criminals with each other. And in several other places in the United States similar praiseworthy efforts have latterly been made, through the influence of certain intelligent and patriotic persons.

But progress in this direction is slow, owing to various obstacles and difficulties. One of these hindrances was recently declared, by an eminent American authority, to consist in the still lingering influence, upon the popular mind, of the fictitious descriptions of the Philadelphian system of prison-separation, written more than fifty years ago by CHARLES DICKENS in his "AMERICAN NOTES." Hence it

may be of service, on both sides of the Atlantic, to recall attention to the actual circumstances which were so strangely misrepresented by the popular novelist. These circumstances were, at the time, carefully investigated by several competent authorities, whose observations were embodied in a work entitled *Prisons and Prisoners*, by MR. JOSEPH ADSHEAD (London, 1845), which, however, had a very limited circulation, and excited little attention in America; and, therefore, some renewed reference to the subject may even now be appropriate.

MR. DICKENS visited the "EASTERN PENITENTIARY," or STATE PRISON, of Philadelphia, in 1843, and spent two hours inside of it. Subsequently, at a dinner which was given to him in that city, he expressed the gratification which he had felt in that visit. But when, shortly afterward, he published his "NOTES," it was found that, in his account of the prison, he had freely given the reins to his imagination.

In the first place, he entirely overlooked facts by his assertion that "the system here is rigid, strict, and hopeless, solitary confinement." On the contrary, that prison has, from the outset, practically exemplified the important distinction between "solitude," from all association, and "separation," from *evil* companionship only. Its inmates have always been carefully guarded from "rigid solitude," and have been the objects of humane visitation on the part of a large body of members of the PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY (founded in 1787), one of the best organizations of the kind in the world, and which still maintains its care over prisoners. Its annual Report for 1894 states that, during the past year, upward of *ten thousand visits* were made by its committees to the inmates of the State Prison.

Long previous to Mr. Dickens' visit to America, there were, indeed, certain prisons in that country (early in the nineteenth century) whose inmates were confined in subterranean cells, in absolute solitude, without work, books, exercise, or visits; and, of course, insanity was produced, in many instances, by such horrible and barbarous treatment. The Philadelphia system was never thus solitary or cruel, nor is it so now. But Mr. Dickens conveyed the utterly mislead-

ing idea that it was such, and that it was causing insanity amongst prisoners. The recently-issued, interesting description of the establishment, by its very able Governor, or Warden, MR. CASSIDY, says, "There is no ground for the charge that the separate system produces insanity. That idea was exploded long ago."

In one of his novels Mr. Dickens depicted prison chaplains as a most gullible set of men. But no chaplain was more imposed upon than Dickens himself was, in the Philadelphia prison, by an artful German named LANGENHEIMER (*alias* Morris), who, in his native land, had excited a rebellion in a prison in which the association of the inmates was permitted. It may be remarked, in passing, that this danger of outbreaks is one of the many evils of that system. For when prisoners are kept separate, they are easily controlled and cannot conspire for revolt. After Langenheimer's release, in Germany, he emigrated to America, and, on the voyage, he robbed a fellow-passenger of a considerable sum of money, for which crime he was sent to the Philadelphia State Prison for four years. During that period Mr. Dickens' visit occurred; and the crafty rogue told the credulous novelist such an ingenious and piteous story, that the visitor wrote in his NOTES: "My heart bled for him when the tears ran down his cheeks." But the unsensational fact remains that this man lived 42 years longer, surviving Dickens himself by 14 years. Shortly before his death, in 1884, Langenheimer, still cherishing a sense of the real kindness of his custodians at the State Prison, presented himself one day at the gate and begged, as a special favor, that being a homeless, lonely man, he might be again received there and permitted asylum for the brief remainder of his life. This strange request was granted; and he died a willing inmate of the very prison which, especially through his own misrepresentations to Mr. Dickens, the latter had so maligned nearly half a century before.

Dickens described three young women, in adjacent cells, who, "in the silence and solitude of their lives, had grown to be quite beautiful." These beauties were a negress and two mulatto girls, three prostitutes of the city committed to prison for robbery. One of these also wept when the

novelist entered into sympathizing conversation with her. But this girl, who so impressed him, afterward said to another visitor (PROFESSOR LIEBER, of Columbia College): "I feel very well here. They treat me with much kindness. I have learned here to read and write and pray. Every Monday some ladies come to teach us. I should certainly prefer living here than to go back and live where I was last. Here everything is clean and all are kind; *there* was dirt and drinking and headache." It is stated that, after their imprisonment, these three girls led respectable lives.

Another prisoner, described by Dickens, was "Old Sam," a convict undergoing 12 years' imprisonment (of which he had served 11) for the atrocious crime of rape. He, too, greatly excited the novelist's pity, who exclaimed, in indignation: "Eleven years of solitary confinement!" Soon afterward Old Sam was discharged, in perfect health, and, being a sailor, he at once started on a voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

In the case of one prisoner, however, even Dickens seemed to appreciate the value of separation. This was an English thief, "a villainous fellow, with a white face, who had as yet no relish for visitors, and who, but for the additional penalty, would have gladly stabbed me with his shoemaker's knife." So that, as this fellow-countryman made no attempt to excite pity, concocted no tearful story, and had "no relish for [gulling] visitors," Mr. Dickens at least tacitly recognized the necessity of separating him, as a dangerous criminal, from others.

There was, further, an intelligent prisoner whom Dickens noticed (under a three years' sentence for robbery), and whom he passed by, with the remark that he was "a poet who wrote verses about ships and the 'maddening wine-cup.'" That man became a reformed character, as a result of his confinement; and after his release he wrote a pamphlet in *defense* of the separate system of imprisonment, in which he remarks:

"Justice to a system of prison discipline which has received the severe and unjust criticism of many intelligent persons has induced the writer to lay before the public the results of its operation upon himself, as the best and most

indisputable refutation of the condemnation it has received. He regards his confinement in the State Penitentiary as *the happiest event of his life*. It has dissolved improper connections, remodelled his tastes, improved his mind, and, he trusts, made better his heart. He is neither morose, imbecile, dispirited, nor deranged; and whatever reformation his imprisonment may have produced, he can attribute it to the *separate seclusion from evil example and worse precept*, which must necessarily follow the indiscriminate congregation of offenders in a place of punishment."

This testimony is very important, for this reformed prisoner thus fully refutes the jail fictions of the genial, imaginative novelist. Similar misrepresentations of the separate system have subsequently been again exposed by the highest authorities. GENERAL SIR E. F. DU CANE, the experienced Director-in-Chief of English Prisons, states (1894) that in those prisons where separation is enforced: "The cases of insanity, *not existing at reception*, are *very few*, and are much fewer than formerly, owing to the great pains we have taken." DR. R. M. GOVER, Medical Inspector of British Convict Prisons, records, officially: "Separate confinement in a modern English prison for two years not only does not injuriously affect the mental and bodily health, but is frequently attended with benefit." In FRANCE, where very few prisons are on the separate system, that plan has been strongly recommended by the late M. FERNAND DESPORTES, the accomplished Secretary of the French Prison Society. And a GOVERNMENT COMMISSION ON PRISONS, presided over by VISCOUNT D'HANSSONVILLE, reported most decidedly in favor of subjecting prisoners to the separate system for at least one year. In HOLLAND the limit of separation is four years. In BELGIUM nine years. The latter is too long. Such an extreme is dangerous. Generally speaking, prison separation, under reasonable and humane conditions, is every way advantageous, at least for periods up to two years. Beyond that it may also often be desirable. But that limit would include the great majority of prisoners.

Prayer, the Holy Scriptures, and meditation on Eternity are special means for developing genuine moral im-

provement, whether in prisons or in free life. But what can be more adverse to such influences than constant association with blaspheming and obscene criminals? This very important consideration has greatly weighed in disposing the best men and women to favor the separate system. SIR JOSHUA JEBB, a former Director-General of English Prisons, said in one of his official reports: "It is known that the soundness of the principle of the Separate Confinement of Prisoners was recognized by SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE (the eminent jurist) and the great philanthropist, HOWARD." SIR J. JEBB also wrote for himself and colleagues: "The result of our entire experience is the conclusion that the separation of one prisoner from another is the *only* sound basis on which a *reformatory* discipline can be established with any reasonable hope of success." MRS. ELIZABETH FRY, whilst deprecating prolonged solitude, approved of separation. Her biographers remark on this point: "Confinement which excluded from the vicious, but allowed of frequent intercourse with sober and well-conducted persons, would have been, in her view, perfect."

The Managers of the Philadelphia State Prison have wisely and beneficially facilitated the visitation of its inmates by judicious persons from outside, whilst refusing to permit indiscriminate access to the prisoners. The British prisons, which have certain good features, still require more of this element of suitable visitation from outside for the moral advantage of their inmates. In this respect PHILADELPHIA has set a good example to England. And it is to be desired that, on both sides of the Atlantic, the carefully administered Separate System of Imprisonment, which is so specially associated with that great city, may find increasing adoption in the interest both of prisoners themselves and of the community at large.

REPORT OF MRS. DEBORAH C. LEEDS,

DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT ST. PAUL.

LITTLE did I think when sent as a delegate to St. Paul National Congress for Prison Reform Work, how many penal institutions I should visit, and in a number of them speak for the dear Master. In several places some opposition was felt toward a woman speaking in the men's department, but I am thankful that after being admitted and having spoken, I was urged to come again. One place in particular, where the Warden knew me, but I did not remember him, said decidedly, I could not see the men (he was going away), but in less than an hour a telephone message came, that I was to speak to all the men who could be spared from their work; about 130 were gathered and most earnest attention given. The keeper who went around with me shed tears, saying such a meeting had not occurred in ten years, and urged that I should tarry in town and come again.

I visited a County jail where there were about sixty men and boys all in one large room, with nothing to do but to talk over their miserable lives; the youngest, a boy of eight years, I made an effort to get in a Reformatory, but it was too full. The keeper of that jail purchased the provisions, cooked and served them, not only to the men, but to twelve women on the floor above, all in one room. These latter have nothing to do but quarrel and to talk over crime. There is no matron, no order but a very bad odor that almost made me sick. The following day I visited these women and for two hours tried to make them think of better things. If the general public only knew how like leprosy, immorality is, and how it spreads, not only in body but in soul, such crowding of old and young together would not be permitted. I urged a matron for the women, but was told a great number applied for the position, that they had tried one, but not being satisfactory, would not try again. At night a watchman is on guard, and that is all the help this keeper has for sixty men and boys and twelve

women. The jail is badly planned for a matron or the retention of witnesses.

In company with Secretary Lytle, I visited the Penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. I regretted not seeing the women's department, but everything we saw was clean and neat, and in good order, and most of the men at work. At the Police Central Station, Chicago, everything was in most excellent order, with two matrons, one for young offenders, the other for those who were often there. Here I met two girls not out of their teens, I was asked to talk to them. They were very rude and saucy, but apparently became quite sober-minded before I had finished.

In Minneapolis I spoke at a women's reformatory, which is exceedingly well arranged and governed. Visited St. Paul Workhouse, like our House of Correction; also, the St. Paul prison—this is badly arranged, many poor Indians confined for selling liquor which some bad white men had sold them. The confinement, the keeper said, was very hard on them, for there was no way to give them a breath of fresh air. The cells are in the centre with a hall between them and the outer wall. Some men were playing cards, reading wild novels, or simply talking—no work. Four boys, a little off from the rest, one a murderer, reading trash. Oh! it did seem as if there was little chance for reform here with such miserable reading matter at hand. If history or interesting biography could be given, and even required to be read, the mind might be made more healthy. I feel that everywhere, there is greater need of well-selected reading, and it ought almost be made compulsory in the prisons, along with good, plain school training, especially where there is no work.

I spent a day and night in the Waukeshaw Reformatory for Boys; the keeper a very kind man and most excellent order about everything, but it lacks some religious teaching.

The Girls' Northwestern Reformatory, in Milwaukee, seemed well cared for, clean and orderly. They assemble night and morning for prayer, when I had opportunity to speak to them.

At Stillwater, Minnesota, is one of the best arranged

prisons I was ever in ; but I did not like to see the prisoners' names on the doors ; numbers are better. I had a very interesting meeting with the women, and was invited to come again.

In Washington, D. C., I spoke to about twenty women, but it was very fatiguing, as I could only see a few at a time. In the men's department had prayers with a condemned man ; but there was no opportunity to see them together. There were ten or twelve boys on the third floor, I was told, that had been locked up together and with playthings to amuse each other. They ought to have been at a reformatory a mile away, but it was too full to receive them.

On my return visited the Woman's Reformatory at Hudson, N. Y. ; also Burnham Industrial Farm, which in many ways is the best reformatory for boys. I like the system of reward for good behaviour, and there is not too much notice of mischief taken.

Visited the New York County Prison, at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., both the men's and women's departments. Spoke to the latter. The institution is in excellent order, with three matrons.

In the State Penitentiary at Richmond, Va., I spoke to both the men and women, and visited the State Reformatory for Boys, about ten miles from Richmond. The railroad officers were so courteous as to stop an express train for me. There are over one hundred boys there, and, although they are poor, many having to sleep on the floor, things were clean, and I thought the institution well managed, considering the circumstances.

In the past six months I have visited twelve penal institutions in the West, three in New York State, three in Virginia, and three in Pennsylvania, making twenty-one institutions, and speaking to the prisoners one or more times in each. I tried to deliver God's message of love, urging them to remember that "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten Son for us," and we must not forget His love.

MRS. DEBORAH C. LEEDS.

JOHN J. LYTLE.

We present with this number of the Prison Journal the likeness of our active and efficient Secretary, who neither tires nor flags in the prosecution of his arduous duties, ever visiting prisoners and attending to those discharged, and in conducting a large correspondence with persons interested in Prison Discipline both in this and foreign countries.

It is due to him and will doubtless be a gratification to members and friends, to become better acquainted with one who has served, and still serves in the Father's vineyard, with faith and hope, believing that "the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak."

John James Lytle was born in Alexandria, District of Columbia, Ninth month 17th, 1823. He was son of Richard H. and Ruth Lytle, his grandfather John James, was in 1787 the fourteenth signer of the Constitution of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons. His father died when he was one and one-half years old, and the widowed mother remained there until he was about five years old, when they removed to Philadelphia, her native city, removing shortly after to Burlington, N. J.

When quite young John was sent to Franklin Park Boarding School, near Rancocas, Burlington Co., N. J., after which, when between thirteen or fourteen years old, he went to Friends' Select School, Philadelphia. When fourteen years and two months old he went to Burlington, N. J., in a general store, and remained there until he was twenty-three, when he went to Philadelphia in Uriah Hunt & Sons' Publishing House, remaining there a little over two years. Feeling satisfied that it was not the business that he would follow, and in order to perfect himself in the dry goods business, he took a situation in Perkins & Co.'s store. At the end of six months he went into the dry goods business on his own account at Seventh and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, where he was for twenty-five years. During

all that time he was much interested in Prison work, and weekly visited the Eastern State Penitentiary.

He was proposed as a member of the Prison Society by Edward Townsend, and elected Tenth month, 1851. At the annual meeting of the Society held First month, 1852, he was elected a member of the Acting Committee. At the meeting of that committee held Second month, Edward Townsend, Secretary, was absent, and he was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, at the next meeting held in Third month (March) he was elected permanent Secretary, and has held the office ever since, a period of forty-three years, so that he has acted as Secretary of the Acting Committee from the very first meeting he attended.

At the meeting of the Society held Fourth month 10th, 1860, he was elected Secretary of the Society, which office he still holds, a period of thirty-five years. On the Tenth month 1st, 1886, he was elected the General Secretary of the Society, devoting his whole time to the work. The correspondence is very large, he visits the Eastern Penitentiary forty or fifty times a month and sees all the prisoners from time to time. That number is now over fourteen hundred.

From the reports we publish, an idea can be formed as to the extent of his work, especially among the discharged convicts, not only for those discharged from day to day, but those who have been discharged perhaps for years, if they meet with misfortune, sickness, or sorrow, they come to him, and he advises and relieves them to the best of his ability. He does not "weary in well doing." The labor seems both easy and graceful to him because his heart is in it and the recompense of "well done" sustains him under all trials.

Much more we would gladly add, but while we are still blessed with his presence, we feel that living lights can the brighter shine, and daily works can the better and more appropriately speak.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Another year has rolled around, and it again becomes my privilege as well as my duty to give an account of what has been done by the Pennsylvania Prison Society and its Acting Committee during the past two years, together with an account of my labors. The *result* of these labors I cannot know; but I have worked in faith, nothing doubting, endeavoring to blend with the care for the physical wants of these poor prisoners, help also in their spiritual needs, and to teach them the privilege of going to Him who has commanded His love toward us, "in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for the ungodly," and the blessed promise is, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." Again, *Whosoever* will, let him come. Therefore each man or woman confined in prison is of the "whosoever." Let this be impressed upon them, that for every one, no matter how much he or she is steeped in sin, there is pardon and plenteous redemption.

Let none of us be discouraged because we do not see more fruit from our labors. We have many instances where the degraded and worthless have been transformed into active and earnest workers in the cause of Christ through the instrumentality of the members of the society which the Master has been pleased to bless.

The members of the committee endeavor to influence the convicts by the law of love, and there are few so utterly depraved as to be insensible to its humanizing influence. It is right to protect the community, and those who violate the law must be made to suffer for such violation. Then when incarcerated it should be our aim to endeavor to reform them and treat them as brothers, for whom Christ lived and died, and to inspire them with the desire to lead better lives, with the hope of regaining the self-respect they have lost. All of

our dealings with them we believe are calculated to promote this end.

We have on our committee, both at the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison, faithful, earnest Christian workers, who go weekly from cell to cell cheering the despairing and discouraged ones, pointing them to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world," if they will but accept Him as their Saviour and Redeemer, at the same time warning them of the consequences which will follow if they continue in their career of crime. From a careful inquiry among the prisoners I am satisfied that a large proportion, a very large proportion, can trace their downfall to indulgence in liquor, and the social evil—the latter seems to be almost universal among them. It has been my particular aim, and I doubt not with others also, to point out to them the sinfulness of such a course, and to plead earnestly with them to give up those things, for none but "the pure in heart shall see God." We must all be faithful laborers in this field of service in which He has placed us, leaving results with Him who knoweth all things, and willeth that all should return, repent, and live. The Lord worketh by instruments, and therefore we must all be His willing and faithful servants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As heretofore, much time has been given to this branch of the work. Inquiries continue to be received from persons in various parts of the country who are becoming interested in Penology, desiring information in relation to the formation of societies for the relief of discharged prisoners, and particularly wanting to know the workings and merit of our separate system. I have lately received a letter from Melbourne, Australia, stating that it is proposed to found a Prison Society on the *line* of our society, and requesting information on the subject. The gentleman was referred to us by William Tallack, of London, a warm friend of the separate system. Thus it will be seen that the "Pennsylvania Prison Society," the oldest Prison Society in the world, is the one best known, and the one where persons seeking such information would naturally look for it. In this connection I invite correspondence on the subject. There

is with the great mass of the community much ignorance in relation to our Pennsylvania system, falsely *so-called* solitary, but, as we prefer to say, the separate or individual treatment of prisoners. Whenever I had an opportunity to explain the advantages of it I have invariably convinced those with whom I have conversed of the superiority of the separate over the congregate system.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

As usual, regular monthly meetings of the Acting Committee have been held, which have been well attended, and much valuable information has been gained by comparing views with each other.

Reports are received from the Visiting Committee of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison, Chester County Prison, House of Correction, Committee on Police Matrons, General Secretary, Agent at the County Prison, Visitor to the County Prisons of the State at large, etc., special reports of which will be given hereafter.

At the meeting of the committee held Second month 16th, information was given of the loss our late Treasurer had sustained in the death of his wife, whereupon the following resolution, offered by Charles M. Morton, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Acting Committee desires to express to Henry M. Laing, late Treasurer, our sympathy for him in the very great sorrow that has recently come to him in the death of his wife, and we hope he may be sustained by the grace and comfort of our blessed Master and Saviour.

At the same meeting, on motion of A. H. Love, a committee was appointed to obtain a modification of the abuses which result from placing the pictures of young persons, and those committed for first offenses, in the Rogues' Gallery, thereby having an injurious effect upon their future lives.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The One Hundred and Sixth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society was held in Memorial Baptist Church February 5th, 1893.

The President of the society, Caleb J. Milne, took the chair at quarter to 8 P. M., with Rev. T. Edwin Brown,

D. D., pastor of the church; J. J. Camp, Alfred H. Love, Judge Ashman, and J. J. Lytle on the platform.

Rev. J. J. Camp read the 19th chapter of Acts from the 19th verse, and invoked the divine blessing, closing with the petition: "May all who are thus engaged in dealing with the criminal classes be faithful to their trust and so understand the law of love that they may deal with criminals in such a way that they may be restrained in their evil course."

THE ADDRESSES.

Hon. William N. Ashman, Judge of the Orphans' Court, and one of the Counsellors of the Society, was introduced, and said:

"To my mind nothing is more unphilosophical than the existing attitude of society toward its criminal classes. It recognizes the fact that these classes are its foes, and that they wage an increasing warfare against all which it venerates in law and custom. The instinct of self-preservation would seem to dictate that in dealing with such antagonists, no half-way measures can be tolerated; the insurgents must either be won back to the allegiance which they have renounced, or they must be repressed altogether. But the method in vogue for the punishment of crime secures neither of these ends, and like all compromises in morals, it aggravates the evil which it was intended to remove. While it is, in one sense, ridiculously lenient to the offender, it is in another sense superlatively harsh. In spite of the reforms which have been wrought in prison discipline, the criminal who has been apprehended by the officers of justice for the first time, is thrown into contact, more or less closely, with offenders, to whom the practice of crime has become a life profession. His term of imprisonment is usually a short one, but it is long enough to permit of a schooling in which he shall learn new modes of depredation and new artifices of concealment. At its own expense, society educates him to the skill with which he preys more effectively upon its interests; and it contents itself thereafter with surprising him when it can, in some new criminal act, with imposing upon him another sentence, and finally dismissing him when that sentence is complied with, to his

former avocation. The actual evil which the man works directly is often far less than that which he accomplishes by indirection. He becomes an educator in crime, and he raises up a whole brood of criminals through whom he sins, as it were, by proxy. It is not my province to suggest a new criminal code; but it does seem to me—and I speak now only as an individual, and by no means as a representative of this organization—that society can guard itself from the criminal only by reclaiming him, if he is within the sphere of reformation, or by suppressing him if he is irreclaimable. Society has no more right to turn a confirmed criminal loose upon the streets than it has to permit a leper to walk them. In giving him his freedom it is scattering the seeds of a pestilence infinitely more frightful than the contagion which might be spread by the leper. The criminal of that grade should be secluded for life from contact with the innocent, and from the paths of temptation. The remedy is not as cruel as it seems. The criminal needs to be protected against himself quite as much as society needs to be protected against him. By his own deliberate act in repeating his crime after ample warning of the consequences, he has forfeited his civil rights, and should be treated as civilly dead to the community which he has outraged. If he can do neither himself nor society any further good, he at least can be prevented by this means from doing either of them any further mischief. I trust I am not misunderstood on this point. I would have this penalty meted out only to the irreclaimable offender against the law. To the eye of Infinite Mercy no man is irreclaimable; but we are looking through human eyes and are restricted to human agencies. We are at liberty to fix the point of obduracy where the offender himself has placed it; and for all legal purposes we have a right to take the criminal at his word, who, after repeated offenses and repeated warning and punishment, has said of himself that he is not open to reclamation.

“To save the man from such a stage of moral hopelessness and helplessness is the purpose of this Society. And it bases its appeal to you for aid, I will not attempt to disguise it, partly upon a consideration which is addressed to your sense of economy. It is itself, in the truest meaning of the

term, an economic agent. Every offender whom it brings back to allegiance to the rule of law and order is a new force to society. Every crime which it prevents, by staying the hand and turning the heart of the criminal, is an added bolt to your doors and a new security to your streets. It is more than that; it is a positive gain to your pocket, because it is a positive lessening of the tax you pay for the maintenance of prison and almshouse and police force. But it has a higher claim to your sympathy. There are many forms of philanthropy in which the controlling influence is sentiment. The tenderest sympathies of our nature are involuntarily enlisted on behalf of the sorrows of neglected childhood, the helplessness of old age, or the silent suffering of poverty. Something of poetry resides in the thought of infusing gladness into lives from which hope had departed, and of providing a home, with its attendant blessings, for those who were homeless. In all this we are only ministering to the needs of those who had never forfeited their title to our regard. But the case is different when we approach the quarters of vice and criminality, and are met by all that is repulsive to the senses and sickening to the soul. The spirit of Christian beneficence will be put to its severest tension when it carries to the denizens of these abodes its messages of love and its proffers of helpfulness, and when it receives in return revilings in place of gratitude. Yet to just such as these the agents of this Society address themselves. I am not here to pronounce their eulogy; Edmund Burke did it when he said of Howard: 'He has visited all Europe—not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the stateliness of temples; not to collect medals or collate manuscripts—but to dive into the depths of dungeons, to plunge into the infection of hospitals, to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries.' The men of whom and for whom I speak are not seeking your applause; they ask only for the means of carrying on, if possible, on a more effective scale, their work for the Master.

"Will it be said that you have no part in this mission?

Then the philosophy of the Bible is obsolete, because at the very base of its teachings lies the doctrine, with all its attendant duties, of the brotherhood of the race. Or will it be objected by any of you that he is too humble or too poor to be justly called on as a helper? The man who offers this plea, in extenuation of his neglect, simply belittles his manhood. He hopes to evade responsibility by casting upon the shoulders of the rich man the burden of duty which belongs to his own. Perhaps he finds consolation in the parable of Dives and Lazarus. No saying of the Saviour has ever been twisted to serve the purposes of cowardice and sloth so often or so effectively as has that parable; but it will be a poor defense in the day of final trial. To the plea of poverty the answer will come: 'You were not poor. I gave you a body, strong and active and supple; a brain, fitted to plan and to resolve; a soul, open to the promptings of duty and love. These were the implements with which you were to work in My service, and you permitted them to rust.' It may go hard in that court with the rich man who has played the part of Dives, but I think it will go equally hard with the poor man who was selfish in spite of his poverty. Rich or poor, however, we are all bankrupts in that court of assizes, and we must all trust to the amnesty which may wipe out our indebtedness. But I do believe that there are some debts, and among them the debt of human sympathy, which we owe to our fellows; which is largest, perhaps, where the creditors seem most undeserving; which must be paid at some time, and perhaps with an awful penalty added.

"Let me say, finally, that this appeal comes with the force of a personal message. The Divine Author of Christianity, when on earth, instituted no organized form of beneficent effort; His gospel was addressed to the individual, and the mission which He ordained was confided to the individual. The advocates of modern Socialism ignore this principle. They propose to work through society down to the individual, instead of beginning with the individual as the leaven which is to leaven society. They forget that society, as an organism, can never be better than the units which compose it. Its aims, whether lofty or ignoble, will always correspond with the aims of the individuals who make up its

masses. The principle to which I have alluded does not forbid systematic and combined enterprise in the field of beneficence any more than in the fields of art and industry ; but it does forbid an automatic working, in which the individual conscience and the individual effort shall be overlooked. In a word, you cannot, by giving your contribution to the treasury of this or of any other institution, acquit yourself of your entire obligation to the cause for which this institution stands. Your influence as individuals in directing the thought and drawing out the sympathy of those around you for the classes for whom this charity is administered is needed quite as much as your money. For many years and along quiet paths the Society has pursued its way. In the nature of things, the results of its operations could not be set out in figures, but they are not less certain and enduring. The prisoner has received counsel and material aid when he most needed both ; he has been sent to other fields and supplied with employment just as the prison doors, at the end of his term of confinement, opened upon the old avenues of temptation ; and what is better than all else, he has been taught that the Divine clemency was greater than the penalty which had attached to his transgressions. With the scanty funds at its disposal the Society has done a work the magnitude of which neither you nor I can estimate. But its means are inadequate to its needs, and are wholly disproportioned to the increasing demands which, in spite of all the humanizing influences of our day, are being steadily made upon its resources. It needs help in money and in men ; help which is prompt, decisive, and even munificent. In the full view of its purposes, and I may add of its rewards, surely this appeal will not be made to you in vain."

Addresses were delivered by J. J. Camp, Hon. Henry Reed, and Rev. T. Edwin Brown, D. D.

These addresses were intensely interesting, opportune, and highly appreciated. We regret they have not given us a copy of them.

Rev. T. Edwin Brown, D. D., referred to prison reformers, that while they believe the criminal to be criminal, and as such that he ought to be punished, and while they believe crime to be guilt, and as such ought to be made

odious, yet still they believe the criminal to be a man, and as such to be treated as a man. He may be brutal, hardened, gangrened all through with vice; he may be so degraded that every sense of shame is gone, every sense of pity gone, every spark of light of conscience, so far as human judgment can discern gone, still the man has the Father's image upon him yet, undiscoverable perhaps by any human eye save those to whom Christ has given His power of vision, and he is a man with possibilities yet in him of being made like God.

It is clear that the prevalent tendency of modern criminal legislation and modern criminal jurisprudence and modern criminal jurisdiction is that the end of punishment is the safety of society. This is an immense gain. This is all of the gains we have made during the last hundred years. That gain makes the iniquity of a hundred years ago impossible now. That gain makes impossible the floggings and brutalities in the administration of the past. The old fallacy of theology, the old fallacy of the administration of the law, that the end of punishment is the vindication of justice, is going out of our thoughts, thank God. That notion of the infinite Father, that He in whom abides alone eternal love, teaches that man in his relations to his brothers should ever be vindictive, is being given up. The spirit of Christ is gaining ground, although the old idea has not gone yet. That dreadful idea is still prevalent, but it is giving way. The spirit of old vindictiveness in government has given place to the true social thought, that all punishment is for the safety of society.

Another thing is clear, that while it is necessary to keep dangerous men apart, the safety of society is best effected by changing the character of the men and fitting them to live in society and to be beneficial to it. This, too, is really the best expiation of the crime. What better, what fuller expiation can a man make for the wrong to give himself back to society a changed man, fit to live in and be useful to society?

Another thing is clear that for some men, for the prisoner the State must provide. That if he be incorrigible, as Judge Reed has shown, the prison bars must stand through life between that man and the safety of society, but

for most men the prison is to be regarded as a school for training them until fit to serve society, which is their expiation to it.

Another thing is clear—that the penalty is not of sufficient force for this training. A penalty never changed anybody. A penalty never made any soul to see the sinfulness of sin; to make “the way of the transgressor hard,” as it is hard and must be. Christ and His cross are the power of God unto salvation.

We can all contribute of our means to carry forward this work. We can, every one of us, help to bring about this revolution of which Judge Reed has prophesied, I believe truly prophesied, here to-night. We can take hold of the children, and see to it that the children in our own homes with minds and hands so trained that they shall become intelligent, honest christian men and women.

At the meeting of the committee held Fourth month 20th, the committee to obtain a modification of any abuses which result in placing pictures of young criminals in the Rogues' Gallery presented the following report:

Your committee on the matter of placing pictures of young criminals in the Rogues' Gallery were accorded a hearing by the Director of Public Safety, Abram M. Beitler, who was very much pleased to see and hear us, and afforded us all the facilities and gave us all the information in his power, calling in Mr. Townsend, his secretary, and also his other officers. After learning our object, he explained that first and young offenders were not photographed; that it was only those who were hardened criminals, and that out of 25,000 arrests only 68 were photographed in six months; that their object was not to discourage reformation or to make public the pictures of criminals; that newspaper men or the *Police Gazette* could only see them by orders, and then under guard of officers; that the public could not see them, as they were in a separate room under lock and key. They had two divisions—one the general run of criminals and the other such as were removed from the general collection, being those who were discharged and gave evidences of reform.

This was done to aid still more in their reform, and were not destroyed, as there might be some use for them in the future.

We were taken to the private room and shown the collection, and invited to call at any time and to give any further suggestions.

We found the Director opposed to the New York idea of enlarging the gallery for the purposes of exhibition or of allowing cuts to be made for the press.

The attention of the Committee being called to the large number of children being committed to the County Prison, and to propose some remedy, Rev. H. L. Duhring was requested to prepare a communication on the subject for the Secretary to send to Abraham M. Beitler, Director of Public Safety.

At the meeting held Ninth month 21st the Secretary reported that immediately after the last meeting of the Committee he had addressed the following communication:

TO ABRAHAM M. BEITLER,

Director of Public Safety.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society has had its attention called through its agents to the lamentable fact that children of the age of *ten*, and even *eight* years have been imprisoned in the County Prison. Several such cases have come to its notice. We are strongly of the opinion that you can devise means by which such uncalled-for incarceration of those who are really *too young* to know their responsibilities can be avoided, and equally effective means provided for their detention elsewhere until the parents of such "infants" can be advised of their detention, and appear before the proper authorities and go security for their future good behavior or their detention in more suitable places, if such detention be absolutely necessary. It appears to the Society to savor of *actual cruelty to children* to place them under the same roof, even for a day, with adult criminals. It is the unanimous opinion of the Prison Society that you have but to be reminded of this *imprisonment of children* of tender age, without their parents' knowledge beforehand, to have the

evil so rectified that parents *shall know of their arrest before they be sent to prison.*

[Signed] JOHN J. LYTLE, Secretary.

To this communication the following reply was received:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, CITY HALL,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1893.

MR. JOHN J. LYTLE.

DEAR SIR:—I referred yours of the 16th to the Superintendent of Police, and have his report, saying: "I heartily agree with the Society in their efforts to ameliorate existing conditions, yet I have not the power to detain or cause to be sent elsewhere than the County Prison youths charged with felonies or offenses that warrant a trial in court. I have instructed the lieutenants that where children of tender age are arrested that the parents should be notified and every opportunity given to enter security and thus avoid commitment to prison.

I would suggest that the Society communicate with the magistrates, who alone have authority to dispose of such cases when brought before them.

Yours very truly,

ABRAHAM M. BEITLER, Director.

The Secretary addressed a communication to every magistrate in the city, and received replies from only two—Magistrates South and Donnelly.

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The work performed in this institution varies but little from year to year, yet it still remains and ever will remain a very important one. At the County Prison the terms of commitment are frequently very short, thus not giving the visitor the same opportunity for exerting an influence for good over the prisoner as at the State Penitentiaries, where they are never sentenced for less than a year (except in the cases of United States prisoners), and frequently for long terms. What more is to be done? Are they to remain without any effort at reformation? By no means. Here

then is where the work of the visitor is to be accomplished, not by any interference with the discipline of the prison—that must be left to the Warden—but that every effort shall be made to persuade them to become better men and better women, so that they may leave their prison cells with a firm determination to do what is right. This can only be accomplished by urging them to give their hearts unto the Lord. This has been my aim, and I know that my labors have not been in vain in the Lord. Evidences are not wanting in the altered lives of those whom I have met afterward to prove this. I have as usual visited all the men several times previous to their discharge, and have made since the last published report two years ago, 1,000 visits to the Penitentiary, and have seen the inmates either in their cells or at the cell doors about eighteen thousand (18,000) times.

THE STATE APPROPRIATION.

I am more and more convinced of the value of this appropriation. If it were not for the aid afforded us by the State a very large proportion would leave the Penitentiary with clothes not at all suitable to make a respectable appearance in looking for a situation, and would in all probability fall back into crime as a consequence.

I have procured suits and other articles of clothing for 968 persons on their discharge during the last two years.

I have procured 254 railroad tickets for prisoners to take them to their homes, and have also furnished tools, temporary boarding, and means to start the men in business amounting to \$340.52.

We have demands from the County Prison for which our own funds are exclusively used, no part being taken from the State appropriation.

The total amount expended for the relief of discharged prisoners during the last two years has been \$6,576.25.

A FEW CASES OF INTEREST.

One man whom I fitted up with a suit and other articles of clothing was a stranger in the city, had a father and mother living in Omaha, and a little boy three years old, his wife having died six months previous to his discharge.

The parents were anxious to have him return to them, but were not financially able to furnish the means. With the assistance I rendered him in getting a ticket, he was enabled to do so.

Another whom I took to the cars and paid his fare to Lawrence, Mass., was totally unfit to take care of himself—had not a friend in the city or State, and no relations except some cousins in Lawrence, where I sent him.

Another whom I took to the train for Baltimore was simple minded, and would have remained in the city where he knew no one, had I not persuaded him to go to his mother in Baltimore.

Another, whose account of release was in the morning papers on the day of his discharge, was in prison 13 years and 6 months for murder on the high seas, and was originally sentenced to be hung, but for extenuating circumstance his sentence was commuted by President Hayes to a long imprisonment. He was going to ship again for a long voyage, and would have a better opportunity from New York. Not only did I give him a good outfit, but also furnished him with a ticket and took him to the cars. I took him and his belongings—some ships which he made while in prison—to the cars, where officers and detectives were on the look-out for him, when I quietly informed them that I had that man in charge. Waited until the train left the depot and saw him off.

Another, a colored boy, whose home was in Covington, Ky., where his father is a Baptist minister, came on from there in charge of some race horses to go to Gloucester, N. J. Got in with some roughs and gamblers, who brought him to this city. Getting out of money he committed a larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and three months. He was an entire stranger in the city. Parents did not know what had become of him since he left home. I fitted him out with clothes, purchased a ticket for him to Cincinnati, opposite Covington, and sent him home.

Another, a blind man, who was shot in the eyes while committing a burglary, had a sentence of five years. Had no place to go to. Sent him to House of Industry temporarily, and finally succeeded in getting him into the Almshouse.

A friendless man of 64 was in the Naval Home. Left there without permission, and was marked off the books as an inmate. Got drunk and committed an offense, for which he received a sentence of one year and six months. He had no home and no friends to go to on his release. Put him in the Catharine Street House of Industry until I could get the proper papers from Washington for his re-admission, for which he was very grateful.

In all of these cases I aided those released both in clothing and other ways.

VISITING COMMITTEE AT THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

We have earnest, faithful christian workers on this committee, some of whom are ministers of the Gospel, of different denominations. These, with other efficient members, are untiring in their efforts to "rescue the perishing," spending many hours every week in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation so freely offered in the Gospel.

From reports received from the block committees every month we are informed that 1,049 visits were made to the Prison during the last two years, and that 27,003 were made to prisoners either in their cells or at the cell doors. The female prisoners are visited by the lady visitors of the committee.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy is assiduous in his efforts in maintaining order and enforcing the discipline of the Prison—points which are essential to the right management of a prison.

M. V. Root, the Deputy Warden, is an efficient officer, having seen many years in the service.

The Clerk, D. M. Bussinger, is well qualified for the position.

Rev. Joseph Welch devotes his whole time to the work, and labors earnestly for the conversion of souls. My intercourse with him is of the most pleasant character.

M. V. Ball, M. D., studies the cases of those needing his care, and is very successful in his treatment.

I have again to thank the Warden, the Deputy Warden,

and Overseers for their kindness and the valuable assistance they have given me. Without their aid I should have much more difficulty in attending to the wants of those about to be discharged.

I must by no means omit mentioning the assistance rendered me by the two faithful Overseers who have charge of the gate in taking charge of prisoners, on the morning of their release, until I call for them to take them to the train.

For many years a great need had been felt for a teacher for those who came to prison without being able to read or write, but who were desirous of learning. It is gratifying to state that this want no longer exists, as a teacher has been employed who gives his whole time to those needing his services.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 679 visits to the Prison, a large increase over previous years. The ladies of the committee are faithful in the attention given to those of their own sex who are confined within the walls. Much good reading matter has been distributed in both the male and the female department, and the lady visitors, as well as J. J. Camp and W. W. Walters, have been assiduous and successful in their efforts to obtain situations for those who have been discharged. The Prison is well managed. Cleanliness and good order prevail. The Inspectors labor under great difficulty in the unfortunate condition of the overcrowding in both the convict and untried departments, rendering separation impossible. Our worthy Treasurer, George W. Hall, as an Inspector, is deeply interested and devotes much time to the work.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the Acting Committee, reports 30 visits to that institution, with 1,250 visits made to prisoners in their cells.

William Scattergood, also a member of the Acting Committee, is President of the Board of Inspectors of Chester County and devotes much time to the oversight of the Prison, and we feel well assured that it is well managed.

Deborah C. Leeds has lately become a visitor to this

Prison as well as to the prisons in Philadelphia. She is gifted in conversing with and addressing prisoners. We feel assured that much good will ensue from her visits.

OTHER COUNTY PRISONS.

Not the least of the good work done by the Acting Committee, is the visitation of some of the County Prisons, which is so ably performed by Frederick J. Pooley, Visitor-at-large of the County Prisons of the State. He reports a satisfactory visit to the Huntingdon Reformatory, an institution which, he says, is improved and creditable to the State. Found everything in good order and very cleanly. A Sunday-school is conducted every Sabbath morning, and service in the afternoon by the Chaplain.

He reports having visited the Jails at Williamsport, Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Danville, Bedford, Allegheny, Wheeling, W. Va., Columbus, Ohio—some of them several times. In most of these, services are held every Sabbath.

In two of these prisons—Danville and Allegheny—he asked the question, "Do you think the religious services conducive of good?" The reply at Danville was, "No doubt of it. One man in particular who used to swear continually no longer uses profane language and looks forward, with pleasure, to the coming of the visitor who conducts the services on the Sabbath."

Inspector Reed, of Allegheny, said, "I am sure they do good. Only a short time since a poor, unfortunate woman, or rather once unfortunate woman, who had reached her home in a distant city, wrote back, 'Keep on telling the good news. It has saved me and prepared me for heaven. The text the preacher spoke from, while I was in the Pittsburg Jail, did it.'"

In most of these Prisons our visitor had an opportunity to address the prisoners on the Sabbath. In regard to his visit to Bedford, he says:

"I visited the Jail at Bedford, and was invited to speak; in doing so I referred to the mother thinking of her boy to-day; one prisoner jumped up and ran from the room to his cell; I soon found every one weeping." The solemnity

of that occasion, he says, will long linger with him. The boy who went to his cell said, "Sir, when you spoke of my poor mother I could not listen any longer. When I get out I will never come back again."

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mary S. Whelen, of the committee to visit this institution, reported that during the summer months she paid several visits. Found about the usual number of women employed in making clothes for the men and in laundry work. She went to the men's quarters, and found everything scrupulously clean. Visited kitchen and men's bathrooms and clothing-room, where an entire clean suit is given the inmates every week after they have taken a bath. Everything seemed to be in perfect order.

POLICE MATRONS.

"The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons" have done faithful work during the past two years. The law passed in 1889 says:

"A Police Matron shall be appointed for each station-house to which female prisoners and children are or may be taken, and whose duty it shall be to receive, search, take charge of, and properly care for all female prisoners and children who shall be brought to such station-house."

This Act of Assembly is mandatory. The Department of Public Safety has complied with the law in fourteen out of thirty districts and sub-districts. The Director says in his annual report: "I am unable to appoint more matrons until new houses with quarters for matrons are built or old ones altered so as to provide quarters. The expense of altering our old houses for this purpose would be so great that I have not recommended to Councils any appropriation for this purpose."

The official reports for 1893 and 1894 give the total number of arrests and lodgers during those years.

1893.

Women, white, 4,991; colored, 839; total, 5,830.

Mrs. Blankenburg reports the number received by the

Police Matrons for that year as 4,028; intoxicated, 2,012; lost children, 2,166.

Lodgers: White women, 409; colored, 16; total, 425.

Of the total number of women arrested during the year 1893, 229 were sent to prison, the others being sent to the House of Correction, to reformatories, or discharged.

1894.

The official report shows 5,393 white women arrested, and colored, 949; total, 6,342.

The matrons' reports show 4,821 taken to the stations where there are Police Matrons, of whom 2,710 were intoxicated; children brought in, 2,637.

Superintendent Linden, of the Police Department, says: "The services of Police Matrons are of great value, not only from a moral point of view, but they relieve the police from many perplexing and arduous duties."

The following account of the rise and organization of the "Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons," prepared by one of our members, will be found interesting:

As early as 1886, the Pennsylvania Prison Society made an attempt to have matrons placed in the police stations to take charge of women and children. Mayor William B. Smith approved of the plan, and President Lawrence, of the Select Council, said "that if the women would assist in obtaining proper persons for matrons the city authorities would give them their co-operation."

The Associated Committee of Women on Police Stations then came into existence, and was represented by the following societies, each contributing three members, namely:

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the New Century Club, the Women's Christian Association, and the Society for Organizing Charity.

In the spring of 1889, three years later, a bill was drawn up and sent to the Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Police Matrons in cities of the first and second classes." There are now fourteen Matrons in Station Houses, and an appropriation for four additional ones for the year 1895. The greatest improve-

ment has been manifest since the movement began. Formerly the police had charge of the women, criminal or otherwise. Any one who takes an interest in the welfare of human beings can understand what a step toward progress has been made. I have paid many visits to the Matrons for the past five years, and have invariably found that they endeavor to help these women in many ways, by making efforts to obtain situations for them, by taking lost children to their homes, and encouraging many unfortunate women by kind words of advice, and even though they meet with disappointment often, yet they do not lose their interest in giving all the aid they can to those who are willing to try and help themselves. The Matrons are sensible, kind-hearted women of middle age, and have held their situations for some years past and very seldom is there any change made unless by death or ill health, showing, I think, that they seem to be fitted for the position they occupy. Each Matron sends in a report every month of what has taken place, which is read at the meetings, and often they are of great interest. To quote from the Report of the Associated Committee on Police Matrons: "The duties of the Matrons vary somewhat, according to their location. All have apartments in the Station Houses, and are ready for duty at all hours of the night, and a part of the day. It is a rule that the Matrons shall search all female prisoners, and attend to the needs of women and children. Girl prisoners under eighteen years of age must be taken into Court by a Matron. Some women are brought in the Station House who have not committed any offense, such as the insane, or bewildered, those taken suddenly ill on the streets, and strangers, or women who cannot reach their homes or friends for want of money or proper direction. Matrons are not allowed to receive gifts or rewards of any description for service rendered. The care of runaway children and young girls has become an important part of the Matrons duty. Besides the safety and protection given, the Matron can extend a helping hand by persuading the young people to return to their friends. In Chicago the women have duplicate keys to the women's cells, and always accompany women prisoners into court. They also have secured separate depart-

ments of cells for women in many of the Stations. Pittsburg and Allegheny report the work done by Police Matrons as giving entire satisfaction in both cities, and to a wonderful degree increasing the efficiency of the Police Department."

There are between five and six thousand women arrested during the year, and the Matrons report that over fifty per cent. of the arrests are due to intoxication. The Police Matrons receive fifty dollars a month, and procure their own food. They are appointed by the Director of Public Safety.

MARY S. WHELEN.

REPORT OF OUR AGENT AT THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
PRISON—WILMER W. WALTER.

The Acting Committee is fortunate in having such a faithful worker at the County Prison as Wilmer W. Walter, who is the agent of the Society, and also in having the Rev. Joseph J. Camp, who is a member of the Acting Committee, but appointed an agent by the Inspectors. Nevertheless the two gentlemen work in harmony, and the good that is done by them is truly wonderful. The work there is quite different from that at the Eastern Penitentiary. At the latter we deal with sentenced convicts entirely. At the former the cases of those who have not had their trial are investigated, and hundreds who should not be suffered to remain in prison are released through their efforts.

Out of the many cases brought monthly to the notice of the Acting Committee a few may be mentioned to show the character of the work done.

A man was arrested for dumping dirt on a lot without the permission of the owner, and was arrested for breach of ordinance. He had a large family to support, and would lose his work if kept in prison. Upon representing his case to the magistrate he was discharged.

A boy who was selling pretzels near the public buildings without a license was arrested and sent to prison for breach of ordinance. He could speak but little English, and was crying bitterly, saying he had an old mother to support. He had committed no crime. The magistrate gave his discharge.

Three boys were on Eighth Street selling goods without

a license. They also were arrested and sent to prison for breach of ordinance. The boys having been in the country but a short time were ignorant of our laws, and did not know that a license was required. The magistrate cheerfully gave their discharge.

A man having a wife and four small children to support, with no work and nothing to eat, as a last resort went to begging on the street. An officer arrested him. Felt sorry for him, as he had not committed a crime. Obtained from the magistrate a release for him. .

A man would go on a spree periodically. At such times the wife would have to go to the wash-tub to support their five little children. At last tiring of this she had him arrested and sent to prison for non-support.

After he had been there a few days his wife came to see him. He said he would drink no more if she would let him out. He had work, and could make good wages. On his promise to do better the magistrate gave his discharge.

A colored boy was found warming himself over a grating over the pavement at the Reading Railroad Depot, Twelfth and Market Streets. He was ordered home by an officer; but on being found the next day at the same place, was arrested and sent to prison. Obtained his discharge the next day, and sent him home to his mother.

Two boys of about 15 ran away from home in Brooklyn and came to this city. Were arrested as vagrants and sent to prison. The case being reported to J. J. Camp, he wrote to the mothers. One sent a ticket for him to return. The other was too poor, but wanted her son back. Their discharge was obtained, tickets bought, and both sent home.

A boy of 14, having a little change, went to the theatre. Being late when it was over, he was afraid to go home, knowing he would be locked out, so got into a wagon to sleep. He was found by an officer and sent to prison. He was anxious to get out to work, his father being dead, and he assisted his mother. The boy promising not to go to the theatre again, his discharge was obtained.

These cases will give some idea of the character of the work and the importance of having such persons as the Rev. Joseph J. Camp and Wilmer W. Walter to attend to it.

At the stated meeting of the Acting Committee held Second month 15th, 1894, the committee to select a suitable depository for the library of the Pennsylvania Prison Society reported that the library had been donated to the University of Pennsylvania to be placed in a separate alcove, the members to have access to it at all times, with the privilege of taking out books when desired. It is hoped that those interested in Penology will avail themselves of this privilege.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted at the same meeting :

WHEREAS, The Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Edward S. Whelen, the father of our faithful and esteemed co-member, Mary S. Whelen, and a life member of the Society; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender Mary S. Whelen our sincere sympathy, and appreciate the loss she, in common with our whole community, has sustained in the decease of a father, friend, and citizen, universally beloved and honored for his usefulness, integrity, and public spirit, and trust that through Holy Help she may find that true and living consolation in her affliction which alone comes through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

In the midst of one of the severest snow-storms of the winter the anniversary was commemorated at St. Matthew's Church, Girard Avenue and Eighteenth Street, Second month 25th, 1894. It was an evening meeting, and the attendance was very good. The church was well filled, and every effort made by the Vestry to insure a successful celebration.

The choir opened with appropriate singing, and was followed by an earnest prayer by the pastor.

In the absence of the President, Caleb J. Milne, and the First Vice-President, Edward Townsend, the Second Vice-President, Alfred H. Love, was requested to take the chair. He presented briefly the history of the Prison Society, showing the objects and working of the organization. He marked the stages of improvement in penal discipline during the century, and how practically the Acting Committee conducted its work. He referred to the statement made in the last Journal of the Society of the need of reformation in reforma-

tories. In other words, that there are changes that should be made so that the true principles of reformatory treatment may be carried out. He said the remarks that appeared in the said Journal touching the Huntington Reformatory, Pennsylvania, were not in any sense personal, but the severity and cruelty that was reported as existing there was due to the congregate system. In fact, the system seemed to involve severe treatment, and it would always be likely to be so until there was a nearer approach to separate and individual treatment. He referred to the estimable character of the late and present Superintendents of that institution.

He described the reforms that had been brought about by the Prison Society and those contemplated, such as the shortening of sentences for good behavior, the division of the results of labor, the principle of restitution for the person robbed or injured, the efforts to abolish capital punishment, the abolition of time sentences, the employment of prisoners and their care after discharge. He described the good work done in the Eastern Penitentiary and County Prison.

John J. Lytle acted as Secretary, and read letters from Governor Pattison, Mayor Stuart, President Milne, William Tallack, of England; Mr. McClaughry, and others.

He read extracts from the Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy published by the Society. He quoted a number of interesting incidents and special cases coming under the notice of Mr. Walter, of the County Prison, and himself. He described the workings of the Police Matrons and the good our committee of women was accomplishing in this direction.

F. W. Nibecker spoke on the family system of the House of Refuge, and gave a very interesting account of the treatment of young offenders, showing how the principle of careful training in all the necessary walks of life, a sort of home influence under kind but strict management, affected the reformation of the young, and how greatly their behavior was improved.

Rev. Herman L. Duhring spoke on "Prisons and Prisoners;" the need of visitation and of personal aid. He referred to the placing of our discharged prisoners in homes and our care for them while obtaining employment, and of our aid

for the Home for Discharged Prisoners in West Philadelphia, where the inmates are taught broom-making. He paid a deserved tribute to the usefulness of this Home, and felt it a valuable adjunct to the workings of the Prison Society.

He also spoke of the religious meetings at the Penitentiary and the value of the musical exercises by the choirs of the different churches.

Rev. Robert W. Forsyth, the pastor of the church, spoke on "Our Duty to the Criminal," showing how closely we were connected in the social life and how the strong should aid the weak; that there was a practical and a religious work we could all do, and that it was God's will we should never desert those in trouble.

He beautifully portrayed the humble mission of visiting those in prison, and how essential it was to do all with love and faith. He welcomed the Society to his church, and would always be pleased to aid its cause.

At the meeting of the Acting Committee, held Fourth month 19th, 1894, the following memorial of our late member, Anna R. Eyre, was read and approved:

It is with profound sorrow we learn of the death of our friend, Anna R. Eyre, many years a member of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society. Her sweet, gentle character, tempered with christian charity and devotion to the work, won for her many warm friends, besides those of the Society who were observant of her works; the poor and distressed under bans for wrong-doing, especially the juveniles, to whom she ministered frequently in trying to direct them aright, and to shield them from overbearing judgment of their case, that they might not only have the benefit of a doubt, but that they might have forgiveness and a chance for repentance and better doing.

In these matters she seemed especially interested even up to a few days before she was called to her reward.

She had been a faithful visitor both at the Eastern Penitentiary and County Prison, and her loss to our Society is one which is keenly felt, and we have good reason to hope and trust that the good Lord has called her up higher, even to the paradise of the saved that have gone before.

We therefore cause this minute to be entered on the records of the Society.

In connection with this memorial we append the following communication, sent by her some time before her death, of instances coming under her care during the past year:

In the direction of reform, the year has not been without result in the experience of a woman member of the Prison Society, whose sympathy went out warmly to a young German girl whom she found at Moyamensing. The matron and the physician (also a young woman) spoke highly of this prisoner, and felt anxiety lest, coming out friendless and humiliated, she might fall into evil counsel. On the day of her release the visitor went early and brought her to her own home, where she remained a few days, until a suitable position could be found for her. It was hard to

combat and overcome a natural prejudice with the excellent woman who finally employed her, and in whose family she remains faithful and beloved, and loving with all the fervor of a single-hearted girl who was led into evil, for a short time, rather than chose it. And, although larger wages have been offered her, she persistently refuses to leave the home where she has had kind consideration. It is little less than a year since her release, and she has sent more than \$40 to her parents, in Germany, besides fitting herself out with good clothing, and helping some who need, here in the city.

Another case of equal interest has amply repaid the confidence of this visitor, in taking to her home one released from the County Prison who had twice been an inmate. The fault was theft, but she seems to have overcome the great sin of covetousness, and for months was the faithful caretaker of this home. Grateful for being taken into confidence, she desired at first to do any duty, and was told she might have the care of the silver, carrying the basket up-stairs every night and keeping it wholly in her own care.

Perhaps it was this entire confidence which helped her to keep honest. Certain it is that she is a useful, capable, and self-respecting woman to-day; has asked to be received into a church membership, and is happy in her "overcoming."

The best among us know that with environment which elevates, we "do those things which we ought not to do," and that God's strength is given by the Holy Spirit as we continually pray for it, and that from its lack our weaker brother or sister

"Has but slumbered in the path
We have in safety trod."

A. R. EYRE.

At the meeting of the committee held Ninth month 20th the following memorial was read and approved:

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO JESSE CLEAVER.

The summer adjournment, while it has brought rest and strength to some, has not been without its trials and separations.

The Pennsylvania Prison Society and its Acting Committee, and we, the intimate and admiring friends of

JESSE CLEAVER,

have sustained a severe loss in his death, which occurred at the advanced age of 79 years, and but a short time after his last visit to the Penitentiary.

He was for many years one of our most faithful visitors, and his interviews with prisoners were performed with that quiet sincerity that always impresses itself upon a prisoner, and secures his confidence and respect, and goes the farthest to inspire him with renewed efforts for a restoration to the path of virtue.

While his visitations among the prisoners were quiet and unostentatious, he was firm and resolute for principle;

while charitable and forgiving by nature, he was uncompromisingly opposed to everything wrong. His mission was practical and substantial aid, by pointing out the surest and safest way for a higher life, so that we frequently heard the expressions: "Tell Mr. Cleaver we will be pleased to see him." "He always has something good to say." "Let him know that we miss him if he stays away long."

The gaining of such souls by sincere and friendly visits in prison is a rare and praiseworthy gift, bringing comfort, encouragement, and reward to giver and receiver, and insuring for the visitor in the translation of his spirit, that message of love: "Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

With assurances of our profound sympathy, we direct a copy of this Memorial to be forwarded to the family of our beloved friend.

Also of Annie Caley Dorland:

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO ANNIE CALEY DORLAND.

A month ago, on the 22d of the Eighth month,

ANNIE CALEY DORLAND,

a member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and a faithful visitor at the Prisons as a member of the Acting Committee, passed to the higher life, meriting the blessings that attend a dedication to the truth and the duties that were so beautifully and faithfully upheld and performed.

She was the daughter of Samuel Caley, who was for many years a revered member of the Acting Committee and a zealous visitor at the Penitentiary, and regularly attended our meetings until removed by death.

It is an impressive page in the history of a Society as time-honored as this, and a noble example, to find parent and offspring successively engaged in its beneficent work.

Annie Caley Dorland will be remembered and beloved for the gentleness of her character; her strong attachment

to her duty, often expressing the feeling that she feared she was not capable of doing all she desired or that was required ; persistent in upholding the right ; willing to make personal sacrifices for the good of others ; persuasive and encouraging with the misguided, and clearly showing them the true means by which to fulfil all the obligations of life and to merit and receive the love of the Heavenly Father.

She was deeply interested in the special labors of the Prison Matrons and in saving women and children from dishonor and degradation.

We have been signally blessed by having one so pure, so gifted, and so devoted to be in membership with us, even if the period has been comparatively brief. We know it was until her life here was closed, and until she could leave it "to inherit the kingdom prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world."

Resolved, That a copy of this Memorial be sent, with our sincere sympathy, to the family of our departed friend.

PHILADELPHIA, Ninth month 20th, 1894.

At the meeting of the committee held Tenth month 18th, 1894, the following was adopted :

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO MARMADUKE WATSON.

At our last meeting, less than a month ago, there answered to the roll-call, our faithful and endeared friend and fellow-member,

MARMADUKE WATSON.

Within a few days thereafter he answered to that superior call to which he was well prepared to respond : "Come up higher."

At the advanced age of 81 he quietly and peacefully passed onward, admired, beloved, and regretted.

It was in 1882 that Marmaduke Watson accepted a position on the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and at once became a favorite with every

one, because of his retiring manners, his sincerity, his unblemished record, and his devotion to his duties. The prisoner found in him a visitor, that while sympathizing and encouraging as a friend, he was the uncompromising enemy of crime.

As one of the oldest school teachers in the community, he was peculiarly qualified to be a teacher and a leader as to how to live, as well as how to ennoble life, so that those in and out of prison revered him as preceptor and model. A fortnight before his decease he was in the active prosecution of his visiting from cell to cell; and with one unanimous expression the prisoners he visited deplore the fact he will come to them no more, while the officers of the Penitentiary unhesitatingly commend him as one of the most acceptable and judicious visitors.

Favored indeed have we been to have had in our midst one in whom was beautifully exemplified the love and care that our Heavenly Father giveth those "who forget not His law and whose hearts keepeth His commandments; for length of days and long life and peace shall be theirs."

With sincere sympathy for his family, and assured of the comfort that will come to them because of his eminent worth from the Giver of all good, we direct that a copy of this Memorial be sent them by our Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE
COMMITMENTS, HOUSE OF DETEN-
TION, ETC.

FIRST MONTH 17TH, 1895.

Your Committee are of unanimous opinion that some provision ought to be made by the Legislature to provide that minors, children below sixteen years of age, *should not* be sent to the County Prison when first arrested, but to a House of Detention provided for minors. This, if a first offense, would remove much of the stigma of the present dreadful situation of placing all these children (about 265 per year) in a felon's cell, when in a few days we find out fifty per cent. are discharged without a trial and twenty-five per cent. discharged at the trial of the magistrate. In our judgment it seems desirable to petition the Legislature to empower the Department of Public Safety to establish such a House of Detention for minors, either by an appropriation of \$10,000, or by giving opportunity for Christian benevolence to step in and speedily found such a refuge for the child, that it may be prevented from running into evil habits; that after such a house shall be established it shall be provided for in the same manner as the County Prison.

In view of these facts, we have asked our counsellors to draft a suitable bill to be presented to the Legislature as soon as possible by our State Assemblyman.

Now it is not likely this bill will pass *unless* we are in *earnest* and willing to follow up the cause by sending one or two good speakers to go before the House, or Committee, if we must, and give statistics for desiring it, and show what benefits are to be had from such a provision.

If you will send one or more such able speakers to espouse the cause, then there is great hope of getting it, but if you *do not*, then it is only a waste of time, and your Committee might as well be discharged at once.

We have also taken in hand the drafting of a bill to

prevent children below the age of sixteen years attending the theatre without being accompanied by a parent or guardian. This bill can be spoken for by the same persons that we send to speak for the House of Detention.

Your Committee are also desirous that some further work be done at the same time in favor of preventing all children below sixteen years of age going to pawn articles at the pawnbrokers. A very good provision was made for this about two years ago, in a bill that did not pass, for want of a warm-hearted, determined speaker in its favor. We shall try and get the wording of that bill, and have it re-presented for enactment, or substitute another, if the Society will provide an earnest speaker for its favor.

While these three points respecting the juvenile were referred to this Committee, we are of opinion that all of them should be pressed to realization; that not only the members of this Society should aid in bringing it about, but we should ask the help of all good citizens of this great Commonwealth.

In order to simplify the matter, we suggest the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we think it desirable to have in large cities, and especially in this, a Juvenile House of Detention for offenders (below 16 years of age); that we endeavor to cause a proper law to be enacted by the Legislature enabling the authorities to accept a proper building for the purpose, from benevolent donors, if not otherwise provided for.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that a legislative enactment preventing the attendance of minor children, below 16 years old, at the theatre unattended by a parent or guardian would be a very great help in preventing minor misdemeanors. This privileged theatre going by children we consider one of the most fertile causes to commit the little misdemeanors.

Resolved, That if we can get a proper bill passed by the Legislature to prevent children (below 16 years) going to the pawn shop to dispose of goods (whether stolen or not) it would be cutting off a very great temptation to steal and pawn, in order to get money to go to the theatre.

Resolved, That the Society send proper persons to sustain these causes before the Legislature, or the Committee of the House at Harrisburg, whenever they may be heard.

Signed by the Committee January 11th, 1895.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HELD SIXTH MONTH 16TH-20TH, 1894.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, held Fourth month 26th, the following persons were appointed delegates to this Congress, and subsequently received a commission from Governor Pattison to represent the State of Pennsylvania: Caleb J. Milne, Alfred H. Love, George W. Hall, John J. Lytle, Deborah C. Leeds, and Rev. John S. MacIntosh.

None, however, attended but Deborah C. Leeds and myself. The first session of this, the twenty-fourth annual meeting, was held on Seventh-day evening, the 16th instant, in the Hall of Representatives, at the State Capitol, which was handsomely and tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, tropical plants, and flowers. The occasion was in some part of a social character, as many of the delegates then met each other for the first time since reaching the city, old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed.

Contrary to expectation, the hall was nearly filled. It was thought that only about half of the delegates had arrived, but the presence of a majority was a pleasing surprise. Fully 250 ladies and gentlemen occupied the room, and evinced a deep and conscientious interest in the proceedings, which were opened with prayer by the Rev. McG. Dana, of Massachusetts, who delivered a fervent request for the blessing of the Almighty upon the gathering and the great work of reform it had before it.

At 8.15 Judge A. C. Hickman, Chairman of the Local Committee on Entertainment, took the chair, saying that he was happy, on behalf of the citizens of St. Paul, to extend a hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors.

The people, he remarked, were greatly in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and if at some period such a gathering might have been looked upon as a congregation of

misguided and over-zealous reformers, as cranks, to use a modernism, such was not now the case. On the other hand, the convocation was looked upon as the recognition of the moral element in society; disposed to approach a subject of vast and universal concern upon the principles of enlightened consideration, typical of the advancement of Christian civilization.

GOVERNOR NELSON,

in the name of the State of Minnesota, gave the Congress greeting, happy to find that a body of genuine reformers and practical men had come to the Commonwealth to deliberate upon one of the great problems of the age imbued with the proper spirit. He observed that they did not come with noisy ostentation, but as thoughtful and considerate men, to consider a most vital social problem—crime and its punishment. In early periods the methods of treating crimes and criminals were cruel and barbaric. Pickpockets and petty vagabonds were hung or tortured, but crime was not diminished thereby.

He compared them with those of the present day. Human experience has demonstrated, he said, that killing, maiming, and enslaving does not diminish criminality, but excites it. The barbarous system of banishment, as practiced in Russia at the present time, was commented upon, as well as the early English custom of exiling prisoners to Australia.

The United States has ever been in advance of European countries in the matter of prison reform. As late as 1840, the speaker said, the British Government had sent emissaries to this country to investigate the system of dealing with criminals in the various New England States. The result was a vast improvement in the English mode of prison management. The Governor said he was not in a boastful mood. He realized that perfection had not been attained; yet it could be truthfully said the young State of Minnesota, whose population was drawn from all the people of the world, occupied the front rank in the matter of prison reform. The prison system of the State was reformatory; the adoption of the parole system was a personal and public advantage. With a million and a half population in the State, the Peni-

tentiary inmates numbered only 415; the Reformatory at St. Cloud, 185, while the Reform School at Red Wing could hardly be deemed a penal institution.

Passing from this hasty glance at the record of his State, the Governor hoped that all good people would gladly co-operate with the National Association for an improved public sentiment, for wiser laws and the regeneration of criminals. In that spirit and with that understanding, the workers for the purification of humanity were thrice welcome to the Commonwealth.

Mayor Smith was then introduced. He said: "The gratification experienced by the citizens of St. Paul, arising from the compliment bestowed upon us by the selection of this city as the place of your meeting for the current year, adds zest to the cordial welcome which it is my pleasure to extend. We not only bid you welcome, but offer you the freedom of a capital city endowed with the exuberant activity of youth and situated in a landscape of the highest natural beauty.

"The philanthropic purposes which animate your Association are, by universal concession, admirable. To make punishment, in fact as well as profession, a remedy for crime; to apply reformatory methods to prisons, and to ameliorate the abuses which have crept into prison management, are, indeed, aims of the loftiest character.

"Our own people, ever striving to keep in the advance line of all movements designed for the lasting benefit of humanity, entertain sentiments responsive to those which furnish your inspiration, and will cheer your deliberations by appreciative audiences. The great names which have been associated with your organization stamp it with a seal of approval which will commend it to the favor of every intelligent and patriotic American.

"In the hope that your stay in our midst may be pleasurable, and your meeting of 1894 may become memorable for its abundant fruitage of prison reform and improvement, I renew my welcome to the capital of Minnesota."

PRESIDENT BRINKERHOFF'S ADDRESS.

General R. Brinkerhoff, President of the National Prison Congress, followed with his annual address. He pre-

luded it with a few remarks regarding the organization and progress of the Association, its aims and achievements. The following was attentively listened to:

"In response to the cordial welcome you have given us, I am very sure I voice the sentiments of every member of the National Prison Congress in saying that we are glad to be here, and have long anticipated with pleasure the opportunity of spending a few days in this commercial and intellectual centre of the great Northwest.

"To an audience as intelligent as this it is hardly necessary to indicate the purpose of the Congress you have welcomed to-night; but still, as an introduction, something in regard to its history and its hopes may not be out of place. The National Prison Association was organized nearly a quarter of a century ago, and for a dozen years past its annual meetings have been held in the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and for the last ten years the presiding officer was an ex-President of the United States, and therefore it is presumable that the average American has heard its name and something of its objects.

"Still, to the average American the consideration of crime and criminals is an uncanny subject, and therefore he is a little shy of those who are interested in it, and his private opinion, I fear, is that such people are to be avoided rather than commended. But in our country the average American is the final arbiter in all matters of progress or reform, and, as a rule, his verdict for the right can be relied upon when all the facts are before him, and therefore this Association confronts him with the magnitude of the prison question and its requirements.

"The truth, as we believe, is that the importance of the prison question cannot well be exaggerated, and that the perpetuity of the republic depends upon its solution.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

"That crime is on the increase out of proportion to population is indicated in many ways, but, for the country as a whole, the United States census is the most reliable guide. Let us look at it by decades:

Year.	Prisoners.	Ratio of Population.
1850	6,737	1 out of 3,442
1860	19,086	1 " 1,647
1870	32,901	1 " 1,171
1880	58,609	1 " 855
1890	82,320	1 " 757

"This rate of increase in a few States, we are glad to note, has not been maintained, and in one or two for the higher crimes it has been decreased a trifle, but upon the whole the swell has been continuous, like a tide that has no ebb.

"If this increase is to be continued, the decades can be counted upon the fingers of a single hand. '*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*' will be written upon the banquet-hall of the republic.

"Under these circumstances, is it not about time for the average American to call a halt upon his prejudices and face the facts, for like a fire-bell at night they call for action.

THE largeness of the question.

"The prison question also is large enough to demand the best thought of the best men of the entire nation.

"It is not limited to the consideration merely of prisons and prisoners, but reaches out into the large field of preventive measures, which includes jurisprudence and education and religion, and everything else that has an influence upon the conduct and character of men.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE PRISON CONGRESS.

"The conclusions of the Prison Congress are never formulated into a creed, but still to those familiar with its discussions, it is not difficult to outline a consensus of opinion already attained, which, if adopted in practice, would make a vast advance in our methods of dealing with the criminal classes; and possibly it may be as well, as far as the brief time allotted me will permit, to indicate some of these conclusions we are seeking to solve.

"*First*, then, and fundamentally, we are all agreed that all action in regard to the criminal should not be of the old

lex talionis requirement of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but for the protection of society.

"As Gordon Ryland puts it in his book upon *Crime; its Causes and Remedy*: 'In dealing with offenders we are to proceed entirely upon the assumption that our treatment of them is to be of a nature determined exclusively on public, and not at all on personal considerations; that no result is to be aimed at which will terminate in themselves. The final object in our system of penal discipline, as in all our social arrangements, is the good of the community—its deliverance from some evil or inconvenience, or its attainment of some personal good.'

"This principle is far reaching in its influence, and if adopted universally in action, would brush away a multitude of evil practices and obliterate mountains of vicious legislation.

"*Second.*—Criminals, in their characteristics, are just as diverse as any other class of people, and graded prisoners are just as essential as graded schools, if reformation is to be made the main object of prison discipline as it should be.

"Therefore every State should have a separate prison for those under life sentence and for incorrigible, and another as a reformatory for young men convicted of their first offense.

"In the large States there should also be a separate prison for women.

"*Third.*—In these prisons all sentences except for life, or in capital cases, should be indeterminate under a carefully grounded administration, and a criminal should be sent to prison as an insane man is sent to a hospital to be cured, and not to be discharged until he is cured, and even then only on parole until he is fully tested.

"*Fourth.*—All misdemeanors, except for short sentences, should be confined in work-houses, and not in county jails; and for recidivists (or repeaters, as they are generally called) sentences should be cumulative, and if found incorrigible, should be indefinite within a maximum limit, with privilege to parole for good conduct.

"*Fifth.*—County jails are almost universally so constructed as to compel the association of all prisoners confined within their walls—the young with the old, the innocent

with the guilty, the hardened offender with the beginner—and the result is the contaminating influences morally are similar to a pest-house physically. The cure for these conditions, and the only cure, is the absolute separation of prisoners.

“*Sixth.*—Productive labor as a moral and hygienic necessity, as well as in justice to the taxpayer, should dominate every prison, and as a reformatory influence industrial training is indispensable.

“*Seventh.*—Prison officers should be as thoroughly trained for their duties as are army and navy officers, and their terms of office should be as secure and their compensation as liberal.

“*Eighth.*—In all prisons moral and religious culture should be the leading reformatory influences, and a prison school, with competent instructors, should be an indispensable requirement.

“*Ninth.*—Partisan politics must be absolutely eliminated from prison management if high efficiency is to be expected under any system of prison administration.

“Officers and employees should not only be men of business capacity, but also of moral character so high as to command the respect of the public and the confidence of prisoners.

“Character is important everywhere, but in prison management at its best it is indispensable.

COLLATERAL QUESTIONS.

“Thus far we have been dealing mainly with effects, and as a preliminary work this is a necessity, but hereafter it would seem that causes and prevention should receive large attention if we are to make the progress we hope for in the suppression of crime.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES.

“The most potential influence in the prevention of crime is doubtless education. Many of our wisest penologists believe that if society would deal with its children as it is possible to deal with them, that the present swelling river of crime could be reduced to a rivulet in a single generation.

To do this great changes will have to be made in our entire educational system, and especially in our common school system, and possibly with the latter it must be revolutionized.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"Havelock Ellis says: 'I am more and more impressed with the conviction that half of the moral influence of our public schools is lost by commencing too late, and that the first great advance must be made in the direction of kindergarten. The best example that I know of in this direction is in the city of San Francisco, where private kindergartens under the inspiration of one heroic Christian woman have, practically, reconstructed and civilized some of the darkest wards of a cosmopolitan city.'

"The chief of police of that great city is with us to-night, and I am sure he will indorse my assertions.

"What Sarah B. Cooper has done for San Francisco, ought to be imitated in every other city.

"As Mrs. Cooper says: 'The whole design of the kindergarten system is to rear virtuous, self-governing, law-abiding citizens. The kindergarten system, if faithfully followed, would prevent criminals.

"'We have reformatory institutions, prisons, jails, and houses of correction, and I bless God for every one of these agencies. But after all, these are but repair shops. Their work is secondary, not primal. It is trying to straighten the crooked tree. It is seeking to straighten faulty foundations. How much better it is to build new structures than to repair old ones. It is far better to begin at the beginning. This is the work of the kindergarten.'

"In short, the State begins too late in the care of children. More can be done in the formation of character before six years of age than in all the other years of life combined.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

"One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increasing number of chairs of sociology in our colleges and universities, for every branch of sociology is a part of the prison question.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

"Last of all, and greatest of all in the prevention of crime, religion must come to the front, and the churches must cease from being passive and learn to be active in the solution of the prison question.

"Christianity is the creator of our modern civilization, and it must also be its preserver.

"Ten years ago, in the city of New York, after conference with more than a hundred Christian ministers, the National Prison Congress requested that the fourth Sunday of October should be observed in all churches as prisoners' Sunday, and that the prison question should be presented in all pulpits. Since then prisoners' Sunday has been observed to a considerable extent every year in several States, and with great profit, but it ought to be observed everywhere.

"In short, the prison question involves all other questions which have for their purpose the preservation and perpetuity of our Christian civilization, and it can only be solved in its entirety by the solution of all, and therefore we invite all workers in affiliated fields to co-operate with us, for in unity there is strength."

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS—1ST DAY (SUNDAY).

The annual sermon to the delegates was preached by the Rev. John Paul Egbert, Pastor of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, at 11 A. M. There was an audience of about eight hundred, one hundred of whom were delegates. His theme was, "God's wish for all men." It was an excellent portrayal of the desire of the Creator for the best good of all. Extracts from it are as follows:

"Who will have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.

"This is a plain and unqualified statement of the wish of God. What a strange view it would be of a creator to find in it no wish that his work should succeed. A father wishes the very highest success for his child, and the nobler the father the higher will be his conception of that success.

"If we are only creatures, what hope is there in our petty efforts? If we are sons of the most High God, children of

His spirit, children of His nature, and not mere creatures of His hand, what an inspiration to do our noblest and best work day by day, with the certainty that it shall be crowned with perfectness at last, without failure, without spot or blemish, without any defect or deformity, God Himself being the standard of judgment as well as the judge.

"Now we are taught that God wills that every man shall be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth. And it is the recognition of the existence of a personal God, into whose likeness we may come at last, that gives all the reason, as well as all the inspiration, for all that is noblest and best in the thinking and wishing and working of men. Without that we are simply blindly working in the darkness. God's wish is that we shall break through all barriers and come to a knowledge of the truth.

"These men and women who have come here have been moved by the one great inspiration, which is the inspiration of all true work—to wish as God wishes, to think as God thinks, to do God's work among men. If it is the greatest thought of God for us that we shall be saved and come to the truth, it is the greatest work that God would do for us, surely it is the greatest thought, and wish, and work of man. If men are not moved by this, then they are not moved by the best that is in them.

"These men are not only trying to find a way of improving the prisoner and improving the prison, but to bring men to a knowledge of the truth. That is the real meaning and result of all their work, or it is not true work.

"God bless them in every effort. It may be that prisons must be reformed before prisoners are reformed; it may be that prisoners must be reformed before society is reformed, or it may be that prison reform, and prisoner reform, and society reform must all go together. And all would go together if all alike wished, as God wishes, each in his own measure, that men should be saved and come to a knowledge of the truth.

"If we be true, there is something for you and for me to do. It is not only that there shall be reform work in prison and among prisoners, but in society.

"While every man is responsible for his own crime, so-

ciety is certainly responsible for all the temptations it creates or tolerates to lead a man into crime. And would not it be a mighty reform if a man reformed in prison, could come out with an absolute certainty that everything in society would help the good in him?"

EVENING.

An unusual audience assembled last night in the People's Church, both in point of size and character. The main floor of the edifice was filled and the gallery partially. In the audience were many of St. Paul's best-known citizens, besides the delegates to the Prison Congress. President Brinkerhoff presided.

Dr. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, made the opening prayer. Bishop Whipple was introduced. He spoke about twenty-five minutes in his most eloquent strain. The theme of the evening was, of course, relative to prison and reformatory management.

The Bishop spoke feeling words of hope for the unhappy and misguided ones, and words of encouragement for those engaged in prison work, the members of the Prison Association, with their wives and daughters, present. The late ex-President Hayes was referred to in the most eulogistic manner, not so much for being chosen a Peabody Trustee by men of eminence North and South, as for his labors and fellowship with the weak and wandering, down-trodden and sin-sick people of the world.

"Where men gather together in cities," said the speaker, "there children will be educated in vice and never have a vocation. It will cost time, talent, money, work, and heart-aches to restrain them and lift them up, but if not done it will cost ten times more to remedy the evil when those children are grown.

"The great loss occasioned by crime was mentioned. There must be moral teaching and constant effort. No nation has ever survived the loss of its religion. Infidelity is impossible of human thought.

"Unless we educate the heart and mind, we are lost. These prison wardens and prison workers must not think they are leading a forlorn hope. There can be no failure

in working for God." The Bishop told of his experience in Europe among the fallen and degraded, and of the Paris commune, and while the pictures drawn were pathetic, the hope was cheerful. "You men and women who are devoting your energies to the noble work of prison reform, have the great Christian heart of the country behind you. Our prayers ascend daily for you and our sympathies are yours. Well do I know the power of these. When I stood alone among the savages during the Sioux outbreak the thoughts of the prayers going up for me, and my own petitions to the Father of All, carried me through—how I can scarce even now tell.

"Keep on in the good work. Let not your heart be discouraged, and may God bless you."

The Rev. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, next spoke. Subject: "A plea for dealing with the whole manhood of the prisoner." Dr. Taylor is comparatively a young man, but occupies the chair of Sociology in the theological department of the University of Chicago, the only chair of the kind in America.

The following are extracts from his discourse: ■

"'It is the whole boy who goes to school,' says Oliver Wendell Holmes, but," said the speaker, "it would seem that we do not recognize that; teachers think that it is only the mind of the boy who goes to school. The old scholastic teachers said the reason only went to school. The new education is in the building up of character—the symmetrical development of the whole being. We should recognize the whole man—not any particular part of him. Man is an embodied spirit, but having a will, a mind, a soul. The great mission of Christianity is to teach that no man lives for himself alone. Cain was the first anarchist in asking, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Yet the surroundings of men and women lead them on to crime. Our hope of saving men in our prisons from a continuation in crime lies in the hope of leading them into better surroundings. A man is a man, although he is a criminal. Deal with the whole man, not his baser side. We are all imbued with the qualities of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. These antagonistic traits are born with us. Heredity may have a tendency to drag us down, but there is a power to circumvent that which

we must use. Some argue that man has no freedom in the human will—that there is no more freedom in will than there is color in smell. That is not true. The argument is an absurdity. Surroundings are stronger than antecedents. The teaching of these principles is the function of sociology. Exaggerated self-consciousness is the source of crime. The remedy lies in bringing back consciousness.” The speaker dwelt upon the responsibility of prison officials, and said, they should have the prayers and sympathies of all. “It is a mistake to think that rulers are ruffians. One prison official now before me refused the presidency of a college to remain the warden of a prison. It is not true that once a criminal always a criminal.” Instances were quoted to show the fallacy of this doctrine. The career of the street boy was traced from the time of his first arrest until he landed in the penitentiary. In conclusion, he told an incident in the life of Fannie Hayes, as Bishop Whipple had told one of her father, ex-President Hayes. “Last year during the Congress at Chicago we visited the Joliet Penitentiary. Miss Hayes was in the Matron’s room when a little prison baby trotted into the room. It had the misshapen head of the criminal class. Its father was serving a life sentence, while the mother was in for fourteen years. ‘What will become of this poor little thing?’ asked Miss Hayes. ‘Can’t you get some family to take it and rear it rightly?’ ‘O Miss Hayes!’ said the Matron, ‘it would be a brave family that would take that child.’ The noble girl took the poor tot in her arms and her tears fell over it. Dear friends, while such hearts beat in sympathy for humanity there is hope for the weak and erring. Let not God look down into our hearts and say, ‘He has fallen.’ We may not sin outside, but how often do we sin inside. The prisoner is but the executor of society’s crimes. A whole gospel for a whole man for a whole world may well be our motto,” said the speaker in conclusion.

THIRD DAY—2D DAY, 18TH INSTANT.

MORNING SESSION.

The Wardens’ Association met, Joseph Nicholson, of Detroit, Mich., President of this Association, in the chair.

He had no formal address prepared, but spoke in brief and general terms of the usefulness of the Wardens' Association.

An address was upon the programme from Warden W. E. Hale, of the San Quentin (Cal.) Penitentiary. That gentleman not being present, his paper, upon "Industrial Education as a Preventive for Crime," was read by W. R. McClaughrey, Superintendent of the Pontiac (Ill.) Reformatory. The paper stated that it is the want of proper training when boys and girls are young that fills our penal institutions with criminals. Their parents are largely to blame, for they allow them to run the streets of our large towns and cities without stint when they are scarcely old enough to stand alone! In other words, they turn them loose, to take care of themselves as best they may.

Statistics show startling facts in this regard. All over this fair land of ours we find our Reformatories filled with boys from 10 to 18 years of age, and many girls also, and even our State Prisons show far too great a percentage of inmates under 20 years of age. In the California State Prison, located at San Quentin, we have 175 prisoners from 14 to 21 years of age and over 400 under 25 years. I have no doubt that ratio will be found all over the country. If these boys and youths had been given some industrial education when little children, things would have been far different. It is a well-known fact that young children are more apt to pick up bad companions than good, and these bad and criminally-inclined companions are only too glad to teach them their own vices and wrong-doings. A very large per cent. of our criminals come from the poorer classes. The mothers, as well as the fathers, are obliged to go out to labor, leaving the little ones at home in care of older brothers and sisters, or allowing them to run into the streets, where they quickly learn to steal, and from small articles at first they soon take articles of greater value, until at last they become common thieves and vagabonds. Teach these little ones some industry, giving them good moral training as well; instill in their minds self-reliance, and teach them cleanliness and politeness, and this is where the great work of the

FREE KINDERGARTEN

comes in. In one of the reports of the free kindergarten work in San Francisco is the following: "The little children at their daily tasks are taught systematic activity, perseverance, and industry; these traits become, as it were, a part of their very life, so as to be essentially automatic in action, and for this reason voluntary. Good conduct is natural; industrious tendencies are indispensable to the happiness of the little worker. The children are trained to exercise their faculties in recognizing shape, form, and number, as well as in designing combinations with them. It seems to be the universal verdict that crime has its most effectual remedy in judicious work among neglected children from three to six years of age. Through the children the home is reached most successfully."

That noble philanthropist and christian woman, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, says:

"The pliable period of early childhood is the time most favorable to the eradication of vicious tendencies and to the development of latent possibilities for good. Put the child in possession of his powers, develop his faculties, unfold his moral nature, cultivate mechanical skill in the use of the hands; give him a sense of harmony and symmetry, a quick judgment of number, measure, and size; make him familiar with the customs and usages of well-ordered lives; teach him to be kind, courteous, helpful, and unselfish; inspire him to love whatsoever things are true and pure and right and kind and noble; thus equipped, send him forth to the wider range of study, which should include some sort of industrial training that is putting of the boy or girl into the possession of the tools for technical employment, or for the cultivation of the arts of drawing and kindred employment; and still farther on the boy or girl should have a complete trade. Thus will they be prepared to solve the rugged problem of existence by earning their own living through honest, faithful work.

"During the past fourteen years the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association has had over 16,000 children under its care and training; of 9,000 of these children, whose history we have followed, not one has ever been arrested for offenses

against our laws. Some of them are now occupying positions of honor and trust in the community. One, the worst boy we ever had, and the smartest boy, has just graduated from the law school, and is connected with one of our best law firms. Another of our boys is now one of the most promising apprentices in the brass foundry of this city. It must be remembered that our children come from localities

WHERE CRIMINALS ARE MADE."

The Hon. P. Crowley, Chief of Police of San Francisco, says: "Only one arrest was made in eleven years out of 8,000 children trained in the free kindergartens."

I trust the day is not far distant when parents will be compelled by law to care for the industrial education of their children. A vast amount of juvenile crime would be prevented if the responsibility were laid upon their parents. They should be required to pay for the support and maintenance of their children who are inmates of prisons and reformatories, and it would tend to make them more careful of the early training of their boys and girls if we had such laws on our statute-books.

It has been well said that crime can only be hindered by letting no children grow up to be criminals. One single generation of children saved from becoming criminals would change the condition of society. Formation, and not reformation, should be the watchword. Prevention is far better than cure.

Superintendent J. E. Scott, of the Massachusetts Reformatory, at Concord, was the next speaker; subject, "Convict Labor in the East." When there is so much clamor against convict labor coming into competition with free labor, the question which engages our attention is what manner of employment can be introduced into our prisons if the present system is abolished. If prison discipline is to be maintained many forms of unproductive labor could be introduced which would be preferable to idleness, and thus the question might be solved. But the sentiment of the present day demands that an effort shall be made for the reformation as well as the safe-keeping of the prisoner, and if the reformation of the prisoner is attempted there

must be brought into the prison some mode of labor beneficial to the prisoner. This can be accomplished with the least detriment to free labor by the introduction of instructive labor at the sacrifice of remuneration and at a somewhat additional increase of expenses. In Massachusetts, in his institution, there are about 1,000 prisoners. The remunerative trades are shoemaking and cigarmaking, but, in addition, there are classes in plumbing, painting, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, brick-laying, plastering, printing, engraving, and carpentering, so that at the end of the term each inmate was self-supporting. Superintendent Scott's address was most interesting and instructive, and was listened to with deep interest.

After the noon adjournment many of us visited the rooms of the Young Women's Friendly Association to witness the dining hour and the appointments of the institution for the working girls of the city, employees of stores, offices, and factories, and were much gratified with this provision for furnishing meals to this class at a very moderate price.

Also visited the Bethel Boat, on the Mississippi, where rooms on the boat are fitted up to give cheap lodgings to worthy persons in need, also bathing arrangements, a most worthy charity and admirably conducted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MEETING OF THE CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual address by the President, Rev. George Hickox, D. D., Jackson, Michigan. He made a few preliminary remarks relative to the work of the chaplain in prison, and proceeded to read his report, his theme being "The Prison and its Work" and "How to Conduct, Manage, and Discipline a Prison." In consecutive order he discussed the industries of the prison, education in prison, the correction of criminals, restoration to citizenship, etc. The paper would have been very appropriate coming from a warden rather than from a chaplain. One of the pleasant surprises of the afternoon came when William J. Bott, of Concord, Massachusetts, read his paper on "The Coming Chaplain." It showed the speaker to be deeply impressed with the importance of the chaplain in prison work. In fact, he believes

that the greater work of reform is in the hands of the chaplain. A few of the gems in his remarks have been culled in the following:

"A new day has dawned upon the prison, and in this new time we are seeing the prison with other eyes. A great change is coming over it. It is no longer what it used to be. New aims and a new purpose have come into the place which was once a dungeon. The infinite God is ever sending forth over the world, in sorrow for its darkness and cruelty, the angels of pity, and mercy, and grace, and compassion, and philanthropy, and benevolence. The old-time prison stands condemned. Not to punish, but to reform, should be its purpose. Not vengeance, but the making of men better is what is wanted. To lift up, to convert—this should be your aim. And in this new day, the men to whom the prisons are intrusted are beginning to have new duties. The warden has begun to have new responsibilities laid upon him which he never knew before. The warden of to-day must have other qualities than those of one who has lost his faith in men. He must be able to inspire as well as to quell; to direct, to encourage, to discriminate, to judge, as well as to govern with a strong hand. And equally all through the prison, officers who might once have been tolerated, we tolerate to-day only, until we can find some better men who can be spared from other places to come into the prison. The spirit of change which has touched all the other prison officers has touched the office of the chaplain.

"The day for the traditional chaplain has gone by. The chaplain of the future is to come into the prison for a higher reason than for being commissioned merely for the mechanical performance of routine duties. He will zealously watch the welfare of the whole institution; but by all means do it in such a manner as not to encroach upon the rights vested in the warden. The chaplain should be the warden's best helper, to whom that official could come in times of discouragement and trouble."

EVENING SESSION.

The principal business of the evening was the reading and discussion of a paper prepared by Prof. C. H. Henderson,

of Chicago, upon the "Practical Issue of Studies of the Criminal," read by Rev. E. R. Donahoo, of Pittsburg. The general tenor of the paper was to treat crime as a disease, and to handle it much as infectious and contagious diseases are treated and quarantined against. It was asserted that insanity has much to do with prompting crimes of a lower and greater magnitude, and the mental conditions should be investigated, as well as to consider the surroundings and moral influence operating. A system of education should be adopted which includes a training in moral duties. Sensational reports of crimes in the newspapers, the writer declared, should be prohibited.

Charlton T. Lewis, of New Jersey, discussed the paper. He pressed the point that an indeterminate sentence should be provided by law, and the idea of punishment should give place to that of reforming the criminal. In his opinion, the country has made sufficient advancement to warrant the establishment of tribunals to release criminals when reformed. He denies that the prisons, as now conducted, could be an agency of reform. He wanted to see offenders of the milder grade imprisoned on the parole system, and in the meantime hired out to guardians. The penitentiaries he designated as great universities that graduate criminals.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The session opened with an interesting formal talk upon the prison systems of Europe by the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, editor of the *Christian Register*, of Boston, Mass.

He spoke of the penal institutions as he had visited them when abroad. Among others he mentioned the prison systems of Italy, Greece, France, and England. Upon the last he spoke at length, stating that Great Britain, of all the countries of Europe, was the only one experiencing a marked diminution of crime. England was shown to have too many prisons—in fact, many have been closed within the past ten years simply because they were no longer needed. He gave several reasons for this state of affairs. The first cause to be assigned, he said, was the effective work of the industrial schools of the land; a second was the improvement of the

police forces of the cities, and, most important of all, the improvement in the moral thought of the common people. The speaker finished by saying that the standard of the prisons on the Continent was being constantly raised through the development of new reformatory ideas. The personality of the officers of the institutions was such as to induce the very best possible results.

Hon. G. Washburn, of Elyria, O., then read a paper upon "How to Popularize Prison Reform."

Judge John J. Willis read a paper upon "Criminal Law Reform." The speaker expressed a belief that a reform along this line was imminent, and would greatly assist that attempted in the prison.

The report of the Committee on Police Force in Cities was read by Major R. W. McClaughry, of Pontiac, Ill.

It was recommended that policemen be appointed upon a regular examination, as that of the civil service, and not indiscriminately.

AFTERNOON.

Colonel Patten, of Jeffersonville, Ind., read the report of the Committee on Prison Discipline. It dealt with things rather than the rigors of prison life, and went so far as to refute the popular theory that criminal instincts and tendencies are hereditary. This was in direct opposition to Judge Willis' paper of the morning, which set forth the hypothesis that "blood will tell," and that vicious attributes are transmitted from father to son and from generation to generation. Colonel Patten's paper was intended to show that criminal traits are acquired rather than inherited. This subject was discussed by several speakers: J. F. Scott, of the Concord Reformatory; Warden Wolfer, of Stillwater, etc.

EVENING.

A paper on "The End of Punishment" was read by President J. G. Schuman, Cornell University, New York.

FIFTH DAY.

The Congress met punctually at 9 A. M.

The first paper read was the "Report of the Standing

Committee on Preventive and Reformatory Work," by Dr. Walter Lindley, of Whittier, Cal.

The next paper was the "Report of the Standing Committee on the Work of the Prison Physician," read by Dr. D. N. Rankin, of Allegheny, Pa.

The last paper was "Report of the Standing Committee on Discharged Prisoners," by John J. Lytle, of Philadelphia. It is as follows:

What to do with a convict while in prison is a problem much easier of solution than what to do with the same person after he leaves the prison. That something should be done to endeavor to save him from being returned to prison is a self-evident fact. He should be looked after—cared for. Who is to do this? In this connection the committee has some views and suggestions to offer:

In a few, a very few, of our large cities, where there are State Penitentiaries, there are Prisoners' Aid Societies or Prison Associations, whose duty it is to see that the discharged prisoner has proper care. In towns where there are County Prisons there are no such associations, and no one to look after the prisoner when the gate is opened to him, and he is free to go where he chooses.

In every place where there is a jail, prison, or penitentiary there should be an association for the care and relief of discharged prisoners. Surely, philanthropic men and women can always be found who would not only consider it a duty to engage in this work, if their attention was called to it, but a pleasure. In places where there is a State Penitentiary there should be a General Secretary of the Prison Society, who should give his time and attention to the general objects of the association. It is not sufficient that the discharged prisoner should be attended to only at the time of his release, but he or she should have a continuous supervision. We will first take up the subject of

DISTRICT VISITING OF PRISONERS IN LARGE CITIES.

No doubt many a discharged convict would be prevented from again falling into crime if some one stood near him at the time of temptation. This is, of course, not always possible; but as an attempt in that direction, the following

suggestion is offered. It is impossible that a General Secretary or Agent should attend to all of these cases himself, as he has so many other matters to occupy his time.

Let the city, then, be divided into districts, and to each district assign a certain number of members. When a prisoner is discharged let the General Secretary or Agent send his address to the visiting member of that district, whose duty it will then be to look up the man or woman, offer his or her friendship, see that he or she has opportunity to work, and once a month or oftener call at the house or have the late prisoner call on the visitor. In that way a personal interest will be established. Many a home is destroyed because the father or the only son or brother has been placed in prison, and no one is left to care for the dependent. Again, there will be practical work for many of the Prison Society members who would willingly work, and, lastly, it will bring society generally to the recognition of the social causes of crime—miserable homes, if homes they can be called, occupied by drunken inmates, evil associations, entire neglect of any moral or religious influence, improper education, and many contaminating influences.

This, then, would be the duty, yea, not duty only, but privilege, of the district visitor going, in the name of the Lord Jesus with prayerful heart, endeavoring to correct these evils and bring about a different result.

People seeing these things would no longer wonder why their efforts at reform are so unavailing when the prisoner goes back into the surroundings which first led him into crime.

When the prisoner, released from a County Jail, goes back to his home, the Secretary should correspond with the Secretary of the County Society, informing him of his return, and the desire to have a watchful, Christian care and supervision over him.

We now come to

THE CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

While comprehending the immense range of duties in penal discipline, in preventing first of all, as far as we can,

the commitment of crime and the increase of criminals; while we feel especially drawn to visit those who are in prison, to point out a higher and a better life to the prisoner, and to do everything in our power to develop true manhood and womanhood, to protect society by reforming the criminal; and while we have found in this visitation that we gain the confidence and, indeed, the affection of the imprisoned, and learn many of the hidden secrets of a misguided life—we find that it is not only a grievous mistake to leave the prisoner, on his discharge, without some practical and substantial assistance, but it is impossible to satisfy that conscience that was first awakened to care for the fallen; but now each one must, in the inspired language, “be strong and of good courage,” and in turn say, “I will not leave thee nor forsake thee.” Hence, while individual members of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society do what they can in their visitations among the prisoners, in both preparing them morally and spiritually for the duties of life upon their emancipation from prison, they have felt it necessary to place in the hands of a General Secretary and Agent the practical work of seeing that each one so discharged is provided with clothing to make such an appearance that he may at least stand an even chance of finding employment, and, if desiring tools and means with which to start some business, to aid in obtaining them; to find for him some temporary home if needing it; to assist him in reaching distant friends or his family—in short, being unto him friend, adviser, helper. Not only are those thus attended to immediately on leaving the prison, but he has an office, where he is very frequently called upon by those who have been out some time, and who need further help to bridge them over some unforeseen trouble; when, after a full investigation of the case, he renders assistance if the circumstances warrant it.

We are in this connection confirmed in the superiority of the separate system and the individual treatment of prison discipline. When we have the opportunity of seeing the prisoner alone, which, unfortunately, is not always possible, because of the overcrowding with one or two more in the cells, we can better confer with him as to his future life, his

capabilities, his wishes, and his connections. If in the congregate system we have not this privacy, others hear his plans and ours, they may prevent the carrying out of our purpose, and, at all events, check that openness and frankness that the prisoner, soon to go out, may desire to manifest.

In the second place, this individual treatment admits of our knowing the ability, indeed the talent of the person we seek to aid, and, in fact, preparing him for some certain line of duty. Again, the separate system is strongly indorsed by our being able to place the discharged in positions which are unknown to others imprisoned at the same time in the same penitentiary, and perhaps in an adjoining cell. The advantages of this are at once evident. It prevents jealousy; it creates confidence by being protected from the exposure that one prisoner may make to employers; it aids in keeping apart those who might rejoin old comrades in crime; it enables us to keep the run, as it were, of those we may place in situations or start in business.

There seems to be no limit as to the various conditions that may arise to bring the kindly offices of this branch of prison labor, that of General Secretary and Prison Agent, into requisition; and I would repeat, that wherever a jail, a prison or penitentiary exists there should be a Prison Society and a committee or an agent for the care and relief of discharged prisoners.

The Congress adjourned at 11.30, so that the delegates might take an excursion to the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the institution, which appears to be admirably conducted for a congregate prison. The cells, as in all such prisons, are small, and contain bunks for two prisoners. The food of the prisoners is well cooked, ample in quantity, and of sufficient variety to promote good health. All vegetables are furnished in their season. An elaborate dinner was provided for us, prepared by the convicts, and we were waited on nicely by them. Deborah C. Leeds had an interesting meeting with the women in the prison, at which many were affected to tears. After a very enjoyable day we returned to St. Paul in time for a late and closing session of the Congress.

EVENING SESSION.

An interesting paper on "The Inequality of Sentences for Crime," based on the United States Census Reports, was read by Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois.

Also an address on "The Minnesota Reformatory System," by Rev. H. H. Hart, Secretary of the Board of Charities and Corrections, St. Paul, Minnesota.

After the usual vote of thanks to all parties who had contributed to the success of the Congress and the entertainment of the delegates, the Congress adjourned to meet in the Ninth month of 1895 at Denver, Colorado.

HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

This excellent Institution at 73d and Paschall Avenue, West Philadelphia, is the outgrowth of the movement made by the Pennsylvania Prison Society for the care of discharged prisoners, to which it from time to time sends needy discharged prisoners and to which it has contributed funds for its support, although it has relinquished any control or management of it. We long felt there should be a place for those who could not obtain employment, and a place where employment could be given them and they be the recipients of the profit of their work, and thus bridge them over until they could earn a good name and re-establish their reputation, and thus obtain positions or start some business for themselves. This has been a success. The industry is broom and whisk making. A temporary home is thus secured the needy, and a good business is being conducted. It will aid the Home and help the cause if our members and friends will send orders there for brooms and whisks. A good article is assured and prompt delivery is made. This is a practical philanthropy, and we trust it will be sustained. Frank H. Starr is the Superintendent.

Conscious of my own inability to accomplish any good work without Divine help, I have earnestly sought for that wisdom and discretion which only cometh from the Lord. With sincere desires that I may be a humble instrument in His hands in winning souls unto Christ, this report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *General Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1893.		
Jan. 28—	To amount received from Henry M. Laing, late Treasurer (\$3,000 in transit for investment, \$360.28 cash balance),	\$8,360 28
"	Cash received for Interest on Investments (including for the Randolph, Jesse George, and Barton funds, and from the I. V. Williamson estate),	1,518 89
"	Cash received for Contributions and Membership, . . .	489 75
"	" " " Interest on Deposits,	109 29
"	" " " " Pennsylvania State Appropriation, . .	1,887 48
"	" " " " Mortgage, paid off,	1,000 00
		<u>\$18,365 69</u>

CR.

1893.		
By Cash Paid—	Orders Acting Committee for Discharged Prisoners from Eastern Penitentiary, on Ac't Penn'a State Appropriation, and on Ac't Barton Fund,	\$1,951 23
" " " "	Acting Committee for Discharged Prisoners from County Prisons, .	300 00
" " " "	John J. Lytle, General Secretary, for three-quarters year,	375 00
" " " "	W. W. Walter, Agent County Prison, one year,	500 00
" " " "	Rent of Meeting Room, Expenses of Annual Meeting, Printing, Stationery, and Postage Stamps, etc.,	454 29
" " " "	Mortgage Investment,	7,000 00
Dec. 31—By	Balance,	2,785 17
		<u>\$13,365 69</u>

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

Examined with the vouchers, and found correct as of December 31st, 1893. Cash Balance on hand in The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., \$2,785.17. The Investments in Philadelphia City Loans and other securities, and the Bonds and Mortgages, with the accompanying Title and Fire Insurance Policies were produced, examined, and found correct (\$1,300 of the Philadelphia City Loan matured January 1st, 1894, and since then has been collected, and is now in your treasury).

HENRY M. LAING,
JAMES ROBERTS,
GEO. H. KYD,

Auditing Committee.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 25th, 1894.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY,

DR.

1894.

Jan. 1—To Balance,	\$2,785 17
“ Cash received as interest on investments, including the . . .	
Randolph Fund.	\$60 00
Jesse George Fund,	60 00
Barton Fund,	110 00
I. V. Williamson Estate,	412 67
	<hr/>
“ Cash received as Contributions and Memberships,	\$1,982 52
“ “ “ Interest on Deposits,	1,059 85
“ “ “ Penn'a State Appropriation,	98 80
“ “ “ Temporary Loan,	3,758 63
“ “ “ for City Loans and Mortgages Paid Off,	100 00
“ “ “ Legacy George S. Pepper Estate,	12,865 60
	<hr/>
	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,100 57

CR.

1894.

Dec. 31—By Cash paid Orders Acting Committee, for Discharged Prisoners from the Eastern Peni- tentiary, being amount of Penn'a State Appri- propriation,	\$3,758 63
By Cash paid Acting Committee for Discharged Prisoners from Philadelphia County Prison, . .	448 50
By Cash paid J. J. Lytle, General Secretary, for 15 months,	625 00
By Cash paid W. W. Walter, Agent County Prison for one year,	500 00
By Cash paid Rent of Meeting Room, delegates to National Prison Congress, Advertising, Print- ing, Postage, etc.,	362 29
By Cash paid for Investments,	12,500 00
By Cash paid Accrued Interest on Investments, and Premium on Securities,	165 00
By Cash paid Temporary Loan,	100 00
By Cash paid in Transit for Investment,	4,435 97
By balance,	205 18
	<hr/>
	\$23,100 57

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

Having examined the accounts of George W. Hall, Treasurer, and the vouchers for the year 1894, we find the same to be correct, with a cash balance on hand of two hundred and five dollars and eighteen cents, and of forty-four hundred and thirty-five ninety-seven one-hundredths dollars in transit for investment. The securities, bonds, and mortgages, with the accompanying title and fire insurance policies were produced, examined, and found correct.

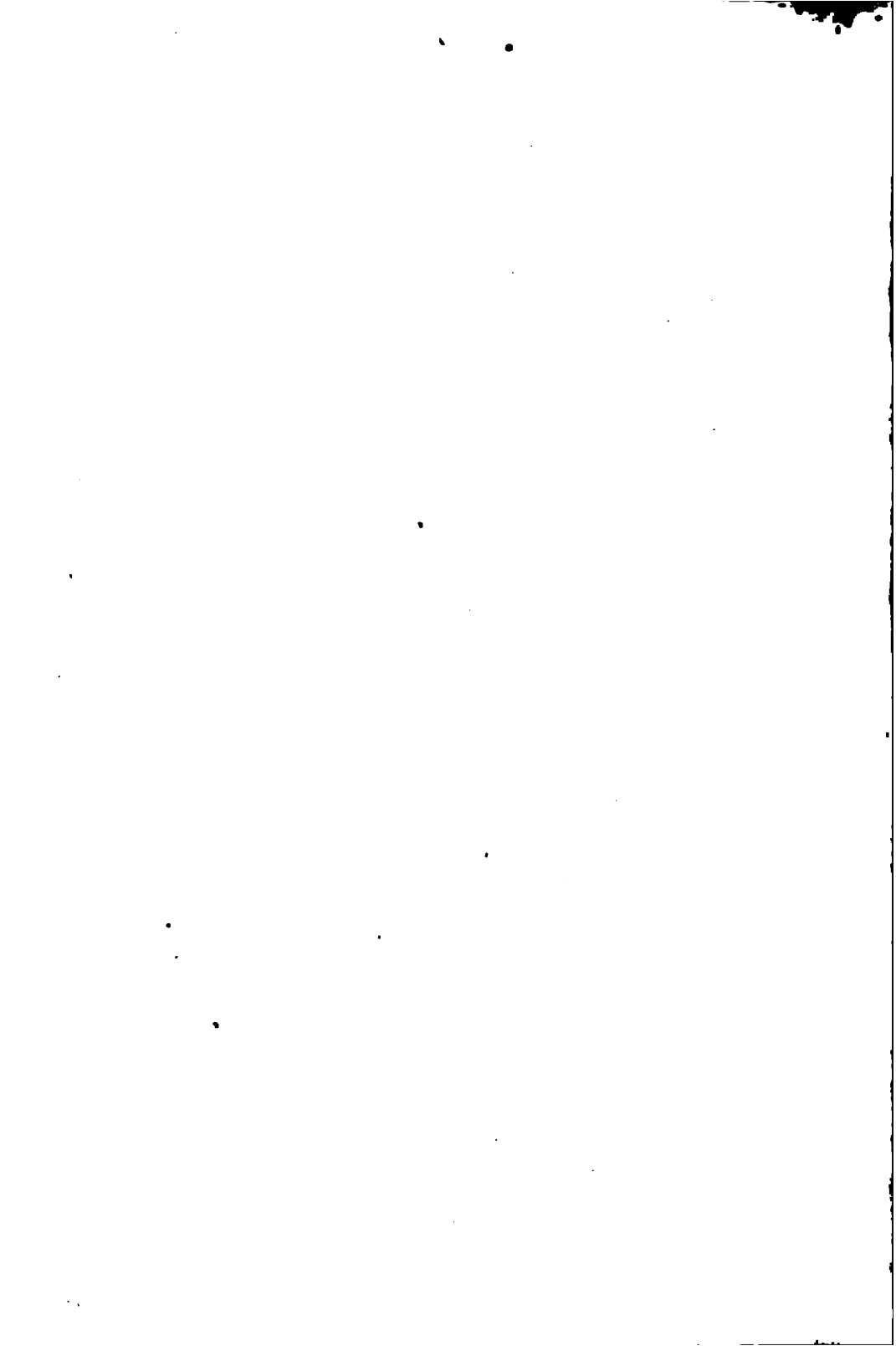
CHARLES M. MORTON,

JAMES ROBERTS,

GEO. H. KYD,

Auditing Committee.

Philadelphia, January 14th, 1895.



ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July, and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alteration in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prison, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Records of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named the Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold, and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of provided, That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.*

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME. THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Decree:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Riddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appears that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of the said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indentments and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

[Signed] JOSEPH ALLISON

Record:

Recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter-Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. G. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds*

General Secretary.

NEW SERIES

DOUBLE NUMBER

Nos. 35 and 36

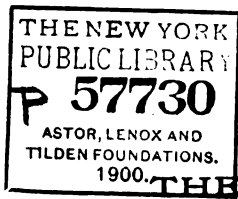
THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787.

JANUARY, 1896 AND 1897

OFFICE: STATE HOUSE ROW
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

Place of Meeting State House Row, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 21st, 1897, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers, and the Annual Report), consisting of REV. R. H. BARNES, ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, CHARLES M. MORTON, and MARY S. WHELEN, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which was directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.

At the One Hundred and Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society, held First month 28th, 1897, the report was presented by Rev. R. Heber Barnes, Chairman of the Editorial Board, which was referred to the Committee to be appointed by the incoming Acting Committee, to have two thousand copies printed, with authority to make such alterations and additions as they might think proper; and they were also authorized to distribute the Report.

The report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary*.

Editorial Board for 1897: REV. R. H. BARNES, Chairman; ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE, MARY S. WHELEN, REV. ROBERT W. FORSYTH.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 600 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the General Secretary, Philadelphia.

✎ JOHN J. LYTLE, Office S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

✎ J. J. CAMP, 2329 North Seventeenth Street, Agent for County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

✎ WILMER W. WALTER, 1641 Park Avenue, is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

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Vice-Presidents,
ALFRED H. LOVE. CHARLES M. MORTON.

Treasurer,
GEORGE W. HALL.

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JOHN J. LYTLE,
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P. H. Spellissy,	Rev. Geo. A. Latimer,	Mrs. R. H. Mayer,
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Dr. Emily J. Ingram,	Joseph Elkinton,	Thomas B. Watson,
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S. Emlen Sharpless,	J. Henry Bartlett,	William C. Warren,
Mary S. Whelen,	Annie H. Hall,	Charles Bentley,
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Mrs. J. F. Unger,	Rev. Joseph J. Camp,	Mrs. Horace Fassett,
Isaac Slack,	Rev. William S. Neil,	Charles R. Jones,
Sarah T. Roger Eavenson, M. D.,		H. Cresson MacHenry.

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Alfred H. Love,	Rev. R. H. Barnes,	Mrs. R. H. Mayer,
Harry Kennedy,	Rev. T. L. Franklin, D. D.,	Samuel L. Whitson,
Leonard N. Walker,	Rev. Geo. A. Latimer,	George Guest Williams,
P. H. Spellissy,	John E. Baird,	Thomas B. Watson,
John H. Dillingham,	Rev. Lewis C. Baker,	R. V. Page,
Dr. Emily J. Ingram,	Charles P. Hastings,	Robert T. P. Bradford,
Wm. Scattergood,	Dr. Wm. C. Stokes,	John Way,
Chas. M. Morton,	J. Henry Bartlett,	William C. Warren,
Mary S. Whelen,	Annie H. Hall,	Charles Bentley,
Frederick J. Pooley,	William T. W. Jester,	Charles R. Jones,
Isaac Slack,	William H. Garrigues,	S. T. R. Eavenson, M. D.
William Koelle,	Deborah C. Leeds,	Mrs. Horace Fassett,
	H. Cresson MacHenry.	

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George W. Hall,	Mrs. J. F. Unger,	Rev. William S. Neil,
Charles Rogers,	Rev. T. L. Franklin, D. D.,	William T. W. Jester,
P. H. Spellissy,	Joseph Elkinton,	Deborah C. Leeds,
John Woolman,	W. Scott Houseman,	Mrs. Hugh Graham,
Mrs. P. W. Lawrence,	W. W. Walters,	Mrs. Horace Fassett.

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For the Counties of the State at Large,

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DEBORAH C. LEEDS.

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JOHN WOOLMAN, MARY S. WHELEN, WILLIAM INGRAM.

Committee on Police Matrons at Station Houses.

EMILY J. INGRAM, M. D., MRS. P. W. LAWRENCE,
MARY S. WHELEN.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

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FREDERICK J. POOLEY, WILLIAM INGRAM, WM. H. GARRIGUES.

Accounts,

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J. HENRY BARTLETT.

Membership in Acting Committee,

JOHN J. LYTLE, CHARLES M. MORTON, GEORGE W. HALL,
DR. WM. C. STOKES, J. HENRY BARTLETT.

Finance,

REV. R. HEBER BARNES,
GEORGE W. HALL, JOHN J. LYTLE, ALFRED H. LOVE,
CHARLES M. MORTON, REV. H. L. DUHRING,
REV. ROBERT W. FORSYTH.

Care and Employment of Discharged Prisoners,

ISAAC SLACK, MARY S. WHELEN, REV. R. H. BARNES,
WILLIAM KOELLE, REV. R. W. FORSYTH,
MRS. P. W. LAWRENCE, REV. JOSEPH J. CAMP,
CHARLES ROGERS, WM. T. W. JESTER, JOHN WOOLMAN

Memorials of Deceased Members,

REV. R. H. BARNES, ISAAC SLACK.

Police Matrons in Station Houses,

DR. EMILY J. INGRAM, MARY S. WHELEN, MRS. P. W. LAWRENCE.

Editorial, of the Journal,

REV. R. H. BARNES, ALFRED H. LOVE, JOHN J. LYTLE,
MARY S. WHELEN, REV. ROBERT W. FORSYTH.

Auditing Committee,

CHARLES M. MORTON, R. H. BARNES, GEORGE H. KYD.

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

It is a notable event in the history of the Pennsylvania Prison Society that the City of Philadelphia, appreciating the labors of the Prison Society for over a century, recognizing the fact of its being the oldest Prison Society in the world, and that with uninterrupted fidelity it has continued its efforts since 1787, has granted the hall on the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets for its use.

This was made possible by the erection of the new City Hall at Broad and Market streets, where the public offices are now located, which left untenanted portions of the old historic building known throughout the land as Independence Hall, and especially revered by every patriot and lover of mankind.

After the presentation of the following petition to City Councils (the committee being authorized by the acting committee November 21st, 1895), the present headquarters of the Society were given, and our thanks were promptly sent to the Mayor, Charles F. Warwick, and to the Select and Common Councils: To George W. Kendrick, Chairman and Members of the Committee on Public Buildings of the City of Philadelphia:

Respected Friends

The Pennsylvania Prison Society, formerly known as the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, respectfully ask for a room or rooms in State House Row. We ask this on behalf of a society that is perhaps the oldest in our Commonwealth, and the oldest prison society in the world.

The first organization was in 1776. The following year the

British army invested the city, took possession of the old jail, and caused the dissolution of the society.

On the 8th of July, 1787, however, the present society was founded, and for one hundred and eight years has, through private subscriptions, with heroic philanthropy, and unbated zeal, continued a wonderful work of benevolence and humanity for the benefit of this City and State.

Its first President was the Right Rev. William White, D. D. LL. D., for half a century, and among its earliest members were Benjamin Rush, John James, James Whitall, Thomas Wistar, Isaac Parrish, Dr. William Shippen, James Pemberton, Charles Marshall, Samuel Coates, John Evans, Townsend Sharpless, Benjamin Franklin, Matthew Carey, Nicholas Waln, Thomas Shipley, Roberts Vaux, Matthew W. Baldwin, and many of the most distinguished philanthropists and patriots of our early history.

In 1819 James J. Barclay became a member, and was its President for forty years. He was born when the capital of the United States was in Philadelphia.

The roll of members contains the names of illustrious persons, among them the Hon. William B. Reed, Jesper Harding, John M. Ogden, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Edward Townsend (still living), George W. Childs, Charles B. Trego, and others. The undersigned represent the society which, as faithful legatees of the trust, have been appointed to present our claim for a room or rooms in the old historical square known as State House Row.

We have no place of our own for meetings. We have agents employed to care for the prisoners, to visit them in prison, and upon their discharge. Our work is well known, perhaps, under the charter of the State. Fifty of our selected members have the right to visit the penal institutions. This they do quietly and regularly to reform the prisoners and encourage them to become good citizens, and on their discharge we aid them with tools, give them employment and clothing, also assist them to reach distant homes and families. We need a room in the neighborhood of Independence Hall. We have agents for the Eastern Penitentiary and the County Prison, and they require offices. Our library has been placed at the University where it is accessible to those needing information on the subject of Penology.

We prevent recommitments and save the city and State hun-

dreds of thousands of dollars. The judges of the courts aid us in our labors. Judge Ashman and Henry S. Cattell are our counsellors.

The present model system of prison discipline which distinguishes our State has been adopted mainly by our efforts, and we feel confident, if we are permitted to use a room or rooms in State House Row, we will be enabled to do much more for the city and State and for our common humanity.

Respectfully, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Prison Society,

(Signed) CALEB J. MILNE,
JOHN J. LYTLE,
REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D.
REV. R. H. BARNES,
FREDERICK J. POOLEY,

PHILA., Nov. 22d, 1895.

Committee.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the use of rooms in State House Row for the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, Post 46, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Pennsylvania Prison Association.

SECTION I. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, that permission be, and the same is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, Posts 46, 80, 27, and 103, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Pennsylvania Prison Association, to occupy rooms in State House Row, when vacated, as follows: The Pennsylvania Reserve Association, the rooms at the west of the entrance at Fifth and Chestnut streets, lately occupied by the Electrical Bureau; Post 46, Grand Army of the Republic, two rooms in the Sheriff's old office, west of the corridor; Posts 80, 27, and 103, one room in the Sheriff's old office, east of the corridor; the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the front room at Fifth and Chestnut streets, east of the entrance now occupied as a meeting-room for road juries: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the Chief of the Bureau of City Property of the supervision and control of the said rooms, and that the City of Philadelphia shall be under no expense whatever for the maintenance of the same.

SECTION 2. That the City of Philadelphia reserve to itself the right to cause said organizations to vacate said rooms, and to resume possession and occupancy of the same at such time hereafter as the municipal authorities may desire to do so, by the passage of an ordinance or resolution to that effect, and that the sum of fifty (50) dollars be paid into the City Treasury by said organizations for printing this ordinance.

Approved by the Mayor December 17th, 1895.

Attest: JOSEPH H. PAIST,
Chief Clerk of Select Council.

While we are thoroughly convinced that the Eastern Penitentiary Separate System of incarceration in our prison, if faithfully carried out, is more conducive than the congregate to the best interests of reformation in preventing to a great extent a desire to commit a like offense through association, we are aware that for several years the Eastern Penitentiary has been overcrowded, with more than one in a cell, contrary to the law regarding the erection and maintenance of the institution. Necessity seemed to be the cause, and our last Legislature provided no relief, though now there appears a disposition to recognize the fact. This overcrowding we esteem as one principal cause of our large increase of recommitments, shown in the Annual Reports of the Inspectors.

It is a well-known fact that the second or more term criminals desire the congregate system, but it is not for his best interest, in trying to persuade him to become a better man, with a more sincere heart, before he goes out again to mingle with the world. Where there is more than one man in a cell, we find it much more difficult to reach the heart of a man for him to take kindly to advice and endeavor to do right.

Our County Prison Annex at Holmesburg Junction is completed and recently occupied; it has relieved to a great extent the overcrowding of our County Jail, and indirectly may partially relieve the overcrowding of the Eastern Penitentiary. While the Society urgently asked that this annex might have three modern and most humane special devices in the building of it, only one was granted, that of building but a one-story corridor instead of two. The cells are lighted only from the roof through glass so

thick that no one can see God's firmament above, not even a star; no window in the sides or end, and no yards to the cells, though there is ample opportunity. If there is anything that looks like the solitary confinement of a far back century, it is here, excluded from the last ray of God's world; and what would be more conducive to lead to insanity?

It is really too bad that a great city like Philadelphia, of progress, commerce, manufacture, and great business interests, should in these modern days be compelled to accept a prison more ancient in arrangement than the history of our country, and not conducive to the health or mind of the prisoner.

After many years of suggestion, we are glad to see that there will probably be established by the present State Legislature, in the near future, an institution for the criminal insane. Though there may be but few of this class, it will certainly relieve the prison management and preserve the best order and care of those under its charge.

The Society has caused a bill to be submitted, for enactment in our State Legislature, amending Section 8 of a supplement of an Act approved April 14th, 1835, which has been recently rigidly enforced in our County Prison Convict Department, and which has worked a great hardship to many, they being deprived of even a single visit from a relative, friend, attorney, or any person, except an official visitor. The words are "None but official visitors shall have any communication with the convicts," and the amendment asked is "— except by the authority of the Board of Prison Inspectors, who are hereby empowered to permit visits to prisoners after sentence in their discretion."

The Society has caused to be submitted a bill to provide for establishing a house of detention for juveniles in cities of the first class in the State of Pennsylvania.

There are annually in the City of Philadelphia about 260 juvenile offenders, mostly boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, committed to the County Prison and locked in a felon's cell, who receive the stigma of having been imprisoned, many of them for a first and trivial offense, and though fifty per cent. are discharged before trial, and twenty-five per cent. at the trial by the magistrate, there is a growing desire on the part of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and many philanthropic peo-

ple to have established a house of detention for juvenile offenders below sixteen years, to be located in the neighborhood of the County Prison. It is desired to remove such a stigma on the young offender and try to reclaim him or her to the better walks of life, believing that if the object be made known some benevolent persons will combine to make such a house of detention a success speedily. It is thought desirable to purchase some large, old-fashioned house, that can be remodeled or adapted, or to erect a suitable building or buildings, with the approval of the Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Department of Public Safety, the President of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison and their prison agent, as to the location, arrangement of the building and equipment, that when fully complete it may be transferred free of cost to the city authorities and cared for in the same manner as the County Prison.

The Society has also a bill in the Legislature to prevent juveniles below sixteen years of age doing business at a pawnshop, and preventing, under penalty, their attendance at the public play-house or theatre unattended by an older person. It is quite a common thing that juveniles steal and then pawn the goods in order to obtain money to go to the theatre. We believe this will prevent in a measure their so doing.

The inequality of sentences for first convictions seems most disappointing, especially when it appears that some have reformed long before the end of the term. If arrangements could be made for indeterminate sentences being imposed by our judges, leaving the discharge to properly appointed officers, it would have the effect of restoring those determined to try to do right to the daily walks of life the sooner, while continuing to hold the incorrigible of determined wickedness from being a prey on the person and property of the Commonwealth. This abolition of time sentences has often been considered, and in place of it the introduction of indeterminate sentences imposed by our judges. But the most perplexing point seems to be, how could such a committee of judges be equitably appointed. And we venture to suggest a committee of those who have from time to time most to do with the prisoners, by unanimous concurrence, for instance: The Warden, the Moral Instructor, one of the Board of Inspectors, one of the Official Visitors of the Pennsyl-

vania Prison Society, and one appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

When a man is sentenced to a term of hard labor, it simply means that a daily task is imposed which some complete in an hour, some in four or eight hours, according to the kind of work. But there is no hard work in our prison; in fact, not over one-third have any sort of work to do, though most anxious for something to occupy the mind.

Now that it is overcrowded it affords less opportunity for that work which is required to be accomplished in a man's cell.

The humiliating habit of transporting untried United States prisoners from and to the County Jail and court-room, in our public conveyances, handcuffed, has engaged our attention, and we have urgently asked that it might be done in a more secluded manner.

At the several station houses of our city the police matrons have done excellent work, and the wisdom in providing these for the care of women and children has shown some practical results, we believe, toward reformation and morality. We believe these matrons all well tried and most capable for the work.

In this one hundred and tenth year, while the works of the Visiting or Acting Committee of Fifty have been quite as stirring as any former year, as the report of the Secretary will show, our relief to the discharged prisoners has from necessity been very much less, and many who ought to have been aided, we have been unable to assist on account of the bare treasury, the last Legislature and Governor having failed to provide the accustomed \$3,000 per annum for this part of the work. The Finance Committee endeavored to solicit assistance from private individuals, and this has partially tided over the great necessity, and enabled us to do a part of what ought to have been done to relieve the necessitous that they might not again become a menace to the Commonwealth.

Last January it was thought best not to use any of the funds to print the journal, and the Editorial Committee were directed to try and raise the funds by private solicitation; only recently have we secured sufficient funds to print it, and it now appears as a double number, for 1895 and 1896.

R. HEBER BARNES,

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

THE ESSENTIALS OF THE SEPARATE SYSTEM.

The wisdom of separation, under certain conditions, rather than congregation under all conditions, has received the approval of the most advanced thought in sociology. Children who are quarrelsome are pacified by being separated; men and women of incompatible temperament are better apart; persons who are angry become reconciled by being alone; society is improved by removing the law-breaker, and the law-breaker is much more in his place by separation from other law-breakers. Hence advanced penology says, "Separate System." But while we say "Separate System" we do not say it without condition. It is very cold, selfish, unfeeling, and dangerous to prescribe a separate system that is to all intents and purposes solitary confinement.

The State of Pennsylvania never intended its model system of separation to drift into solitary imprisonment. The word "solitary" is a misnomer; it should be taken out of the statute books. It is neither true in fact nor in intention.

We are naturally attached to our ideal Separate System and it comprehends what we call essentials, in order to perfect it, and indeed to endure it.

First of all, we insist as a concomitant that there shall be a Prison Society wherever there is a Separate System, and that that Society shall have a selected number of competent visitors who will visit the prisoners individually in their cells and see to it that no injustice is practiced, that the common rights of humanity are maintained, that the heart-yearning of the prisoner for good company is supplied, and that spiritual needs are not neglected.

The very fact of depriving the convict of the company of fellow convicts enjoins the necessity of supplying good and judicious company. There is a want in the human heart that must be satisfied; there is a hungering and thirsting disposition on the part of mankind; all want and indeed need something, and that craving the Visiting Committee of a Prison Society must satisfy.

Hence we lay it down as an essential to the Separate System that there be organized a Prison Society with a well-selected

Visiting Committee that will perform its duty in the fullest meaning of the injunction "to visit those who are in prison."

How to visit, when to visit, who to visit, and with what object to visit are the requisites for each visitor to study. It is no small obligation and involves serious responsibility. Still, we insist upon the necessity of good company for those who have known but little of it perhaps in the pilgrimage of life, and it comes in the quiet of cell life as a boon, a strength, and a saving power.

We demand this separation under the law. The statute says the convicted "shall be sentenced to solitary confinement." This is not always done. Some one breaks the law somewhere or somehow, either at the court or at the prison, for we find frequently two and sometimes more convicts in the same cell designated for but one. We protest and we appeal.

An essential of the Separate System is constant, regular, proper, and profitable employment—work that will return a percentage to the State, that will give the workman a portion for himself for a saving fund for him upon his discharge or to send out to a suffering family, and some pro rata payment to the person he has robbed, injured or caused loss either pecuniarily or deprived some one of the means of earning a living or by murder taking away the natural protector of peradventure a widow or orphan. This is the acme of political economy on the criminological plane.

Then this labor should be of the nature of a trade, or such a business as will enable the prisoner when discharged to continue it, and thus support himself.

Let labor associations and all critics of the work system in prisons, and the selling of the product of the prisoner, under certain regulations, marks, and prices be advised that the employment of prisoners and their interest in the result of their labor, is one of the very best means of dignifying labor, of protecting the free laborer, of reducing taxation, preventing recommitments, of making good paying citizens, and lessening crime. It is the height of folly, the saddest perversion of successful prison discipline, the most conducive to insanity, as well as the most cruel infliction, to incarcerate human beings and give them no employment. We hear the pleadings, "Give us

something to do," and we are convinced there should be a commission on employment to see to it that useful and profitable trades and proper employments are given the prisoners. The sentence of the court is "to hard labor." We cannot withhold the inquiry, "Where is the hard labor?" Surely it is not intended that complete idleness shall be the "hard labor," hard as this is. The law should be observed. Work should be given, not only because it is the law, not only because it is the sentence of the court, but because humanity demands it. We do not want labor-saving machinery; this stream of labor-saving machine work defeats the very object of employing the prisoner. Let it be only hand-made products, indeed, such work as will give needed physical exercise and mental occupation.

A well-stocked and well-circulated library is an essential to the Separate System, and with it competent and faithful school teachers, as well as one-story buildings, and yards attached to the cell, where once a day at least the prisoner can go out into the fresh air, dig in the ground, plant and have something to grow, look into the sky and feel the inspiring influences of unobscured light. Let there be side windows to every cell, water and light in them, and liberty to place pictures upon the wall and to have some kind of a pet if desired, and all the music that will not annoy others in the same corridor.

There should be a work-room adjoining the living and sleeping-room. To work, to eat, to dress, to sleep, to live, indeed, day in and day out, in the same cell is not calculated to contribute to the best mental or moral welfare. The change from one cell to another would be an agency for good behavior, good work, and good discipline, culminating in a favorable discharge.

There should be the kindest feeling between warden, overseers, and the convict; frequent visiting, and confidential and encouraging conferences; this, joined with religious teaching and the music, vocal and instrumental, of interested persons.

An essential of the Separate System of the most important character is "individual treatment." Indeed, it is inseparably connected with this system. It cannot be given under the congregate system. Human beings are differently constituted; they require separate and individual treatment, and thus, while this is the strongest argument for the Separate System, it is the corner-stone

of the essentials connected with that system. To administer this it is required to have the best judgment, the fullest patience, a large amount of charity, and an intense interest in the work both for God and man.

ALFRED H. LOVE.

SOME INTERESTING CASES OF REFORM KNOWN TO OUR ACTING COMMITTEE.

● Speaking of the difficulties attending a man who comes out of prison, a writer says: "I know by actual experience that when a man comes out of prison, if he will show by actions and manner of life that he desires to live an honest, upright life, he will find that people will meet him half way, and he will gain friends as time goes on.

"When I came out, it seemed to me that everybody was doing all they could to send me back again. I was slighted, snubbed, and insulted in different ways, but after a while there came a change; some of my worst enemies became my friends. I not only live an honest life, but a Christian life also, and now fill one of the high offices in the church."

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

A man who was converted while in Sing Sing Prison, New York, two years ago, worked steadily up from the lowest position, lived down the obloquy attached to his former condition, was cordially aided, and rose through various positions of trust to the post of evangelist, and is at the present time conducting religious services in towns not distant from New York, and his work is greatly blessed.

No.— E. P. Had Christian parents, and a widowed mother desired the best things for her boy, but found it necessary to have his help very early in life; had no educational advantages, and being from home much of the time, formed improper associates who led him astray; formed intemperate habits, and was under the influence of liquor when he committed the crime which sent him to prison. Here he had time to think, and the teachings of his mother were revived, a desire for a better life was formed,

and as he could not read he made it a subject of prayer, and soon learned to read the Bible. The first Scripture that attracted his attention was the 1st Psalm. His pastor visited him regularly, helping him, and he is now a repentant Christian.

No.—E. P. Had no thought of the necessity of a change of heart when committed, but his attention was attracted to reading Moody's book, *The Way to God* (copies of which have been furnished each prisoner). From this he got to reading the Bible, and feeling that he had no friends led him to seek the friendship of Christ, and on being put into a cell with a new convert he feels that he is now a child of God.

No.—E. P. Had no serious thought about eternity until coming to prison. Reading Matthew vi, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God," etc., showed him the necessity of living a different life; the book, *The Way to God*, led him to the text John iii, 16, which settled the matter, and he accepted Christ by faith, believing that the Holy Spirit witnessing with his spirit that he has passed from death unto life.

SAMPLE LETTERS TO THE COUNTY PRISON AGENT.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 13th, 1897.

REV. JOSEPH J. CAMP,

PRISON AGENT.

DEAR SIR:—I write to you to ask if you will kindly ask those people who come to the prison Sunday after Sunday to sing the praise of God and preach His gospel to those unfortunate men confined there. I was there for six months and I was brought to belief in Jesus by their fine singing and prayers, and in my cell I prayed to God for forgiveness and strength to resist temptation, and glory be to God, He answered my prayer, and He not only forgave me but strengthened my heart and softened the hearts of those I had cruelly wronged, and they also forgave me. I cannot find words sweet enough to say in reference to my happiness and my love to God. It seems as if I was just born again. There is no cloud before me now, and I look to God both night and day, and He guides me always in thought and direction. I

know we are all weak and liable to fall, and I ask you and them to pray for me that I may lead an honest and honorable life the rest of my days.

I write these lines to you that you may let them know that their efforts to save souls are not a failure, as I know I have been saved and I want to encourage them in the good work they are doing, and I know that their reward shall be greater than all the gold men can give them on this earth when they come before their Saviour on judgment day.

Again thanking you, each and every one of you, for your work in my behalf, and asking you to pray for me, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th, 1897.

MR. J. CAMP.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thought just to show you I had not forgotten your great kindness to me and my dear wife and children in liberating me from prison on last Thanksgiving Day, I would write you a line to let you know how good God has been to me since then. I moved my family from Philadelphia, about a month ago, to New Jersey, and then came to New York, and with my dearest and best friend (Mr.——, who, with your aid, secured my release from prison) helped me to secure a good responsible position as manager and cashier of a restaurant here in New York with a good salary. I am now in a fair way to start life anew and make a home for my true and loving wife and children once more. Thanks be to God and also to you and Mr.—— and my own dear wife, I am leading a Christian life as far as my light and understanding of God's wonderful love is shown to me. How thankful I am to God that I was brought to a sudden stop as I was, for it was my first great sin, and, thank the dear Lord, it shall be my last. Perhaps you will not remember me, but you surely must have had me in your prayers, or I would not have been convicted before God so soon. You may remember my wife and three little children called at the prison to see me while awaiting trial, that your attention was called to my case. My wife can never cease to praise you as being her great friend sent through her earnest prayer to God for some one to aid her in her great

distress, and wished me to kindly inform you that her prayers are always with you for your great aid in saving souls in that gloomy place. May God greatly bless you is both her and my prayers. Mr.—, who I greatly wronged at that time, has proved my best friend on earth since, even with telling my present employer the state of things, and how it happened, and going on my bond here, thereby insuring me a good responsible position here in New York City. I have written you a long letter and so must close, saying again God bless you for your great goodness of heart.

Yours sincerely,

REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE.

GENERAL SECRETARY FOR 1895 AND 1896.

In reviewing what has been accomplished during the past two years I feel that much has been done, but my mind is overwhelmed with the greater work which should be done in the future. Most keenly do I feel the responsibility of my position in view of the many puzzling and trying cases which come before me with the twelve to fifteen discharged prisoners who frequent my office daily seeking assistance, they having been out a longer or shorter time, and the difficulty in knowing what to do with them. Of ourselves we can do nothing, and it is only as we rely on Divine help that we can accomplish that which is best in these cases. The loss of the appropriation of \$3,000 per year which we have heretofore had from the State renders it almost impossible to give that assistance which is needed and should be given to those ex-convicts who, under great disadvantages, are really striving to lead better lives. In these times of great depression it is very difficult for those of unimpeachable character to obtain situations; how much more so is it, then, for those who have been inmates of a prison cell. No home, no work, no means, no place to lay their heads, what is to become of them? Such are the expressions which greet me daily at our room. It is true that some do not want to work, and prefer to live day by day begging. There should be a place for such where they would be compelled to do something so that they might not become a burden to the community.

The State makes no provision for furnishing clothing to prisoners on their discharge. This has been done entirely by our Society, but without material assistance we cannot continue to render that aid which is necessary, and which it is important should be done. What will be the result? Can we wonder if they go wrong, brought up and surrounded as they have been by sin and degradation, and discharged with clothes ragged and moth-eaten? Is it not, then, *economy* to the community to help such, so that they may not become a prey and menace to society?

We have many faithful visitors who visit them while in

prison and encourage them to lead better lives. If we enable them when they leave the prison to make a respectable appearance when looking for work, and furnish them with tools, then the good advice will have more effect. This will be to the prisoner *practical Christianity*. Many sincerely desire to change their mode of life if they are given the opportunity. Serious reflections while in their cells have come to them, which we foster and encourage. Instances are not wanting where they have become honest, respectable citizens through the counsel and material aid rendered them.

Surely we, who have comfortable homes, and surrounded with so many blessings, should be very thankful to the Giver of every good and perfect gift that He has so favored us. Truly *our* lives have fallen in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage. Let us then look with pity and compassion upon those who have lived in an atmosphere of sin, misery, and degradation, and endeavor by all means in our power to raise them from their fallen condition. Let then our theme be, "Rescue the Perishing."

We would earnestly appeal to our friends to aid us with their contributions to help the discharged prisoners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is gratifying to find that the subject of Penology is claiming more attention than ever before. Especially is this the case among the young men and young women in our colleges. I am continually having applications for literature touching on this subject, frequently from students who state that they have essays to write on Prison Discipline and Prison Reform. This is especially so as regards our separate and individual treatment of prisoners; having heard this system praised, they want to know more about it. Prison Societies are being formed in various places, and information is wanted as how to organize them, and what methods to pursue so as to secure the best results for benefiting the prisoner after his or her discharge. One writes from Naples, Italy, and another from Lexington, Kentucky.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

Since we have occupied our new and comfortable quarters

in State House Row, southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, the regular monthly meetings of the Acting Committee and the quarterly meetings of the Society have been very much larger than heretofore. As has been before mentioned, reports are received monthly from the Visiting Committee of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison, Chester County Prison, House of Correction, Committee on Police Matrons, General Secretary, and visitors to the County prisons of the State at large. These communications often contain much valuable and interesting information.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The one hundred and eighth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society was held in the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Mt. Vernon streets, on First-day (Sunday) evening, Second month (February) 17th, 1895, at 7.45.

The interest taken in the work of the Society was strongly evidenced by the large number of people who were present.

Caleb J. Milne, President of the Society, conducted the exercises. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. George A. Latimer read a number of extracts from the Scriptures. The entire congregation then joined in singing a hymn.

The President called upon Vice-President Love to make the opening remarks, in which he gave a history of the Society, the objects of the organization, and the reforms which had been brought about through the efforts of the Prison Society. He gave a brief outline of the work which had been accomplished during the past year, and the efforts which are being made to induce the Legislature to pass certain bills which will tend to the protection of the Society and the reformation of the prisoners.

Judge Wm. N. Ashman delivered an address on the necessity of maintaining a society which has for its object the performance of such work. He said, "It is a grand mission which the Prison Society has to present to you. Some people will say that there are too many charities, but as long as one human soul has to be reclaimed there cannot be too many charities in this age of ours." Judge Ashman also spoke against taxing hospitals where the sufferings of the poor are alleviated. The speaker exhorted those present to give freely for the support of such a worthy charity as the Prison Society.

Caleb J. Milne read a letter of regret from Rev. Dr. Forsyth, who was too ill to attend. Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Trinity Presbyterian Church, said: "The cry of 'onward' is all right, for the man who takes to the backwoods is not the man to lead the American nation. But when you say 'upwards,' then you are bringing the most difficult phase of the subject to the front. You know that some of the most symmetrically formed men have gone into the ranks of criminals. The body, the treatment of the soul, this is what the world and the devil is trying to get hold of. Every one of us has a chord of sympathy with the criminal. Every man is a sinner, and another fact is that every man can be saved. What would we put in the prisons if we had the privilege? Why, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. We are not in the prisons to-night to spiritually administer to the unfortunate inmates, but we ought to remember the prisoners and the prisoners' friends with our prayers and our money."

Rev. L. Y. Graham made the closing address: "I have been interested in the Prison Society for a number of years. I was elected a member of it during the war, and since that time I have maintained a deep interest in prison work. Since I came to this city I have been constantly reminded of the necessity of the work. After all, I think the solution of the problem is that prevention is better than cure. That (pointing over to the walls of the Penitentiary) is a great repair shop over there, but that which is crooked can seldom be made straight. It is the instilling of principles into the children in early life that makes it impossible for them to become convicts. When I read the criminal statistics of the United States I tremble for my country. But the flood-gates of other countries I know are open in this direction, and we must meet these people also and lift them up with the gospel of Jesus Christ. I close by saying, May God bless the prisoners and the Pennsylvania Prison Society."

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

This institution is faithfully visited by a portion of the Acting Committee. Each of these visitors is assigned to a particular corridor, and under our by-laws the visitor is expected to visit at least once in two weeks. The charge is made that they are kept in solitary confinement. This would seem to imply that

those incarcerated in their cells are left entirely to themselves, without seeing any one. This is far from the truth. The overseers see them three times a day, the chaplain visits them as often as he can, the warden visits every prisoner weekly, our visitors are always welcomed by the prisoners, their friends are admitted at stated times, the cells are large and airy, a large library is open to them, and one advantage that our system has over that of the congregate is that members of our committee do not have to stand outside of the cell to pray with, or have a religious conversation with the inmates, but they go inside and see them face to face. The good seed is often sown in their hearts which is not forgotten after their discharge, but brings forth fruit, it may be after many years, to the glory of the heavenly husbandman.

The most of the cells on the first floor (and I may here say that we very much disapprove of cells more than one story high) have yards to which the prisoner has access, and where he can have his flowers, grapevines, and in some of them fruit. In the corridors that are two stories high those in the upper corridor and in the lower cells which have no yards are taken around the yard for a walk daily. I have, as heretofore, continued my visits there at least once every day, and quite frequently twice during the day, and have made since the last published report, two years ago, 970 visits, and have seen and conversed with the convicts either in their cells or at the cell doors over 17,000 times. I have furnished suits and other articles of clothing to 900 persons on or after their discharge. As has been heretofore stated, in consequence of the loss of our appropriation we have been much crippled in rendering aid to discharged prisoners.

I have procured 350 railroad tickets for discharged prisoners to take them to their homes, and when necessary have taken them to the depots, giving them a good breakfast, and seeing them safely on the right train to take them to their destination.

From reports received from the Acting Committee, visiting every month, we are informed that 987 visits were made by them to the prison during the last two years, and 30,130 visits were made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors.

The female prisoners are visited by the lady visitors of the committee, and by members of the Howard Home.

The total amount expended for the relief of discharged pris-

oners from the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison for the last two years has been \$5,417.28.

The report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary just published contains some statistics which may be interesting to many who will not see the report:

RECEIVED.

The total number received in 1896 was.....621
 The total number discharged in 1896 was.....673
 Remaining Twelfth mo. 31st, 1896—white males, 1,100; white females, 16;
 colored males, 243; colored females, 23; total.....1,378

NATIVITY.

United States, 511; foreign born, 110; total.....621
 Naturalized, 20; not, 86; 3 women, 1 minor; total.....110

AGES.

21 and under, 95; 22 to 25, inclusive, 148; 26 to 29, 110; 30 to 40, 88; 35 to 39, inclusive, 57; 40 to 49, 71; 50 and over, 52; total.....621

IMPRISONMENTS.

1st in this prison, 379; 2d, 129; 3d and over, 113; total.....621

WHERE RECEIVED.

From manufacturing districts, 358; mining, 63; agricultural, 200; total, 621

CONJUGAL.

Single, 366; married, 225; widowed, 30; total.....621

EDUCATION.

Read and write, 449; imperfectly, 73; illiterate, 99; total.....621

SCHOOL.

Attended public school, 492; private, 38; never attended, 91; total....621

TRADE KNOWLEDGE.

Possessing trade knowledge, 72; having no trade knowledge, 549; total, 621

INTOXICANTS.

Using them, 506; abstainers, 115 (doubtful if near that many); total, 621

CHARACTER OF CRIMES.

Thefts and frauds—(Larceny, forgery, embezzlements, etc.), 422; personal assaults, all kinds, 109; crime against public morals, 44; malicious mischief, 7; offenses against statute law, 39; total.....621

I may here state that I visit every male prisoner previous to his discharge, ascertain what his prospects are, furnishing him with clothes and tools when needed, and in every way encourage him to do right, particularly impressing upon him the import-

ance of giving up bad company and the drinking and licentious habits which all admit have led them into trouble. Without in any way endeavoring to proselyte, I persuade them to be faithful in their attendance of a place of worship, and thus to associate with Christian people. Not forgetting to warn them against trusting to any good resolutions they may have formed while in prison, but trusting only in the power of the Lord to save, and to accept the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Redeemer. In our ministrations let us not "be weary in well doing."

On New Year's Day and a day or two following I distributed the motto calendars which are so eagerly looked for by the men, containing sentiments such as these:—

Each day and every day
Do what is right!
Each day and every day
Speak what is true!

and

Look not mournfully into the past,
It comes not back again!
Wisely improve the present,
It is thine!
Go forth to meet the shadowy future
Without fear and with a manly heart!

These are more prized than any other reading matter which enters the prison.

In the distribution I visited every cell on the men's side and shook hands with more than 1,000 of the prisoners. They much appreciated the kindly interest taken in them. I think a hearty shake of the hand often reaches the heart. New Year's Day in the Penitentiary is one of the pleasantest days of my life. How heartily all the men wished me a Happy New Year and all so glad to see me.

SOME CASES OF INTEREST.

A young colored man in the hospital, who knew no one in the city, was entirely unable to work. The doctor said he would not live long—disease incurable. His mother lived in Wilmington, N. C. When I asked him what he was going to do when the gate opened to him on the day of his discharge he replied that he supposed he would have to walk the streets while his five dol-

lars lasted, and then he did not know what he would do or where he would go. I gave him a ticket, took him to the depot, and put him on the train to go to his mother.

If it had not been for my attention the warden would have had no alternative but to put him on the street.

A man fifty years old had a sentence of one year and six months for attempted suicide; back of that was a fearful crime attempted, which did not come to light, and was not known to the authorities. While in prison he had done many strange things, and was evidently not in his right mind before he came there. He was a German and could not speak a word of English, so I had to hold a conversation with him through an interpreter. He was certainly not fit to be turned at large. Ascertaining through an overseer where his son was at work, I went to see him, and was informed that the family was broken up and his two sisters were out at service. He, an apprentice and at a boarding-house, had no home for his father and did not care for him, and so he must look out for himself. An uncle had the younger brother. I saw this uncle, and after much persuasion obtained from him the promise that he would be at the Penitentiary on the day of his discharge and take care of him, which he did. Without this care on my part he too would have been turned out on the street without any one to look after him—a danger to himself and the community.

No.— had been in prison several times, but resolved to do right. Had a wife and family. A situation was procured for him as motorman on the cars, arrangements were made so that he could procure his uniform, and I gave him a gum coat to protect him from the weather. He has given up drink and is doing well.

No.— had been in prison eight times. A situation was obtained for him at one of our large shoe manufactories with the knowledge of the proprietors as to where he had been, some necessary articles were given him, and he went to work.

A man came to my office, saying he was offered a situation in a restaurant when he got himself fixed up. Doubting his story, I went to the proprietor and found that he had engaged him. I then gave him what was needed.

A colored man, a barber, clever and well disposed, I fitted out with clothes, his old ones having been burned. After looking

for a situation until his money was exhausted, he came to me saying he had had several opportunities to get work, but a barber was required to get his own tools. I got him the necessary articles, and he went to a situation the next day.

An old soldier who had been in the Penitentiary, and had gotten into the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Va., had been given a furlough for thirty days in order to procure certain signatures so that he might get a pension. Unless he returned the day he came to see me he would be marked as a deserter and lose his home. He had no money. I paid for a ticket for him to Hampton. Was not this the best thing to do?

Such cases are continually occurring. My object in mentioning them is to show the necessity of not only aiding them when they first come out, but to lend a helping hand afterward as necessity requires it. I have hundreds of cases of persons coming to my office whom I help either to temporary board, meal tickets, or starting them in business. Huckstering is a favorite occupation with them—sometimes articles to sell on the street. Very many pairs of shoes are furnished. Money is not given, but I go with them and purchase these things myself. All cases requiring relief are thoroughly investigated.

An interesting case was that of a man of good connections from Atlanta, Ga., who, through an advertisement or circular, came on to traffic in green goods (counterfeit money), but got tripped up. He had a good situation offered him as superintendent or manager of a concern, with good wages, but had no money to get there. I made arrangements to get him a ticket at reduced rate. He had authority from the party who offered him the situation to draw on him for a certain amount, not near enough, however, to cover a ticket at full rate. He being a stranger could not get a draft cashed. I put it in bank and had the bank in Atlanta telegraph whether it was correct. When the answer came that it was right I started him home. I do not know what he would have done without my taking charge of the case. Had a letter from him afterward in which he said he had experienced a change of heart while in prison and was trusting in the Lord to keep him in the right way.

All of these cases were furnished with suits of clothes or underwear and other articles on their discharge.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Acting Committee held Seventh mo. 21st, 1896, an announcement was made of the death of the wife of our President, Caleb J. Milne, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with deep regret we learn that God has removed by death Mrs. Margaretta Milne, one actively interested in all charitable work, and who was partner in life of our esteemed President, Caleb J. Milne.

We deeply sympathize with him, knowing so well the depth of his affection for all that is good and beautiful, and for every one that needs his care, and the love of home, that makes enduring sympathy lovely. We feel convinced that his unfaltering trust and Christian faith will receive comfort and strength from Him who "doeth all things well," and in whom we place all our trust in the hour of trial and affliction.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the meeting held Ninth mo. 17th, 1896, the Committee on Memorials reported the following minute in relation to the death of our late Vice-President, Edward Townsend:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take out of this world (on August 10th, 1896) our esteemed and venerable Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Edward Townsend, we desire to make a minute on our record.

For eleven years he served as warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, and his kindly discretion merited the praise of both the officials and all those committed to his keeping.

In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of this Society, which position he held at his death, and of which he had been a zealous member for nearly half a century.

In 1886 he was elected President of the Society against his will, but only served until near the close of the year, when he resigned on account of ill-health.

Edward Townsend had been well known in our city in many departments of philanthropy for the good of afflicted and depressed humanity, and especially to the sightless people, in whom he was deeply interested. And now, in the ripe old age of four-score years and ten, God has called him to rest from all his labors.

We sympathize with his children in the glorious hope of the resurrection to life eternal.

Edward Townsend, the second of a family of twelve children, was the son of Charles and Priscilla Kirk Townsend, who were married in the old Darby Meeting-house on October 6th, 1803, and grandson of John and Hannah Cox Townsend, who were married in Chester County in December, 1770.

The grandparents lived near Second and Union streets, Philadelphia, for many years, at the time when Dock street was Dock creek with its drawbridge about Front street, and small vessels sailed up as far as Fourth street. Thus we see that Dr. Townsend was certainly a Philadelphian by descent. He was born January 22d, 1806, on Chestnut street, above Third, on the spot where the First National Bank now stands. His father was a watch-maker and had his shop at that place, and all the prominent "Old Philadelphians" stopped to get the correct time. At that time the city extended only to Sixth street west, and all was woods and fields thence to the Schuylkill, and a winding road led from Sixth and Chestnut streets to High street (now Market street) bridge.

Dr. Townsend was sent to Westtown Boarding School in 1817, and after a year or two there was apprenticed to Charles Allen, druggist on Front street near Dock creek. He afterward opened a drug store at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets and was there for several years. He gave up this business on account of family health and removed to Port Elizabeth, New Jersey. Soon, however, he returned to Philadelphia and studied dentistry (which was then in a rather crude condition) with his brother, Dr. Elisha Townsend, which profession he followed until 1870, when he was elected warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary, to which institution he had been a constant visitor as a member of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons for nearly thirty years. He inaugurated and carried out many improvements at the Penitentiary, and after a service of eleven years he retired in 1881 at the age of seventy-five years, and spent the last eleven years with his daughter at Lansdowne, enjoying the active memories of a pure and well spent life.

For more than forty years he was especially interested in the

blind, as a manager of the Wills Eye Hospital, and for most of that time one of the managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and for many years its President, even up to the time of his death holding that office, though for the last few years he was unable to take a very active part in the duties. His memory, which kept good until a few weeks before his death, was stored with anecdotes of very many "Old Philadelphians," such as Stephen Girard, Roberts Vaux, Nicholas Waln, Samuel Fisher, etc., etc., which were listened to in wrapt attention by the younger generations.

He left two daughters, eight grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

At the meeting held Tenth mo. 15th, the subject of the cause of the increase in juvenile delinquency, which claimed the attention of the committee in the early part of 1893, was again brought to notice, with a view to having strong measures adopted, to have laws passed at the next session of the Legislature that "No child below sixteen years of age be allowed to attend the theatre unless accompanied by a parent or guardian." Also that "No child below sixteen years of age be allowed to pawn any article at a pawn-shop," and that all persons between sixteen and twenty-one years of age should be prevented from pawning anything without an order from their parent or guardian, being a minor.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy has had great experience and thoroughly understands the management of a prison—probably none more so. He is very efficient in maintaining order and discipline. He visits every cell weekly, listening patiently to any complaints the men may have to make, and rectifying them if he considers them well founded. He is kind-hearted, and the prisoners speak well of him.

M. V. Root, the deputy warden, has seen long service and attends faithfully to his duties.

The clerk, D. M. Bussinger, gives assiduous attention to the duties assigned him.

Rev. Joseph Welsh, the moral instructor, is much interested

in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners and labors with them to lead different lives, and to give their hearts to the Lord.

Dr. John Bacon has been a most efficient person in his attention to those needing his services. He has been most successful in his treatment. It is interesting to note that he as well as those who have preceded him, have for several years dispensed with alcohol in the preparation of their medicines, and the result has been that the health of the prisoners has been improved.

I desire again to thank the warden and the other officers for the uniform kindness with which I am treated, and the valuable assistance rendered me in the prosecution of my work.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 1,036 visits to the County Prison during the past two years. The number of prisoners visited has not been regularly kept. This prison has been well managed, and everything is scrupulously clean. The prison has been overcrowded, but a relief is now being had on the opening of the new prison at Holmesburg. The first prisoners were received there Twelfth mo. 30th, 1896, 233 having been transferred from the old prison. Nearly all who have much time to serve are now being sent there instead of to the Eastern Penitentiary. It is gratifying to learn that arrangements are being made so that they can be put to work.

No. of commitments to the County Prison in 1895 was	22,584
“ discharges “ “ “	22,341
“ commitments “ “ 1896 was	21,158
“ discharges “ “ “	21,311

Howard Perkins, who had been Superintendent for many years, died Eleventh mo. 24th, 1896, and Robert G. Motherwell was appointed to succeed him, and is proving to be a most efficient officer.

Of Rev. Joseph J. Camp, the prison agent appointed by the Inspectors, we cannot speak too highly in praise of the humane work he is doing for the poor, unfortunate persons often wrongly committed there. He examines all cases to see that no injustice is done. W. W. Walters, appointed by the Acting Committee, he being also a member of that body, is worthy of all the praise

accorded to the former. The two gentlemen work in harmony and the cases brought to our notice monthly by our agent show the valuable service he is rendering to the cause of suffering humanity—much suffering is prevented through the labor he is bestowing on his work. It would be difficult to find two gentlemen as eminently qualified for the work as they are. Rev. J. J. Camp is also a member of the Society and of its Acting Committee.

SOME CASES OF INTEREST REPORTED BY OUR AGENT AT THE
COUNTY PRISON, WILMER W. WALTERS.

A man was sent to prison for selling bananas on the street without a license. He had a wife and two children depending on him for support. He did not know he was violating the law. It did seem a hardship to commit a man to prison for such a trifling offense as that. He promised if released to procure a license. The magistrate gave his discharge.

A Cuban boy left Brooklyn with his brother and came here expecting to get work. His brother left him in Frankford, and as he had no money he got on the cowcatcher of an engine. After the train had gone some distance the engineer discovered him, stopped the train, and had him arrested for trespass; he gave his parents' address in Brooklyn; they were written to, but no answer was received. A ticket was purchased for him; he was put on the train and sent home.

A man and his wife walked from Trenton to find a brother living here. Arriving at the northeastern part of the city after dark without money, and not knowing where to go, seeing an empty car they got in, thinking they had a shelter for the night from the storm and cold in December. An officer, finding them, arrested them. They had never been in prison before. I got their discharge and started them out in the daylight to find their brother.

There was a sad case of an old man who lived with his daughter who married a second time without being divorced. The father told her how wrong she was doing. She would not listen to him, and becoming very angry told him to get out of the house. As he had no other home he refused to leave. The

daughter procured a warrant and had him arrested for abuse. Procured his discharge and sent him home.

A man who was employed at a fish stand down-town was attending to his business when a policeman came along, picked up a fish, and said he would take it. The man said he could have it if he paid for it. This led to words, when the officer arrested him and sent him to prison for disorderly conduct. The magistrate gave his discharge.

A man was arrested and sent to prison for abuse. His story was a very sad one. His wife is dissipated and neglects his children and home; he is a sober, industrious man, and always has work. One evening he came home and found his wife laying on the floor drunk, so he gathered up his four little children and took them to his sister's, so that he might care for them. When he returned from his work he helped his wife up-stairs, thinking she would sleep until she was sober. When she found her children gone she screamed murder and an officer came in and arrested the man. The magistrate on hearing the other side of the case gave his discharge.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

S. Emlen Sharpless, a member of the committee, reports twenty-eight visits to that prison and 1,025 visits to prisoners in their cells.

William Scattergood, President of the Board of Inspectors, also devotes much time to that prison and visits it regularly.

OTHER COUNTY PRISONS.

F. J. Pooley, visitor for the State at large, has been very faithful in his visits to the County prisons of the State, and has done good Christian work in the privilege accorded him of addressing the prisoners on the Sabbath.

He reports five visits to the Dauphin County Jail at Harrisburg, and at each time was at the morning service. At the first visit he reports that the doors of the cells were opened as at the Penitentiary, far enough for the voice of the singers and the preacher to be heard. He took the last seat, expecting only to be a listener, but the leader came and inquired who he was. When informed that he was the State Visitor for the Pennsylvania

Prison Society, he said, "Then you must speak for us this morning." At the other three visits he had also an opportunity to address the prisoners, at one of which he took entire charge of the services, by request.

He visited the jail at Carlisle twice, once conducting the services in the afternoon. He reports the jail in a cleanly condition; 33 cells; at the time of his first visit, 20 males and two females; services conducted on Sabbath morning by students of Dickinson College, in the afternoon by a young lady connected with one of the churches.

Hollidaysburg, Blair County.—Here are 27 cells, and at the time of his visit there were 56 male prisoners and two females. Services are held every Sabbath afternoon. He was called upon to address the prisoners.

Reading, Berks County.—Two gentlemen conducted services once a month on Thursday.

Allegheny County Jail, at Pittsburg.—Services are held there every Sabbath. They were most impressive. Many of the men were moved to thoughtful consideration of their position, and a desire was awakened to lead an upright life in the future.

The Reformatory at Huntingdon was also visited and found to be well managed and in good condition.

MRS. UNGER'S REPORT.

Berks County Prison, at Reading, was visited several times. At the time of one of the visits there were 100 prisoners, only one of whom was a woman. The clergy of Reading were anxious that a regular and responsible chaplain should be appointed who could give his time to the spiritual and moral wants of the prisoners, instead of mere volunteer and irresponsible work.

The Schuylkill County Jail at Pottsville was also visited. Frequent services are held here by a clergyman who is much interested in the prisoners.

The Dauphin County Prison at Harrisburg and the Northampton County at Easton were also visited.

In all these places the necessity for a regular chaplain was manifest.

Deborah C. Leeds reports visits to the following County prisons of the State:

Washington, Washington County.—Prison dark; old and young together; nothing to occupy their time.

Beaver, Beaver County.—Prison clean and orderly; women and children inmates up-stairs, over the men's cells; opportunity to talk down if so desired.

New Castle, Lawrence County.—Prison dark; sheriff complained of too many brought there.

Mercer, Mercer County.—Place clean; prison cheerful; only three women, entirely away from the men.

Butler, Butler County.—Prison close and rather dark; women could talk to the men, the former being in a cage cell near by; keeper said the language used was often vile, and there ought to be a change; children from outside came to the door and talked to prisoners.

Pittsburg, Allegheny County.—Prison clean; matrons are on duty there; good order seemed to be maintained. On First-day spoke in the centre to the prisoners. Received by the warden, matrons, and chaplain kindly.

Greensburg, Westmoreland County.—Spoke separately to the tried and untried prisoners; no women, but several small boys; prison moderately clean but rather dark.

Hollidaysburg, Blair County.—Prison rather dark; the sheriff being away, could not see the prisoners.

Huntingdon, Huntingdon County.—Prison dark and small; ought to have a new building.

Huntingdon State Reformatory.—Clean; very orderly. Was there twice. Spoke to the boys in their Sabbath-school in the morning, and in the afternoon to all together. Superintendent polite, but too busy to give his personal attention. On second visit, he sent a guard to show me all around the workshops and in the cells; very clean; all busy, some working out in the garden on the banks of the beautiful Juniata. Everything seemed to move with system and precision.

Lewiston, Mifflin County.—Rather dark and gloomy, but cells ornamented; prisoners allowed to make little articles to give away; more industry than usual, and an air of reform.

Mifflintown, Juniata County.—A queer old frame building without any prisoners at this time; building quite unsuitable.

Harrisburg, Dauphin County.—Have been there three or four times. Wish there could be more system.

York, York County.—Women at far end of the corridor; allowed to run around the yard in the afternoon for an airing.

West Chester, Chester County.—Prison clean; often visited by women interested in temperance and all good works. Greatly pleased to have a new ward for the women, not quite finished, yet entirely away from the men's cells. Most of the prisoners have work.

Western Penitentiary.—Held a special meeting with the women—the matrons are helpful; Capt. Wright keeps good order everywhere, and Chaplain Milliken appears wrapped up in his work.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mary S. Whelen reports two visits to the House of Correction in which she reports the usual cleanliness and neatness which awaits the eye in whatever direction one may look.

In the sewing room, 132 women were occupied in making and mending garments, 32 were engaged in the laundry, and in the nursery were many babies looking clean and comfortable in their little white beds. Twelve hundred men were employed in various ways, some in learning trades while others are occupied in caring for the beautiful grounds which surround the house. Surely nothing is left undone which might tend to encourage those people to take up their useless lives and make a fresh start.

On her second visit, she says, she was shown into a bright sunny nursery, with mothers and babies who are cared for by a pleasant, cheerful nurse, then to the knitting-room, where many women are employed; from there to the sewing-room, where there are at times as many as 108 women. Some can neither knit nor sew until taught. Among eighteen colored girls, almost all during their commitment learned to be good sewers, and were quite proud that they were able to make a shirt before leaving. The matron said they were quiet and very industrious and teachable. The laundry and men's quarters were visited, both of which were in perfect order.

William Ingram also reported that he had visited there, distributed tracts and leaving about 900 pages for the Moral In-

structor to distribute. Mr. Merrick, the Superintendent, is kind and fatherly to all the inmates, and everything is kept very clean.

POLICE MATRONS.

"The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons" have done faithful work during the past two years. This committee consists of eighteen members, who hold regular monthly meetings.

Reports are read every month showing the number of women and children arrested, containing many interesting accounts of those lost in the streets, or of old women wandering from home, who are kindly cared for by the matrons, who look out for their needs in various ways and minister to their bodily comforts. We have now fifteen matrons, and hope to have the number increased.

In 1895 3,561 were received. In 1896 5,000 women were received, three-fourths of whom were intoxicated; almost half of them were unfortunate, but not criminal. Thirty-five hundred children were brought in, most of them with their mothers when arrested, while the rest had strayed from home and were brought to the station houses by the officers. Can any one doubt the advisability of placing a matron in each of the stations, when we consider the condition of body and mind of these unfortunate persons? Truly a woman is the one to receive them, and the one most likely to point them to that Rock against which temptations have beaten in vain.

In the afternoon of Twelfth mo. 15th, 1896, the Pennsylvania Prison Society gave a reception to the police matrons in the Universal Peace Union rooms, Fifth and Chestnut streets, when most of the matrons were present, together with members of the Associated Committee on Police Matrons and other interested persons, numbering about sixty in all. Ice cream and cake were furnished by the lady members of the committee representing the Prison Society on that committee. The occasion was an interesting one, in which the matrons gave their experiences, some of which were very touching.

The matrons have furnished some cases which might be mentioned:

Two girls sixteen and seventeen years of age, runaways, who

had answered advertisements in the Sunday papers, after some correspondence concluded that \$20 per week would pay them to leave their comfortable homes. Accidentally one of them left the address of the hotel. Her father at once sent a telegram, and they were followed by the detectives. They soon saw that they were in danger and were glad for the protection. At 11 P. M. a grieved and angry but forgiving father of one claimed both; they were glad to return to their happy homes. Several letters were received from them thanking me for my kindness to them.

A woman twenty-eight years of age who had been drinking for two years, was brought to the station house intoxicated. Keeping her all night, I took her to the Howard Home, where she served her term of service of six months, when a place was obtained for her in the country; a reformed and grateful woman.

A young woman was brought in on a very cold night. She had nearly perished, and was in a very nervous state of mind, and finally showed signs of insanity. The doctor was sent for and pronounced her insane. From a few disconnected words I found out where she lived, and at once notified her family. Her brother came for her at 11.30 P. M. She had slipped away from her home.

A woman who walked from Norristown to this city was nearly overcome, when she was brought into the station, between 2 and 3 in the morning, during a big snow-storm. She was made comfortable and warmed, and the next day I secured her a home. Received a note since, thanking me for what I had done for her, and saying she was perfectly satisfied in her home.

A young woman was put out of her temporary home at 10 o'clock on a Saturday night, with a babe four weeks old. Kept her until the following Thursday, when she found a home in the "Sheltering Arms."

A colored baby six weeks old was found by one of the officers; sent to the Almshouse.

At a meeting of the Committee held Third mo. 19th, 1896, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, From information that has come to the notice of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society it appears that United States prisoners are sent from the United States court, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, to the Philadelphia

County Prison, through our streets strongly manacled and in open trolley cars with our citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to confer personally with the judges of the United States courts or the United States District Attorney, the United States Marshal, or any other person having authority in the matter, relative to the impropriety of such transportation of persons who are convicted or unconvicted, feeling that it is a sad innovation of the law and customs of our Commonwealth, cruel to the party under arrest, awaiting trial or convicted, and an injury to the community; and that endeavors be made to bring about a change in this respect, so that they may not be exposed to the gaze of the public to be known and pointed at when they leave the prison.

At the meeting held Fourth mo. 16th, Alfred H. Love presented an ably written paper condemning the practice of convicted murderers making written confessions, and especially the manner in which the confessions of H. H. Holmes were brought to the notice of the public, and with an appeal to the proper authorities to prevent its repetition in the future. This was referred to a committee to revise it for publication in the public press. At the meeting held in Fifth mo. the paper was presented as follows and directed to be published in the daily papers:

"The Pennsylvania Prison Society, in common with its fellow citizens, deplors the publication of the recent 'Holmes Confession,' and desires, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of similar publications.

"For more than 100 years it has been the endeavor of that Society to reform the criminal and prevent crime, and we regard it as in the direct line of our duty to interpose this protest at this time, and enlist co-operation to suppress all further writings or confessions of that character from being made public through the press.

"We are reluctant to believe that the law is powerless to restrain the publication and sale of such writings or confessions, especially whilst the prisoner is in custody awaiting execution.

"The prisoner is in the custody of the law. Is his time his own? Does it not become by virtue of his conviction and sentence the property of the State? It is within the power of the court to say where and how it shall be spent, and it ought to be.

within the power of the court or prison authorities to say to what purpose his time shall be applied. A murderer ought not to be, and probably would not be, permitted whilst in custody, especially under sentence of death, to conduct his business, carry on his trade, or practice his profession for his own gain, and, *a fortiori*, he ought not to be permitted for his own gain, and whilst in legal custody, to blackmail other citizens (as we are informed Holmes attempted or threatened to do) or to corrupt the morals of the community, offend public decency, or incite to crime by issuing the publications of which we complain.

"He ought not to be granted greater liberties than those enjoyed by a private citizen free from charge of crime or legal restraint.

"It is required of the wardens and superintendents of prisons to examine all letters and writings received or mailed by prisoners so as to suppress improper matter, and it appears to us that this rule ought to be enforced with greater stringency in the case of alleged or even bona fide confessions which recite with disgusting detail the most atrocious crimes. We believe the effect of this publication, as to some classes of the community, to be most injurious, and as to all other classes most dangerous and offensive.

"In view of the execution of Holmes we appeal to the press and to the community to withhold publicity, especially in the details, as much as possible, and allow it with all its horrors to pass into history with the hope that it may never be repeated."

The following is an editorial from the *Evening Bulletin* in regard to this protest, headed,

"HOLMES RECENT ANTICS.

"The Pennsylvania Prison Society has entered a protest against the laxity of administration by which a condemned murderer is permitted to carry on a traffic in the sale and publication of such stuff as was lately disposed of to newspapers by Holmes as his so-called 'confessions.'

"The Society very properly condemns the circulation of such matter as an offense against public morals, and as a breeding cause of crime. It is impossible to measure the baneful effects excited in the minds of criminals and all who are disposed to

wickedness by the ostentatious publicity given to the mass of stories of hideous and disgusting abominations and many of them known to be falsehoods, which Holmes was permitted to spread broadcast for his pecuniary profit.

"Every newspaper is fully justified in chronicling and describing fully all the facts of this extraordinary episode of crime, but there is no excuse for exaggerations and inventions, or for deliberately fooling the public with statements known to be false or purposely distorted.

"The Prison Society is right in its demand that in the interval between the delivery of the death warrant and the execution of the penalty there shall be more stringency on the part of the prison authorities in dealing with condemned murderers. In no other civilized country than ours would it be possible for a prisoner under sentence of death to enter into contracts with outsiders as a purveyor of criminal literature. Holmes 'confession,' whether true or false, should have been reserved for the officers of the law only, and if the Moyamensing officials have been powerless to prevent all the recent antics of Holmes with his pen, it is time that the law gave them the authority to limit this sort of trifling in the future. There are some salutary points in the Prison Society's protest for the consideration of the next Legislature."

At the meeting of the committee held First mo. 21st, 1897, the committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature asking for the erection of an institution for the criminal insane presented the following report, which was approved and the committee continued to forward it:

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET:

GENTLEMEN:—Your memorialists respectfully represent: That they were originally organized and incorporated as a society for the purpose of "alleviating the miseries of public prisons," and have been actively engaged in that work for over 110 years; that during that time they have continually and repeatedly, in the discharge of their duties, visited the Eastern Penitentiary, and personally visited and talked with the prisoners confined therein;

that owing to the crowded condition of said penitentiary it has been impossible to accommodate each prisoner with a cell, as was originally intended when said penitentiary was built; that the cells were constructed of a size sufficient only for the accommodation of one person, and when there are two, three, and even sometimes four, prisoners confined in one cell they are overcrowded; that it has frequently happened within the knowledge of your memorialists that insane prisoners have been confined in said penitentiary; that it was not the intention that sane and insane prisoners should be confined together in the same building or in the same cell; that the practice of committing insane prisoners or retaining insane prisoners in a penitentiary intended exclusively for sane prisoners is prejudicial not only to the welfare and good of the prisoners but to the good morals of the community; that your memorialists have heard with pleasure that a bill or bills have been introduced into the Legislature looking to the erection of a separate State institution to which insane prisoners can be committed and in which they can be confined; that they regard this as a wise and prudent measure of the utmost importance to all the citizens of this Commonwealth, and beg to urge you to do all within your power to secure the passage of such bills as will carry this into effect.

And they will ever respectfully pray, etc.

At the meeting of the Society held First mo. 28th, 1897, a committee was appointed to renew the application made to the last Legislature to provide for establishing a house of detention for juveniles under sixteen years of age, instead of sending them to the County Prison.

AN ACT

To provide for establishing a house of detention for juveniles in cities of the first class in the State of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS, There are annually in the city of Philadelphia about two hundred and sixty juvenile offenders, mostly boys, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, committed to the County Prison and therein locked in a felon's cell, who receive the stigma of having been imprisoned, many of them for a first and trivial offense; and though fifty per centum are discharged before trial, and twenty-five per centum at the trial, by the magistrate; there is a growing desire on the part of the

Pennsylvania Prison Society and many philanthropic people to have established a house of detention for juvenile offenders below sixteen years to be located in the neighborhood of the County prisons; and

WHEREAS, It is very desirable to remove such a stigma on the young offender and try to reclaim him or her to the better walks of life, and believing that if the object be made known some benevolent persons will combine to make such a house or houses of detention a success speedily; and

WHEREAS, It is thought desirable to purchase some large old-fashioned house that can be remodeled or adapted or to erect a suitable building or buildings with the approval of the Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Department of Public Safety, the President of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison and their prison agent, as to location, arrangement of such building and equipment, that said house or houses of detention when fully completed may be transferred free of cost to the city authorities and cared for in the same manner as the County prisons; therefore

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME, That authority is herein granted to cities of the first class in the State of Pennsylvania, or to any reputable society connected with prison work associated with other benevolent donors, to purchase, alter or erect a suitable building or buildings to be known as a house or houses of detention for untried juvenile prisoners of both sexes below the age of sixteen years, with convenient capacity for its needs in said cities of the first class.

Section 2. That the location, the building and equipment of said houses of detention shall be with the approval of the Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Department of Public Safety, the President of the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison, and their prison agent.

Section 3. That when fully completed for occupancy and transferred free of cost to the city authorities the cost of maintaining said house or houses of detention shall be provided for in the same manner as the County prisons.

Section 4. There shall be a board of five managers appointed by the Mayor who shall receive only reasonable official expenses and shall hold their office for five years and shall be so classified that one of their number shall go out of office on the first day of January of each year. They shall manage and direct in connection with the Mayor and Department of Public Safety the business thereof, and make all needful regulations therefor not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Section 5. The said board of managers shall receive into said house or houses of detention all untried juveniles of either sex committed thereto under the age of sixteen years (except those charged with murder or arson), and shall retain them until their dismissal by trial and conviction or acquittal.

Section 6. When the buildings are ready for occupancy and its regulations established the committing magistrates shall be officially notified by the Mayor that after a given date all untried juveniles below sixteen years are to be sent to said house or houses of detention in place of the County Prison.

The above report will give some idea of what is being done by the Society through its Acting Committee for the prevention of crime by appeals to the Legislature for the enactment of laws tending to that result. For the reformation of the prisoner by the visits of faithful Christian members of the Committee inside of the cells. For the relief of prisoners on and after their discharge, and in every way encouraging and pleading with them to lead better lives. Much remains to be done, and we ask that those who, on reading this report, may become interested for the erring and unfortunate, will aid us with their means to carry on the work on a larger scale. Thankful to my Heavenly Father that He has, as I reverently believe, called me to this work, and that through all these years has given me health and strength to perform it, and that I may be more faithful in it, and earnestly invoking the Divine blessing upon my labor, and that ability may be given me to perform the service with increased zeal and earnestness, with a single eye to the glory of God, and to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom on the earth,

This report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,
General Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT DENVER, COLORADO.

HELD NINTH MO. 14TH TO 18TH, INCLUSIVE, 1895.

At a stated meeting of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, held Sixth mo. 20th, 1895, it was resolved "that John J. Lytle, General Secretary, be authorized to attend as a delegate the National Prison Congress at Denver, Colorado, in the Ninth mo. next."

Pursuant to this appointment, I attended it. The first session of this the twenty-fourth annual meeting was held on Seventh-day evening, the 14th instant, in the Central Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Charles D. Hayt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the Local Committee, called the meeting to order and welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Local Committee. He said they had in Colorado the largest white prison population in proportion to the inhabitants of any State in the Union, and the people needed advice and assistance in matters relating to the prevention and punishment of crime. He spoke very strongly on the importance of labor in the penitentiary.

Governor McIntire, in welcoming the Congress to the State, said, "It may not be out of place for me as Chief Executive to say a few words in connection with the subject-matter which is the cause of your coming together. Prison reform, although brought about by official action, has been suggested and stimulated and made possible by philanthropy and genuine charity, and genuine charity put into good works by earnest, right-minded, true men and women who hold no immediate official relation to prisons, and largely by directing and arousing proper public sentiment through giving to the world knowledge of the treatment and condition of prison management.

"All has not yet been done for the real benefit of the convicts that is possible or best for himself or society. His treatment is still a matter of grave concern and of interest and importance to convicts and society, and few matters of graver importance can be brought forward for discussion. On the one hand, the best

interests and welfare of the convict; and on the other, the best interest and welfare of society. The problem of securing to the convict the benefit resulting from industrial work is a difficult one in view of the existing public sentiment against such industrial work on the part of the convict because of the supposed interference with the welfare of free labor and honest citizens engaged in the classes of industry carried on in the penitentiary and in view of the possible abuse incident to contract labor performed by convicts. The penal institutions of this State consist of a penitentiary with about 650 convicts and a reformatory with an average of 75. The Industrial School for Boys, frequently called the Reform School, is, in a general way, of this same nature."

Hon. Thomas A. McMurray, Mayor of Denver, on behalf of the citizens of Denver, extended a hearty welcome.

President General R. Brinkerhoff followed with his annual address, responding to the kind words of welcome we have heard, and to the friendly greetings we have received from all the citizens of Denver:

"The prison question in its relation to our future civilization is one of the greatest, and I am not sure but it is the very greatest, that now demands solution, for in its solution the very existence of free institutions centres.

"In this work the new States of the great West can render large assistance. They are dealing with the question at the threshold of the future, and they have only to discard the errors of the past and build upon its most enlightened experiences to become beacon lights of progress.

"The prison question is as broad as humanity, and its solution calls for the co-operation of all the forces that have any bearing upon human character.

"The National Prison Congress which convenes in Denver to-day has in its membership the foremost thinkers in America upon the various subjects involved in the solution of the prison question, and for a quarter of a century this Congress has convened annually to exchange experiences and gather wisdom for further progress, and now that they have the opportunity to meet the citizens of Colorado and other Western States, we trust that our communion together will be mutually helpful and enlightening."

The General recounted at length the penal systems in the various European countries which he studied while abroad as a delegate to the International Prison Congress. He referred to the objects and aims of the American Association and the superiority in most respects in the treatment of criminals in this country as compared with Europe. He spoke of

SEPARATION OF PRISONERS.

In Europe, as a rule, first offenders under less than a three-years' sentence are kept in separate cells, where they are supposed not to see or know any other prisoner.

PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

In Europe, in the case of prisoners awaiting trial, they are a century ahead of us, and every prisoner entering a prison for detention is immediately separated from every other prisoner, and all contaminating influences are excluded. Tell a prison governor in Europe of the association of prisoners almost universal in American jails and he looks at you in blank astonishment at the possibility of such a violation of the first principles of modern penology.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

In Europe, upon the Continent, corporal punishments are prohibited. The most severe punishment is the dark cell, and that is seldom used. The main reliance is upon deprivation of privileges.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATIONS.

As in the beginning of the English system of dealing with prisoners, so in the ending; in the care of discharged convicts they are far ahead of America. Practically, every prison in England has a voluntary society for the aid of discharged prisoners, and they do a very valuable work. When such societies are organized and approved the government duplicates whatever is raised by the society by funds from the public treasury, and it is money well spent. Our American States ought to follow the example. A similar work is done on the Continent, but not as systematically as in England. In conclusion he congratulated the members of

the Congress on the auspicious opening, and doubted not that the influence of its work for good would be far-reaching, not only in those who participated but also to the community.

FIRST-DAY (SUNDAY), NINTH MONTH 14TH.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Wm. F. Slocum, D. D., the President of Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

He took for his theme "The Element of Justice in Charity," and founded his discourse on Romans xiii, 10, "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

In his remarks he said, "This is a definition of love and not of law. It is love or charity defined in terms of law and justice. The fulfilling of the law is the realization of justice. This is the theme of our discourse.

"Dole giving and charity are not synonymous terms; almsgiving may be an expression of charity and again it may be the farthest removed from true charity. Whatever helps another in his higher nature is charity; whatever injures him is not charity, whatever name we may give it.

"No better illustration of true charity can be found than that of the apostle as he stood at the gate Beautiful looking into the face of the pauper-cripple and said, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee. In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.' And he took him by the right hand and lifted him up. In other words, he made a self-respecting man of him, giving him power to bear his share of life's burdens. Charity is that passion or state of mind which leads one to help another, and to delight in helping him. Justice is that within the soul which leads one to act rightly toward another.

"What does charity propose to do? What should it be doing in its reformatories, in its hospitals, and through its institutions for the penal and dependent classes? Oh! more, what ought it to be doing through its homes, its churches, its schools? Saving these poor and unfortunate ones? Yes; but charity has not found its larger, its true mission, if it is not so purifying society that it becomes less and less possible that there should be these classes. Build your homes and build them well; establish your schools and in them make the moral idea dominate everything

else; rear your churches and keep the spirit of true religion in them; establish business enterprises according to fair business principles, and in all these let no sentimentalism enter; but rather that charity which 'rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth.' Then will justice be done and that which is perfect will surely come. Let America think most of its institutions for making the world better; most of how it can train the young for service; most of how it can give to the world in and through its public and private affairs, an ideal of true charity which shall be that of justice."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was conducted by the Chaplains' Association in the Central Presbyterian Church with Rev. William J. Batt, Chaplain of the Concord State Reformatory, presiding. Among the speakers were Chaplain Batt, of the Massachusetts Reformatory; Chaplain Hickox, of Michigan; Chaplain Albert, of Minnesota; Chaplain Bradshaw, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. H. H. Hart, of Minnesota.

The first speaker was Dr. Hickox, President of the Prison Chaplains' Association, and the oldest prison chaplain on the Continent. He said nothing of himself, although later Rev. H. H. Hart told something of his remarkable success in handling convicts.

Dr. Hickox said: "We are from the families of the States; not the families you mingle with, but those families the members of which are depressed, whose countenances are fallen, eyes drooping, their whole contour expressionless, in many instances in despair, out of sympathy with mankind, and looking oftener than not upon Christian people as the least worthy of all people. They are dressed in the garb of shame and disgrace. It is among such people we live; it is in such a world. Our task is not an easy one, but we work in faith."

It remained for Rev. H. H. Hart to tell of the last speaker's individuality: "I went to the institution of which he is chaplain, prejudiced, yet what was my complete amazement when I found him presiding over a literary society in his prison with 200 convicts packed in a room as tight as they could stick, not so much as a single guard present, he alone controlling that great body of men. I was told that if a man in that company

had attempted such a thing as to escape there would have been ten men to jump on him and keep him there."

He also said, "Your County jail is well kept; it is clean, it is wholesome, but you have not any three saloons in the city that can compare with that jail as a nursery of crime. In our best jails for several years all prisoners have been kept separate. By and by we passed a law requiring every jail to keep its prisoners separate."

SECOND-DAY (MONDAY), NINTH MONTH 15TH.

MEETING OF THE WARDENS' ASSOCIATION.

In the absence of President Capt. Joseph Nicholson on account of sickness, Warden M. J. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously chosen to preside.

The first paper presented was by R. L. Allen, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, which is the largest penal institution in the country. Subject, "The State Account System of the Employment of Convicts in the Penitentiaries." In brief he said that "the dungeon is being replaced step by step by the penal reform schools. The system of contract labor is only another system of slavery, and must in time be abolished. There were other methods more practicable, more humane, and more charitable than the present system. There should be only a few industries followed by convict labor. The prisoners would work much better if not under contract. There has been a great deal of opposition by union labor to convict labor, but this is fast dying out. The convict laborer does not increase the number of producers. Before his incarceration he was a producer, and during his confinement his labor does not hold the same relation to union labor that foreign labor does. At Joliet there are about 800 prisoners, 600 of these being worked under the prison account system, and about 200 are worked under the old contract system. There is hardly a day that I do not receive complaints about the convicts who are working under the contract system, and the 200 thus employed cause the prison officials more trouble than the other 600 under the prison account system."

A paper was then read by Warden Henry Wolfer, of Stillwater, Minnesota, on "The Parole System." "The object of

prison government is to protect society. Any system which does not do this is a failure. The parole system will raise the tone of prison life. It teaches the prisoner self-taught lessons of discipline and order. He teaches himself. He understands that as he controls himself he becomes a better man. This, in application to a whole prison population, raises its tone immensely. The parole and the indeterminate sentence will certainly bring a great reform in the conduct of prisons. We are coming to the belief that crime, like insanity, can be cured. As a proof that the management has been reasonably successful he states that out of 130 paroled out of prison in the last three years, only three have broken their parole and become fugitives from justice. Ten all told have been returned to prison for not living up to parole laws; only one of the whole number paroled as far as the management has been able to ascertain, have returned to a life of crime."

An interesting paper prepared by Warren F. Spaulding, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, on "The Indeterminate Sentence for Penitentiary Prisoners," was read by J. Warren Bailey, Prison Commissioner of Massachusetts, the author not being present. "The year 1895 will be memorable in the history of prison reform for the legislation of Massachusetts and Illinois, providing that hereafter there shall be no definite sentences to their penitentiaries except life sentences and those of habitual criminals. The Massachusetts law authorizes the courts to fix a maximum and a minimum term, and provides that after the expiration of the minimum term the prisoner may be released conditionally. Under the Illinois law the court does not fix any term, but the prisoner may be released by the authorities when it is thought that he will live a correct life, and he may be held for the maximum time provided by law for the punishment of his offense. The enactment of these laws forces into prominence the question whether the indeterminate sentence should not be adopted for all penitentiaries.

• "But four things are assumed in regard to each of them, no matter what the past may have been:

"1. That he is capable of reformation.

"2. That while he is in prison the State should make a distinct, definite effort to secure the reformation.

"3. That he should not be discharged until it is believed that he will be law-abiding and is capable of self-support.

"4. That as he secures his liberty by good conduct in the prison, he must secure its continuance by good conduct outside, the authorities having power to return him without a new trial when they consider it desirable to do so.

"Cannot each of these things be affirmed of men sentenced to penitentiaries:

"1. Are they capable of reformation? If not, why not? It will be said they are too old. This is true, perhaps, of a small percentage of the 166 convicts sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison in 1894; 11 were not more than 20 years of age, 83 between 20 and 30, 58 between 30 and 50, and 19 between 50 to 80. It is safe to say that the 94 not above 30 were reformable so far as age is concerned. As a rule the man who commits his first crime after he is 30 years of age does so under exceptionable circumstances. The men who become habitual criminals are not those who begin their career in middle life. The older a man is when he commits his first offense the less likely is he to return to a criminal life.

"2. It is true that penitentiary convicts are capable of reformation. Should the State make a distinct, definite effort to secure their reformation? The Massachusetts statute in regard to the State prison declares that it 'shall be the general penitentiary and prison of the Commonwealth for the *reformation* as well as punishment of male offenders.' Every penitentiary prisoner who is not unfitted by age or physical defects should be treated on the reformatory system. This is an obligation which the State owes to itself as well as to the community.

"3. Should a convict be discharged from a penitentiary without a reasonable probability that he will be law-abiding and is capable of self-support?

"It seems impossible that any one should give an affirmative answer to this question. But our entire criminal jurisprudence is based upon the proposition that a man who is committed to the penitentiary shall be discharged at a date to be fixed before he is committed, even if it is known that he intends to return at once to criminal life. No man whose character is bad enough to warrant his confinement should be released until his character

is changed. The indeterminate sentence says to the criminal, 'You must be sent to prison because you have violated a law of the State. When you will be released will depend upon your fitness to be at large. The court has decided that you are fit to be sent to prison. It cannot tell when you will be fit to be at liberty.' This turns his attention away from the past to the future, and at last, for one who has responded to all demands, release upon probation, under the strictest surveillance, and a return to prison for misbehavior."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE CHAPLAINS' MEETING.

Chaplain George H. Hickox, of Michigan, delivered the annual address, which was interesting and was listened to with close attention:

"Some years since this question was introduced, 'Ought prison chaplains to be more effective than they are?' The answer, 'They ought,' was quickly given, and further response was given in the creation of an informal association of chaplains.

"There, in the presence of men, rough men, but not all of them ready men, and under the eye of angels, if there be stalwart ones, he must build himself into a compact, well-known, gospel man.

"And our work, wherever it is encouraged, will show what we are, and what we may become—or what we cannot become—in aid of prison administration and of practical penology. The value of a well-trained and prudent chaplain is known only to prison men who see him at his work. The chaplains, as teachers of the gospel, and as an example of its effects and its spirit, are indispensable in a prison, if ministers are so in the world, in society, and in the church. Moral and spiritual education and experience are inseparable from the best good of the prison, if religious instruction is indispensable to the better interests of churches and societies. We ought to ally ourselves to the high ideas of God. If a thing is true and pure and noble and right, and called for by the wants or crimes of men, it should be adopted and applied, and thus, working in the wisdom of God, we are sure to succeed eventually and finally."

BARRIERS AGAINST CRIME.

CHAPLAIN J. H. ALBERT, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

"I shall consider this subject under three heads:

"1. Who is the criminal? There is the political criminal, but in so far as his crime is political he is not criminal in the ordinary sense.

"2. The second is the instinctive criminal, one in whom crime is a natural instinct; one who commits crime as a fox kills chickens, because it is natural for him to do so. Just what proportion of all criminals belong to this class it is impossible to say.

"The slums of New York have long been the breeding place of criminals, yet experience is proving that the children taken out of these slums and placed in a morally healthful environment almost universally grow up to be honest men and virtuous women. This now brings us to the third and last class of criminals.

"3. The occasional criminal, one who commits crime in consequence of the occasion. The occasion makes him a criminal. He is quite a normal person. He differs little from the ordinary person. He may or may not be a little predisposed to crime. Under favorable circumstances he would develop into a good citizen, under unfavorable circumstances he develops into a criminal. It is, then, the occasional criminal in whose behalf we should erect our barriers. He is made, not born, and we should try to prevent the making of him. It is right here, now, society must put its barriers. It must make the way to crime hard, disagreeable, and the way to virtue easy.

"Let us now consider the making of criminals. The principal factor is the environment. It is almost supreme. As environment improves, character improves; as environment becomes vicious, character degenerates and criminals multiply. Environment may be considered under the heads, first, the home. The slackness of home government, the lack of home training, is a potent factor in the production of crime. Strong drink is another cause of crime. Socially, however, the most productive cause of crime lies back of drink; yes, itself the chief cause of crime. The great body of criminals come from the cities, great

and small. What now is the social environment of the majority of the young men in the city? What opportunities for pleasure, amusement or social intercourse in any form.

"I have in mind a city of about 200,000. For order, morality, and intelligence it is above the average of American cities. In this city are something like 10,000 young men without other homes than hotels or boarding-houses. They each have a room probably 8x10. Through the day they work in stores, shops, and mills, most of them belonging to the common laboring classes. When the day's work is over, where can they go for an evening's recreation? Where can they meet their friends for a social chat or entertainment? They have no home with the purifying influence of mother and sister. Where, now, can they go? It is not in the nature of young men, it is not in human nature, to sit shut up in a room 8x10, often with no stove in the winter. The only doors that open and invite these young men to enter are the doors of the saloon, the gambling hall, the low variety theatre (they cannot afford the high opera), and the brothel. Every other place is closed, and for any amusement or social intercourse they are driven of necessity to these places. Here is the club; it is the only one they have or can afford. But here, too, at this club, these practically pure and innocent young men meet and associate with the gambler, thief, burglar, and every scab and blotch on society. Here they become familiar with vice. Here crime generates. Here criminals are made. Right here is a thought for our churches. We build our houses of worship with tall steeples, reaching up to heaven, telling God where we are. We preach and pray that God will save the young men. We anathematize the saloon. Then we lock our church door seven days out of the week, except about five hours on Sunday; while the saloon-keeper gives them a hearty welcome every day and night too, with a free lunch if they are hungry. Here, too, is a thought for the reformer, the good citizen, for all. We have fine public school buildings, built at great cost, by the people; but they are open only for a certain class and during certain hours of the day. Against the young man and at evening they are closed. When I consider the young men in our cities, with absolutely no provision for the wants of their social nature, except that which is vicious and immoral, my wonder is, not that so many are criminal, but so

few. Here is where I would set up my barrier. I would erect a counter attraction. I would provide places of resort for recreation, amusement, social intercourse, self-improvement; all pervaded by a healthy physical and moral atmosphere. I would make them attractive. Not, using the language of the street, too 'tony.' This is the difficulty with most of our reading-rooms and Young Men's Christian Association rooms. They are too fine or refined and aristocratic. They are all right for the more cultured class of young men, but not for the great mass of them. The consequence is, the majority of young men avoid these places. I would have something like the people's palaces of London, with gymnasiums, reading-rooms, rooms for various harmless and pleasant games; halls for concerts, lectures, debates, night schools; industrial schools for young men and young women; in short, a school, industrial, technical, and social, where young men and young women can meet for instruction, amusement, and social intercourse, in an atmosphere pure and morally bracing. The Church of Jesus Christ should lead in this work. It is time for the Church to learn that unproductive capital in the kingdom of heaven is as unwise as unproductive capital in the things of this world. She should invest less in stones and brick and mortar and more in flesh and blood. Better take down the steeple, dispense with some ornamentation, build plainer and cheaper, that she may be able also to build here, at the branching of the ways along which young men are journeying to honor or to dishonor. When now these young men are forced literally to spend their hours for rest and recreation in an environment that suggests drunkenness, debauchery, theft, gambling, forgery, anarchy and all lawlessness, they will, by the very process of education, become drunken, debauched, anarchists, thieves, murderers, and criminals. But provide for them in their hours of recreation an environment suggesting industry, knowledge, virtue, social and moral purity, and by the same processes of education they—not all, but many, very many, the majority—will develop honesty and integrity into good citizens."

A FEW PRISON PROBLEMS FROM A CHAPLAIN'S POINT OF VIEW.

BY CHAPLAIN J. W. BATT, CONCORD, MASS.

Prison administration presents some difficult problems concerning which there has been a difference of opinion among wise men.

SHOULD ALL PRISONS BE REFORMATORY PRISONS?

We desire to go on record upon this question in the affirmative.

The question refers to prisons generally.

Every man to the end of time is his brother's keeper. God has made us so. We shall never escape from that obligation. When the State arrests a human being and throws him into prison helpless, and makes him a prisoner almost body and soul, the State is bound to remember that the State is our brother's keeper. Who are the State? You and I are the State, and God has made us our brother's keeper, and nothing whatever that our brother can do will alter that obligation while he lives.

Every prison, therefore, on the basis of Christian obligation, must be a reformatory prison.

Let us never forget this, that God Himself has written the necessity of the reformatory principle in the very structure of man.

SHOULD THE PRINCIPLE OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE BE GENERALLY APPLIED IN ALL OUR PRISONS?

We would answer yes, it shall be generally applied.

The indeterminate sentence is not a device to reward mere superficial correctness of prison conduct.

The indeterminate sentence implies simply the conditional liberation of a prisoner who gives good evidence to keen judgment that he is a changed man, that he has had a change of heart and purpose; such a change that he can be trusted, conditionally,

under proper safeguards, to go abroad somewhat before the full expiration of an extreme sentence.

With this explanation, we would say, whenever there can be reasonable and conclusive evidence, not simply of superficial good conduct from the shrewdest of motives and the most selfish of reasons, but of such a change in the heart and the purpose of a prisoner as calls for it, let there be favor shown, in a very guarded manner, and with very efficient measures for following the man up to see that he observes the sacred promise he has given. Let there be great *vigor* in the *application* of this system, and it seems to us there can be no doubt about the practical advantage and the higher wisdom of the indeterminate principle.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

We believe that corporal punishments rarely or never ought to be used in a prison, and that severe punishments of all kinds should be generally avoided.

Government by moral influences is a higher and in every way a much better form of government than physical force. The secret of the highest prison discipline with the least physical force lies in the character of the officer.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE WARDEN.

We should like to bear testimony that our prison experience goes to impress upon us the importance of the supremacy of the warden in the prison. With a view to efficiency there can be but one head in the prison, and one head there ought to be.

The warden should be what he ought to be, and then every worker in the prison should be subordinate to the warden.

But in order that a warden should be supreme in the prison, he should be, as it seems to us, a man of marked spiritual power. He must believe in spiritual things. He must believe in the supremacy of moral motives, and he must be able to use moral appeal.

He ought to be a man in the largest and best sense of the word. He should believe in the Christian religion, not only for other people but for himself. If he really gets hold of their

hearts, and is a father to the men all through the prison, so much the better.

Much discussion followed the reading of the various essays, but space forbids that they should be much noticed. I will, however, quote from remarks of Chaplain Hickox. He said, "We strive to make our men manly. I hear the presentation of flowers spoken of as being a weak and womanish thing and something unworthy. Our men take the presentation of a flower just as any one else would take it; it does not weaken them at all. They have no unfair thought in connection with it; it is a flower presented by a friend, but it does not lead them to forget that they are in prison."

It has been asserted by some who have no faith in Christian work among prisoners that there is no such thing as reformation. To refute this idea I will give the following question asked of Chaplain Hickox, and his reply.

Question.—Do you hear from your men after they go out?

CHAPLAIN HICKOX.—Yes, and we hear that one is traveling on the railroad, that another is earning \$4,000 a year, that another is preaching the gospel, that another is in charge of a portion of the State Hospital, that another is farming, that another is employed by an extensive firm, that another is shipping freight and faithfully and honestly doing his work, that another is employed in teaching during six days of the week and teaching the Bible in a neighboring school-house upon the Lord's day. We know of many of these things.

EVENING SESSION.

The address arranged for this session was to have been delivered by Amos G. Warner, LL. D., Professor of Economics and Social Science in Leland Stanford University, California, but on account of sickness he was not able to be present. Mr. Dryden, an attorney-at-law, of Lincoln, Nebraska, read Professor Warner's paper on

POLITICS AND CRIME.

This was a very strong paper, ringing with the denunciation of the corruption there was in the police departments and other branches of the government in cities and indeed in the whole

country. It created much discussion in the Congress as being entirely too severe, and it was stated that there were statements made in that paper which were not warranted by facts. While there is corruption in public offices, the general scathing remarks in that paper are not true. From what he stated we might be led to infer that the great body of public officials, judges, juries, mayors, police officers, and others connected with the administration of law were corrupt.

Professor Haskell, of Colorado, said he did not believe there was one in Denver who would venture to arraign the executive officers of the city and State after the manner of that paper. While it may be true, that is only the dark side of the subject. I believe that the word "onward" is the word of the American heart. I believe that there are executive officers from the president down to the police officers, who are able to raise their hands to God and say that they execute the duties of their office according to right, and that they endeavor to do it all the time. Dr. Warner is evidently honest in the expression of his views, and he is entitled to credit for the presentation of that side, but I beg you to remember that there is another side, that there are men in public office who are as conscientious as men in the pulpit.

This discussion took a wide range, and was argued by a large number of delegates from widely separated sections of the country.

UNITED STATES PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Warden French gave an interesting account of the only United States penitentiary which has yet been established, and of its needs and possibilities.

Fort Leavenworth embraces 6,000 acres. It lies on the Missouri river on a high bluff, and looks over into Missouri, and is as pretty a spot as you can find on the green earth. On the north end was the garrison of Fort Leavenworth before the war, so that it is an old post. There was a quartermaster's department established there and the store-rooms were used as a starting of what is the present prison, a stone building with two or three floors. This was established for offenders against the army. A wall was put about the old quartermaster's store-room to be used for dormitories. They were guarded within the walls by a guard on the

wall. For a long time that was all there was. By and by they had five or six hundred men. Some had long sentences, and some were murderers. They went a step further and on these various floors put a new series of steel cages and there is a steel back between them with wooden floors and steel under the floor. You may put me in one cell and I can shake hands with a man on the next side and one on the opposite side, and indeed with one or two. They are in a position to be sociable with six persons, except they are under a frown of guns. The wall runs round very uneven ground, but is from thirteen to forty-five feet high. A man can scramble up outside and jump down inside. It is built of rough stone. There are some excellent shops, but no cell-houses fitted for use. One of the prime conditions absolutely necessary to the conduct of a model prison is to have a model prison building. There should also be, above all things, the idea of security. On the south of the reservation are four or five hundred acres of land suitable for the buildings of the prison. I think we should go and build a prison there and let the park go back on the farms. If we have an appropriation from Congress we can employ an architect and build a model, not only a model prison for the United States but for the whole world.

THIRD-DAY (TUESDAY), NINTH MONTH 16TH.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, WARDEN OF MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

The prison that has not at the head a well-disciplined warden and a force of well-disciplined officers will fail in the proper management of the prisoners placed under their charge, even though they may have the most complete set of prison rules. The compliance with prison rules on the part of the convicts will depend largely whether they observe proper care being taken on the part of the officer in his conduct toward them. Education and moral instruction should not be neglected. No prisoner can improve that is not properly fed, properly clothed, and required to keep himself clean. No methods of discipline that tend to debase the man should ever be resorted to in prison discipline.

No matter what our theories are, our experience in prison management will soon teach us that a firm but humane treatment

of the prisoners in our penal institutions will be more likely to meet with success than otherwise.

There was much discussion in regard to this subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

BY REV. SAMUEL J. BARROWS, EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

This paper was read by his wife, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, official stenographer of the Association, in her husband's absence.

He gave an account of his experience in Europe as a delegate to the International Prison Congress in Paris, and the systems in vogue in France, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and England.

CONCLUSIONS.

From his wide survey of European methods he came to the following conclusions in regard to our own country:

1. The weight of evidence shows that in the countries and districts where aid for discharged prisoners is most actively and efficiently organized there has been a marked decrease in the percentage of recommitments to prison.

2. Where aid for prisoners is most efficiently organized we generally find also an improved prison system and a due attention to preventive agencies.

3. The facts show that in England, France, Switzerland, and in some other countries prisoners' aid societies are vastly more numerous than in the United States. For the most part they are officially recognized and aided by government funds, and their work is carried on in co-operation with prison officials.

4. Of all the systems and methods examined none seem so wise, so fruitful, and so promising as the Swiss system in which every prisoner, not a confirmed recidivist, may have a patron who shall be to him a guardian and friend.

It is not money, but the right hand extended through the probation system, which many a convict needs when he stands

in the court of justice; it is the right hand of education and discipline which he needs in prison; and it is the right hand of friendship, sympathy, and fraternity which he needs when he passes once more from prison into the great wide world.

Among other remarks in relation to the paper, J. J. Lytle, of Philadelphia, said: "I was much interested in the report from Switzerland. I believe that is the only way to do, to have some responsible one take charge of the discharged prisoners. I approve of the indeterminate sentence, I believe it is the best preventive of crime. When a man leaves prison we ought to follow him up and have some one in every county to look after the prisoners of that county. Discharged prisoners ought to be surrounded by good influences. We had a man in prison twenty years for a terrible offense. We had a Christian visitor to see him while in prison. When he came out after serving his time he was taken in charge and watched over by this same faithful visitor. He has been out five or six years now, and is a member of the Episcopal Church and doing well, but he is watched over continually. We should have people who will go to their homes and take them by the hand. That is the sort of help that goes to a man's heart.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ETHICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME.

BY REV. J. H. CROOKES, HELENA, MONTANA.

An interesting paper was read by this gentleman.

FIFTH-DAY—FOURTH-DAY OF WEEK (WEDNESDAY).

MORNING SESSION.

PURE WATER AS A HYGIENIC FACTOR IN PRISONS.

D. N. RANKIN, M. D., PENNSYLVANIA.

The supply of water in sufficient quantity and of good quality is a fundamental sanitary necessity. It is found to be the case that impurities in water are likely to produce their greatest effect upon the membrane they come in contact with. Of the most prominent diseases introduced inside the prison walls through the

medium of unwholesome water may be mentioned diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid fever, and cholera. (A valuable paper, but space forbids entering more fully into the subject.)

POLICE FORCE IN CITIES.

BY PHILIP DEITSCH, SUPT. OF POLICE, CINCINNATI, O.

The following qualifications are necessary:

1. An officer should be possessed of a good constitution and fair education, and should not be less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age when he is appointed on a police force.

2. He should undergo a thorough physical examination as to his condition, and when such appears to the satisfaction of the Board of Medical Examiners, then he should be recommended for appointment, first as a substitute.

An applicant so examined and appointed of course has not the necessary qualifications to understand the duties of an officer, hence it becomes absolutely necessary that a school of instruction should be established, in which the officer should at least attend four hours a day for one month, so that before he takes the oath of office and puts on the uniform he has at least some knowledge of his duties and the law.

To be a police officer a man must be a gentleman and endowed with good reasoning powers.

The poor as well as the rich must receive equal treatment from a police officer. He should be kind and considerate, and pay proper attention to every complaint made to him, no matter where it comes from.

EVENING SESSION.

The time and place of holding the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

An able address was made by Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, on the general subject of prisons and reformatories, and especially in regard to the Elmira Reformatory, its methods, etc.

After resolutions of thanks to the Local Committee of citizens whose efforts have been exerted to secure the comfort of

the delegates, to the Chamber of Commerce for the excursion through the streets and suburbs of Denver, to the officers of the Central Presbyterian and Unity Churches for the use of their edifices for the meetings, to the officers of the State Industrial School for a visit to Golden, and to the press for their full report of the proceedings, the Congress adjourned.

This abstract of the proceedings of the Congress at Denver is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,
Delegate and General Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

HELD NINTH MONTH 26TH-30TH, INCLUSIVE, 1896.

At a stated meeting of the Acting Committee, held Sixth month 18th, 1896, it was resolved that John J. Lytle, General Secretary, be appointed a delegate to the National Prison Congress, to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from the 26th to the 30th of Ninth month. Pursuant to this appointment, and also having a certificate from the Governor, appointing me a delegate to represent the State of Pennsylvania, I attended this Congress, which was one of the most interesting and satisfactory of any that I have attended. Many of the subjects discussed brought out views which were of great importance to the proper management of prisons, and the welfare of the prisoner. The attendance was not as large as usual, and but little interest was manifested by the citizens of Milwaukee, for which they were severely criticised by the local papers.

The meeting opened on Seventh-day evening, the 26th, in the Athenaeum Building, which is worthy of note, as it was built entirely by women, at a cost of \$30,000. It is in reality a ladies' club-house, managed entirely by women—the men discouraged them, and said that it would not be a financial success—that these ladies would have to come to the men to see them through. It is rented out to societies, and so successful that the stock pays a dividend of six per cent., and could pay ten, but the balance was reserved for improvements. In the evening, at the close of the meeting, they gave us a reception in their elegant rooms, which was a very enjoyable social affair. Refreshments were served, and the opportunity given to become acquainted with the ladies of Milwaukee, who turned out in full force.

Ex-Mayor John C. Koch, as Chairman of the Local Committee, called the meeting to order, and introduced the Rev. Lewis J. Zinkhan, Chaplain of the Maryland State Prison, who invoked the divine blessing. Adjutant General Charles King was then introduced, and expressed the regrets of Governor

Upham at his inability to be present at the meeting, and read a letter from him, addressed to the Congress, which contained some pertinent remarks, and from which I make extracts. He said: "The valuable character of your association is but little understood, and not fully appreciated by the general public. The work you have in hand applies to institutions of a penal and reformatory character, and from what little experience I have had in public life, it seems to me that there is a great deal of reform needed in the conduct of these institutions, as well as the reform that is attempted for the inmates. My reference is to the fact that the officials in charge are in many cases, for so short a time in office, that any work except that in attending to the physical needs of the prisoners, in caring for his sanitary condition, and preventing his escape, has not been attempted except in rare instances among reformatory institutions. Were it in my power, once the proper man was secured, and placed in charge of a reformatory institution, it should be the rule of the State to continue him in charge. It is through the deliberation of such a congress as is assembled here to-day that these institutions which seek to reform society by secluding and punishing the evil-doer, may attain in the future what should be their proper object—that of the reformation, instead of merely the punishment of a prisoner."

Mayor Rauschenberger was introduced, and welcomed the Congress to the City of Milwaukee.

John C. Spencer, as the representative of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, welcomed the members of the Congress. He said in part: "The work of your Association in the care and proper treatment of prisoners is one of the noblest charities in this country. It seems particularly appropriate that you should hold your Congress in Milwaukee, for in proportion to the population of our city, we have here one of the largest associations in the United States for the suppression of crime."

President Brinkerhoff was then introduced, and delivered his annual address, in part as follows:

"The importance of the prison question cannot well be over-estimated. Since in its solution the very existence of free institutions is at stake, for if safety to persons and property cannot be maintained, a stronger form of government becomes a necessity.

Experience shows that a large majority of prisoners convicted of their first offense are not confirmed criminals. They are the victims of environment, of a bad heredity, of a special temptation, or of something else, for which, perhaps, society itself is to blame, and if they are properly cared for they can be cured. To send a criminal to prison for any specific period except for life is as senseless as it would be to tie up a mad dog for a certain number of days, and then turn him loose in the full frenzy of his madness.

PRISON LABOR COMPETITION.

"Under all prison systems, if discipline is to be maintained at its best, and reformation is promoted, and health preserved, some form of labor is absolutely essential. Unfortunately in recent years there has been a prejudice against prison labor, which has crystallized into legislation in a number of States to such an extent as to make it difficult to provide employment for prisoners, and the result is that they are to a large extent kept in idleness. The entire prison population of the country, as compared with the same kind of labor outside, amounts only to two and a half per cent., and in the nature of things, cannot affect prices or wages to any appreciable extent. Prison labor, as compared with all kinds of labor outside—the only proper comparison—is shown by investigations of the census and labor bureaus to be only 54-100 of 1 per cent. of price and wages.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

"The greatest hindrance to the improvement of the various grades of prisons is unquestionably the appointment of officials as rewards for political service.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF JAILS.

"Another direction in which there is a pressing need of more enlightened public sentiment is in the construction and management of county jails. Another requirement is that every prisoner, upon discharge, should be cared for and aided, if worthy, in securing occupation. In the work of reformation this is half the battle, for unless a prisoner upon discharge can have an opportunity to earn an honest living, he is driven back to crime.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

"All criminal statistics show that a large proportion of prisoners have never learned a wage-earning occupation, and all will agree that this is a prolific source of crime. To correct this our schools must educate the hand as well as the head, and no common-school system should be considered complete in which industrial training is not an important part. Every child should be taught good citizenship, and good morals, and our schools should cultivate equally the head, the hand, and the heart. If society will utilize the forces at command the number of prisons now in use can be reduced ten-fold in a single generation."

FIRST-DAY MORNING.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Judson Titworth, at Plymouth Church. The subject of the sermon was the "Kingdom of God." The text was taken from Revelations 11 : 15. "The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our own Lord, which is Christ. The kingdom of God was a kingdom to be established in the present world. All the kingdoms of human life were to be organized and administered in the spirit of Christ. The kingdom of God worked through organizations, which were its functions. The church was a function of the kingdom of God, and every other organization which had in it the spirit of Christ, and sought, as Christ did, human redemption as its end, was a function of the kingdom of God. Such a function of the kingdom of God was the National Prison Association. It was its right," he continued, "to enter into the consciousness of this, its high dignity. It was its right to share in the enthusiasm of those who in fellowship with Christ were working together with God for the establishment of His kingdom on the earth."

EVENING SESSION.

A large meeting was held in Lincoln Hall, which was principally addressed by Rev. F. H. Wines. He deplored the existence of crime and the criminal, but they were existing facts. There were societies for the abolition of poverty, but no one had the hardihood to organize a society for the abolition of crime. The criminal was with us, and he asked what was to be done with

him. He popped up in the police station, in the county, and in the Governor's office. The criminal does not cease to be a man; he has rights; he has all the sensibilities; he is just as much a child of God as he was when he was a babe, smiling in his mother's face. We have a common ancestry, and are united literally by ties of kinship. Whatever I am bound to do for my own brother, I am bound to do for my brother of the great human race. The treatment of crime would be most successful if it followed the course laid out by nature. Nature heals every wound if you give her a chance. I remember a great storm that seemed to make a complete wreck along the line of the Wabash Road; travel along there to-day, and you will see that nature has healed the wound.

OPPOSED TO DEATH PENALTY.

Rev. F. H. Wines did not believe in the death sentence; nor did he believe in life, or even cumulative sentences. "What can you do with the prisoner?" continued he. "He has been put where he can be helped. If you have lectures for him, a better home, then you say it is encouraging crime. You might as well remove music from your house, or books, or pictures, and all refining influences, and expect your children to be refined and accomplished as to hope to reform the prisoner without these influences in the penitentiary. England may prate about our hotel prisons, but the United States was teaching the world a lesson in this respect. You cannot save a man by force; he must be saved by love. If you cannot believe that you want to reform him for his own sake, there is no use in trying to reform him."

SECOND-DAY MORNING.

MEETING OF THE WARDENS' ASSOCIATION.

The President being absent on account of sickness, the annual address prepared by him was read by R. W. McClaughry, extracts from which are as follows:

Nearly ten years ago the Wardens' Association for the registration and identification of criminals was organized, its principal object being to obtain for society greater means of security against the ravages of criminals, and which it was believed

could be attained by putting into practical operation the Bertillon system of identification. The National Association of Chiefs of Police have adopted it, and are arranging to open a central bureau for compiling and disseminating among its members the information obtained. Would it not be wise to join hands with them in the maintenance of this bureau, furnishing and receiving information in regard to the criminal classes?

The question of prison labor continues to receive the usual amount of attention, and in some States more unfriendly legislation is directed against this subject than all other questions combined for which legislative aid is sought. While these measures are invariably advanced as in the interest of the laboring classes, and often enacted into laws at their request, nevertheless it does not require much research to find that it is the employers of the child labor who are the real instigators of these extreme measures, and who are using the laboring people and the labor organizations as their tools, well knowing that if their interest in the matter were known no such schemes would receive consideration.

DANGER OF CHILD LABOR.

While in the past much has been said about the evils of prison labor competition, the wage-workers of to-day are being made to realize that it is not from this source their greatest danger lies, but from that far greater evil, child labor. Each one of these children takes the place of a man, and yet the weekly wages paid such child is about what a man should receive for a single day's labor. The result is obvious. The labor of the child is in demand, while the man walks the streets, seeking in vain for employment. No greater evil exists to-day than the employment in crowded workshops of young and tender children at an age when they should be at school, or on the playground, for to this must be attributed much of the immoral and pitiful condition that confronts civilization to-day. It is that class and their offspring that largely accounts for the increase of crime, and the attending evils resulting from a nefarious environment.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

The tramp problem is one of the most serious for the consideration of reformers. Idleness such as is seen in the armies

of tramps breeds crime, and the remedy is employment. The increase in the number of tramps is becoming a serious menace to the people in many localities, seldom a day passing that the press does not record some villainous deeds done by them.

CONVICT LABOR.

After the reading of the President's address Colonel Charles E. Felton, of Chicago, member of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory, Pontiac, Ill., read a paper in which he outlined the history of the Wardens' Association, and devoted a great deal of space to the mooted question of the benefit of convict contract labor. He held that the public account system, while theoretically a fair system, was embarrassed by the influence of political parties, and had not come to stay. He thought until the public mind again recognizes that labor is the chief factor in reformatory work prison wardens should be aggressive in sustaining whatever system is in vogue in the perfection of prisons. He told the experience of New York State in legislating on the subject, and the bad results that had followed the tinkering of the law.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT SYSTEM.

Colonel Felton touched upon the subject of prison construction, and said that it had not made the advance that it ought to have done, because boards appointed to select sites and plans seldom consulted prison wardens, but relied upon architects who had no practical knowledge of the necessities of the prison. He urged the members of the Association to make war on the present system of county jail construction, and work for the adoption of the so-called "individual treatment system." He outlined the inefficiency of the congregate system, and declared that the possibilities of the individual system were so great that he was in favor of adopting it in all prisons, State as well as county.

MICHIGAN'S PAROLE LAWS.

Warden J. R. Van Evera, of the State House of Correction, Marquette, Michigan, read an interesting paper on the parole laws as they are now in force in Michigan and some other States.

In his State, he said, the law places the power of parole in the hands of the Governor, and is as arbitrary as the power of pardons, except that it cannot be applied to men serving a third term, or a life sentence. The Governor had made certain rules regulating the parole, and the system had worked well. Out of eleven paroled from his prison, only one had come back for an offense—getting drunk; five had obtained a full discharge, and the others were fulfilling the requirements of the parole.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Warden I. W. French, of the above penitentiary, was introduced by the Chair as one who had made a great success in his work of reforming criminals.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MEETING OF THE CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual address was delivered by the Rev. George H. Hickox, Chaplain of the Michigan State Prison. He took for his subject, "What Do Chaplains Do in Prisons?"

THE CHAPLAIN'S ORDINARY WORK.

He said in part: To see the convicts when received at the prison, men new to the prison and to convict life. The man is informed of his duties and privileges, the latter those found in the Chaplain's department. The conversation is adapted to the spirit of the man, and he is made to feel that he has one friend in the prison at least. After the men are received sometimes they request to see the Chaplain, or the latter sends for one when he thinks his moral condition can be improved by an interview. He listens to complaints, and this is not always an easy amount of experience. Perhaps the prisoner recites his troubles, and the Chaplain hears the facts in the case. Each man tries to present his case in its best light for himself. The wise Chaplain hears the recital, and refrains from comments.

HOW CHAPLAINS HELP PRISONERS.

To advise what to read and what not to read is an almost every day occurrence with the Chaplain, who also calls attention to things that interest the man and affect his present and future

success and his eternal welfare. The Chaplain stands before the prisoner in the spirit of Christ, and shows him the salvation of God; leads him to see that he is possessed of powers and forces which are quite equal to shaking off the delusion, the idleness, and the vice of personal neglect and enable him to meet the duties of his position. We bring all the possible agencies to bear to enable the men to build themselves up and put the past behind them. In conclusion, we do everything we can that will contribute to the growth, the strengthening, and the social and industrial reinstatement of the prison population or of individual men. We live among those men, and each man reads our life and interprets for himself. We live for prisoners. Our life belongs to prisoners as the life of no other officer can. They should be made to feel that it is freely and constantly given.

EVENING SESSION.

A paper by Professor Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, on "Preventive Measures of a Social Character." He referred to Pestalozzi's life principle, "reform of individual and community by education," and said that the science of education was a body of accepted principles verified by experience. The end of education was the development of personal character in social beings, and normal physical health was a condition of soul growth.

DEFECTS IN THE PLAN OF CULTURE.

The prison systems of all countries revealed defects in the general scheme of culture. The organs and methods of the social system of education must include the special needs of perverted and endangered members, and a large element of moral and industrial training was necessary for the discharged prisoners. Morally impelled children and youth required specialized care, for instance, the prohibition of child labor in factories, compulsory education, moral and industrial training, with experiments in agriculture and horticulture and special schools adapted to the development of feeble, defective and perverted children.

THIRD-DAY (TUESDAY), NINTH MONTH 29TH.

MORNING SESSION.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAW REFORM

John D. Milliken, of Kansas, read the report, and as he un-

folded his subject the audience became greatly interested in it. He began by saying that "in these days when precedents are ignored, and experience counts for naught, there is more or less complaint about the efficiency and administration of the criminal law and a clamor for its reform, a demand that a new procedure be substituted for that system which was the pride of our ancestors, and which has for decades seemed satisfactory to all the States of the Union."

ORIGIN OF THE DEMANDS FOR REFORM.

The speaker said the demand comes from different sources: the sensational newspaper, the avaricious self-hunter, the vengeful creature who gloats at the prospect of a victim, and the churlish, self-righteous creature too pessimistic to grasp the sublime thought of man's universal brotherhood and of his necessity for God's merciful fatherhood; these are loud in their demand for more efficient criminal laws, and a better enforcement of those we have. Such demands may be ignored, but he called attention to some of the demands from higher sources for criminal law reform. President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, sounds the alarm over the increase of homicide, and declares that this country presents the worst record of unpunished crime among the civilized nations, and the danger is that this condition may become chronic, stating "that 47,467 homicides were committed during the seven years preceding January 1st, 1896, and that they increased steadily thereafter." The speaker said the published reports were exaggerated. He also quoted statistics compiled by F. H. Wines showing decrease in crime.

F. H. Wines defended the position enthusiastically, and quoted from Andrew D. White, who had made sweeping assertions about the increase of homicides. He wrote to him, he said, and asked his authority. Among the several which he gave in reply was an article in a Chicago paper, in which the situation was characterized as grave and bespeaking something wrong in administration. According to A. D. White's statement, he said, four homicides must have been committed annually in each of the 2,500 counties in the United States. This, he appealed to those present, was impossible by the experience in their own counties.

"They don't come to the prison with conviction. Then where are they?"

He then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the President of this Association to investigate and report at the next annual session upon the question whether homicide is increasing in the United States more rapidly than the rate of increase in the population.

Resolved, That the Hon. Andrew D. White be, and is hereby, invited to act with the committee herein provided for as an honorary member of the same, and to render it such aid in the conduct of this investigation as it may be agreeable and convenient for him to give.

The President appointed as the committee Fred. H. Wines, of Illinois; John D. Milligan, of Kansas, and Joseph F. Scott, of Massachusetts.

H. H. Hart, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities, closed the morning session with an address on "Immigration and Crime," illustrated by statistics to sustain his opinion, that though this country has been getting too many undesirable people from foreign countries, and that they furnish a great share of our prison population, yet our foreign-born population, as a whole, does not furnish so large a percentage of our prison population.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Rev. C. L. Bradshaw, Hoboken, Pa., read that report. He contended that the prison should put the discharged prisoner upon such a footing that he will be able to fulfill his part in the outside world, and society has the duty on its shoulders to assimilate the discharged prisoner so that he will have no excuse for returning to crime and his old associations. Society bears a close relation to the prison; it is its source of supply, and society by its neglect or abuse of its wards may undo all the best prison can do. I believe that the question of aiding discharged men is important enough to warrant a prisoners' aid society in connection with every prison. No State has done its duty till it can say

that not one of its prisoners is able to contend that necessity and the treatment of society compels him to return to a life of crime.

EVENING SESSION.

An address by Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of Minneapolis, on "Crime in Its Relation to Economics."

He said that the statistics taken in England show that there is more crime during years of prosperity than in times of business depression, which, he inferred, was due to the fact that in good times there is more drunkenness and dissipation. His observation had also taught him that there is more crime among the people of advanced nations than in others. Socialism, in his opinion, is the worst breeder of crime in the world, as it breaks down the struggle for personal achievement and is the millennium of the lazy man. Education of the right sort is a preventive of crime, but it must begin by teaching the subject the necessity of earning his daily bread.

THE SYSTEM OF SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT.

A paper by Dr. Julius Morel, of Brussels, Belgium, was presented. This I consider the most important paper of the Congress. It was written in French and was not read, but the Rev. Philip Ayres, of Chicago, explained some points brought out in it; it was a strong plea in favor of the separate system, and produced a marked impression upon the members. Having since been favored with a copy, I make some extracts. The separation of prisoners from each other is the first essential of good discipline and an indispensable condition of success in penal treatment, whether intended as deterrent or reformatory. It is also the best basis for classification. Such is the opinion of William Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, London, the author of the admirable work, *Penological and Preventive Principles, with Special Reference to Europe and America*. The separation of prisoners is the safest and ultimately, though not immediately, the cheapest arrangement for adoption in penal institutions.

It should involve, and this should always be borne in mind, the collateral condition of the substitution of good personal influences for bad ones, together with constant useful occupation of

body and mind. Mere cellular isolation should not be regarded as the sufficient condition for right separation. It has been of the most pernicious and persistent hindrance to penal reform in many nations that *solitude* has been so often considered as being identical with *separation*. The terms "Solitary system," "Silent system," "Separate system," have been in the popular mind, and even amongst many persons of general intelligence, confounded as being three expressions for the same thing, whereas they are each different from the other. Silence may exist with the association of numbers, and effectual separation from evil associations may be secured with the daily companionship of suitable persons.

The cell is most useful and even indispensable as a preliminary condition of separation. But it is only one element toward that end. Solitude is one thing, wise separation is another. Continuous isolation is unnatural and ruinous to mind and body, whereas separation from evil associations only is most beneficial to its subjects.

These few words taken from M. Tallack are but the expressions of truth. No one can deny them:

"In Belgium we have the separate system almost exclusively, and no doubt more and more of the few prisons having a quarter where the silent system exists will see these quarters diminished as much as possible.

"These preliminaries being given, I shall not discuss the congregate and the solitary system. I consider these systems noxious as well medically as morally. The silent system is merely nominal or confined to the absence of noisy conversation. I call it a pernicious delusion and a pretence. The silence is never absolute; it is provoking and tempting for the prisoner who often talks because there is an opportunity, and when found out he is exposed to punishment.

"The separate system has not this convenience. In Belgium prisoners are separated from the other prisoners only from a purely moral point of view, in order to bring them to better feelings, and to prevent them from losing, by contact and conversation with other fellows of the prison, the favorable results obtained during detention. In the separate system the prisoner is not excluded from good society, and we may assert that his surroundings are more ethical than in a prisoner with the silent system.

The prisoner does not remain the whole day in his cell; once or twice a day he leaves it to go to his yard. Each prisoner has a special yard to walk in, and during that time very often he is allowed to smoke. There are also some other opportunities which allow him to leave his cell, as, for instance, going to the chapel, to school, to the office of the Superintendent, to the trades instructor, etc.* In his cell he has to make and open his bed, clean his furniture, and perform a task suitable to his intelligence and strength, and for this work he is paid. His time in the cell is interrupted by visits from the Superintendent, the doctor, the chaplain, the schoolmaster, the workmaster, his guardians, and every week from members of the Board of Supervision, of the After-Care Association, the inspectors, etc. With each one of these visitors the prisoners are allowed to talk, and conversation urging moral conduct is allowed to every visitor. Each prisoner has in his cell a number of books of the prison library, often five or six, and periodically these books are changed. In this way the prisoner is allowed to read them when he feels tired or overworked, and occasionally—which is very rare—he has no work to do. At intervals also he is allowed to write to his family and receive visits from his nearest relatives. He may also write freely to the Board of Supervision (Commission Administrative), and he is allowed himself to put his letters in the letter-box especially provided for the members of the Board. This letter-box is locked, and the key is in the possession of one of the members. The letters are read at the next meeting of the Board. So the prisoners feel themselves protected, as they have every right to complain when they judge it necessary. Following the rules of the prison, he is allowed to ask after one or the other prison authorities; he only has to ask for them. Add to all the different reliefs and comforts the distribution of the meals, the cleaning of his platter and his cell, and you may judge of the difference between the Belgian

*NOTE BY SECRETARY.—For fear that there may be a misapprehension in regard to his going to the chapel and to school, and the inference drawn that then separation ceases, and that he sees and is seen by the other prisoners, I may say here that such is not the case; he enters a pen or screen with his face toward the speaker, so that he can see that person and be seen by him, yet he cannot see or is not seen by any other prisoner, so that separation is perfect, both in the chapel and in school.

separation system and other systems. With such ameliorating conditions as those just mentioned, prisoners can enjoy good health in body and mind. Here let us say with the most competent penologists, separation is at once more merciful and more severe than association. No doubt it is hated by the vilest, by the real degenerate, but it is preferred by the greater number, the better class of prisoners."

The description of the separate system just given triumphantly answers the objections made to it, and we are far from that dismal wall of a living tomb for the criminal, *as is falsely stated by its opponents*, that their minds in many instances give way so that they have become idiotic or mad, or have gradually wasted to death. The celebrated London penologist confirms the above concerning the advantages of the Belgian prisons; he spoke with several criminals of this country at two different times. Moreover, M. Fr. de Latour, General of the Minister of Justice and Director-General of Belgian prisons, pointed out in 1894 that about 65 per cent. of the long-time prisoners prefer the separate system, and many of these had experienced the association system at Ghent.

With M. Tallack we agree that the separate system presents the following advantages:

1. More deterrence than the congregate system.
2. Infinitely more of reformatory effect and freedom from corrupting influences.
3. Less breaking up or ruin of the prisoner's family by reason of shorter separation from them.
4. A better reception of religious and secular instruction in prisons. More encouragement to reflection, and especially to prayer.
5. Far fewer cases of prison punishment than with the silent or the congregate system.
6. Greater facilities for the observation and prompt detection of insanity.
7. Protection to the prisoner on his discharge from future recognition by other prisoners.

These conclusions deserve to be mentioned in order to prove how much the separate system is of value, and ought to improve the mind rather than to predispose to mental diseases.

Before leaving the subject it will be useful to mention what has been said upon the separate system by eminent men in France and Belgium who have made its study a favorite question, and who can show their high competency from a medical as well as from a moral point of view.

A very interesting paper on the separate system has been published in the *Revue Penitenciaire*, of Paris, by G. Guelton, member of the committee of a patronage (After-Care Association) of the Central Prison of Louvain. Guelton has examined twenty-nine prisoners who had been condemned either to capital punishment or imprisonment for life. He saw nearly all of these convicts enjoying good health, bright-looking, in good spirits, and most of them really intelligent. Many of them had already undergone several punishments before the last one. Many of them did not wish to go to Ghent to be favored with the silent and congregate system, although they knew there was no hope for them for liberty again. Some others preferred their cells because life is there more quiet; others said the cells did not fatigue them; and others preferred the separate system because they found following their previous experience—the congregate system—disgusting. Of the twenty-nine criminals Guelton examined twenty-seven preferred the separate system; the two others appeared to be of a really bad moral disposition. M. Guelton further states that the prison of Louvain (on the separate system) has a population of about 558 criminals, and from 1892 to 1895 only fifteen criminals were sent to a lunatic asylum; all these insane criminals were above thirty years, and, according to Esquirrel, insanity arrives generally between the thirtieth and fortieth years. Consequently, the insanity came at the usual period, and as his experience will prove it, following every probability, not one of the criminals became insane because of his separation.

When Dr. Aug. Voisin, of Paris, visited in the prison of Louvain every prisoner who had been more than three years separated, he concluded: "In my opinion the criminals find themselves quite at home. From a hygienic point of view nothing has been neglected in order to have everything in the very best possible condition. And I may conclude from my examination that the regimen in that prison reduces mortality to a minimum, and that

it does not cause insanity and suicide more than any other system of detention."

It is not without importance to add to this undeniable conclusion that morbidity itself during the periods from 1861 to 1870, and from 1871 to 1890 has been present only in 1.41 per cent. of the cases in the prisons with the separate system, while it was found in 3.35 per cent. of the cases of the other prisons. And Dr. Aug. Voisin, urging in favor of the separate system, writes in his erudite report: "The actual reasons against the separate system in France will be at an end as soon as this country introduces the system as it exists in Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland." Dr. Voisin's paper was read at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and was followed by a report from Dr. J. Rochard and Dr. Dugardin Beaumets and Dr. G. Lagneau, concluding, after the study of the first paper, that the separate system, even prolonged, under a good administration does not aggravate the so often troublesome sanitary condition of the convicts. This conclusion was unanimously adopted by the Academy of Paris.

Let us say in favor of France that the National Assembly in 1871 directed an inquiry to be made regarding the separate system, and even at that time most of the managers, physicians, and prison chaplains were unanimous in their preference of the separate to the congregate system. The report of M. Joret Desclosieres at the Congress of La Sorbonne gives the results obtained in the different foreign prisons known as having the separate system, and according to these results, as mentioned by eminent men fully informed, he concludes that the separate system has given splendid results. This report was seconded by M. James Nathan, Secretary of the General Society of Prisons.

The conclusion of M. Joret Desclosieres was also enforced by M. Georges Picot, member of the Institute de France, and by M. Ganeau. After the foregoing preliminaries we may believe that there is actually in Europe not one prison authority who does not favor the separate system.* France would have had this

*NOTE BY SECRETARY.—There is not a new prison being built in Europe but what is on the separate system plan. Under these circumstances it seems strange that our American penologists, with some exceptions, are wedded to the congregate system, which finds no favor in Europe.

system generally in its prisons if pecuniary resources had not been wanting.

INSANITY.

Dr. Morel gives the result of his investigations of 278 criminals examined in the prison of Louvain (separate system) suspected of their mental health, and placed under his care because they showed special peculiarities that made the governors of the prison presume the possibility of some insanity; some of them were put under examination because of their constant misbehavior, or of a tendency to commit suicide.

CLASSIFICATION.

1. Prisoners being found insane but—	
(a) Sent to an insane asylum,.....	67
(b) Remaining, kept under observation,.....	29
(c) Cured in prison,.....	48
<hr/>	
Total	144
2. Prisoners being found sane but—	
(a) Being degenerated,.....	56
(b) Being epileptic,.....	12
(c) Being foreigners,.....	14
(d) Being without any peculiarity,.....	52
<hr/>	
Total	134

Noteworthy above all is the proportion of forty-eight persons cured in the prison itself. Summing up the different results he finds that nearly all, and certainly all of the intelligent prisoners, prefer the separate system to the congregate system, and he claims to have proved in his paper that the separate system has never predisposed to mental diseases.

I have given more than usual space to this valuable paper, as it is such a clear exposition of the separate system.

FOURTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 30TH.

MORNING SESSION.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF THE
PRISON PHYSICIAN.

By Dr. H. D. Wey, of the Elmira Reformatory.

He dwelt on the necessity of a physician exercising preventive rather than curative functions, and touched upon the subject of proper isolation in contagious diseases. He believed in sending the criminal insane and the insane criminal, a difference existing between these two, to an asylum without delay. He had found, however, that in nine cases out of ten the prisoner thought to be insane was actually sane. It was an easy thing for a prisoner wanting change of scene to feign melancholy, and then ensued a tug-of-war between the prisoner and physician as to which should give in first.

Dr. Wey described some phases of feigned insanity and his methods of detection, claiming that the acute observer from a medical standpoint cannot long be deceived by such a patient, who is never expert enough to keep his insanity from crossing the danger line, and violating the principles known to the physician but not to himself.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

T. B. Patton, of Huntingdon, presented the report. He said no set rules of routine will serve as a perfect model for prison discipline in all prisons. But we are called upon as men to deal with the question of discipline in our respective prisons and reformatories in a way right in the sight of God. We want to afford the confined such treatment as will be the means of exercising a stimulating influence among them, and to aid them mentally, socially, physically, and religiously. It was important that all prisoners be treated with impartiality, and care should be exercised in the selection of subordinate officers. The teaching of trades is a great aid in the method of discipline. In recent years, also, the educational feature of prison work has been given attention, and has been introduced in a number of prisons and reformatories, attended with usually encouraging results.

The religious work should be given the prominence which it not only deserves but demands, both Protestant and Catholic.

The furnishing of libraries and reading-rooms is important, provided as rewards for good behavior, and in the same way change from striped to plain clothing, and additional privileges.

MEETING PLACE OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Invitations were received from Nashville, Memphis, Detroit, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, Old Point Comfort, Va., and Austin, Texas. After the delegates presented the claims of their respective places, the Committee on Selection of Place decided to recommend Austin, Texas, as the place for the next annual meeting, the time to be in the Tenth month (October) next. This report was approved by the Congress.

After the usual resolutions of thanks at the evening session the Congress adjourned.

This report of the proceedings of the Congress is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,

Delegate and General Secretary of the Society.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to that report of the proceedings on page 80 in the paper by Dr. Morel on the advantages of the separate system.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1895.					
Jan. 1—	To Balance,				\$4,641 15
	" Cash received for interest on investments,	\$1,527	96		
	" " " " from Caroline Williams				
	" " " " Estate on account,	116	71		
	" " " " from Barton Fund,	80	00		
	" " " " from I. V. Williamson				
	" " " " Estate,	413	37		
	" Cash received as interest on deposits,			2,138	04
	" " " " from Contributions and Memberships,			63	76
	" " " " especially for Eastern Penitentiary prisoners,			541	00
	" " " " for Life Membership,			256	00
	" " " " Penna. State appropriation to June 1st, 1895,			20	00
	" " " " Income Acct. (transfer to Principal Acct.),			1,603	89
	" " " " Mortgages paid off,			874	44
	" " " " Legacy Caroline Williams Estate, \$2,683 61			8,500	00
	" " " " Geo. S. Pepper Estate,			525	00
					<u>3,208 61</u>
					\$21,846 89

CR.

1895.					
Dec. 31—	By Cash paid orders of the Acting Committee, viz.:				
	For Discharged Prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary,				
	being the amount received as the Penna. State appropriation to June 1st, 1895,			\$1,603	89
	For Discharged Prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary, being the amount from special collections in their behalf,	\$256	00		
	From the income of Barton Fund,	260	18		
	From the income of Pennsylvania Prison Soc'y,	367	74		
				883	92
	For Discharged Prisoners from Philadelphia County Prison,			465	00
	For John J. Lytle, Gen'l Secretary, for the year 1895,			500	00
	For Wilmer W. Walter, Agent at Philad'a County Prison,			500	00
	For rent of Meeting Room, expenses of Public Meeting, printing Journal, Stationery, etc.,			346	30
	For Investments,			15,700	00
	For accrued interest on Investments,			14	75
	For transfer to Principal Acct. (from Income Acct.),			874	44
	By Balance (Principal, \$150.00; Income Acct., \$783.59; Barton Fund \$25.00),			958	59
					<u>\$21,846 89</u>

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

We have examined the accounts of Geo. W. Hall, Treasurer, and the vouchers for the year 1895, and find the same to be correct, with a cash balance on hand of nine hundred and fifty-eight fifty-nine one-hundredths dollars (\$958.59). December 31st, 1895, deposited in The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company. The securities, bonds and mortgages, with the accompanying title and fire insurance policies were produced, examined and found correct.

CHARLES M. MORTON,
R. H. BARNES,
GEO. H. KYD,

PHILADELPHIA, January 22d, 1896.

Auditing Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1896.			
Jan. 1—	To Balance,		\$958 59
	“ Cash received for interest on investments,	\$1,498 02	
	“ “ “ “ for the Barton Fund,	88 75	
	“ “ “ “ from the I. V. William- son Estate,	393 83	
			1,980 60
	“ Cash received as interest on Deposits,	22 51	
	“ “ “ Contributions and Memberships,	532 00	
	“ “ “ contributions especially for Eastern Peni- tentiary Prisoners,	974 25	
	“ “ “ Investment Acct.,	2,500 00	
	“ “ “ Caroline Williams Estate (balance),	35 84	
			<u>\$7,003 79</u>

CR.

1896.			
Dec. 31—	By Cash paid orders of the Acting Committee, viz.:		
	For Discharged Prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary, Amount from Special Collections in their behalf, \$974 25		
	“ “ Income of the Penna. Prison Soc., 1,145 20		
			<u>\$2,119 45</u>
	For Discharged Prisoners from Philadelphia County Prison,	385 00	
	“ John J. Lytle, Gen'l Secretary, for the year 1896,	500 00	
	“ Wilmer W. Walter, Agent at Philad'a County Prison, . .	500 00	
	“ Rent of Meeting Room (Arch St.), Printing, Stationery, Postage, Painting, Carpet, Furniture, etc., Room No. 500 Chestnut St., etc.,	664 98	
	For Investment,	2,500 00	
	By Balance (Principal, \$115.84; Income Acct., \$34.77; Barton Fund, \$113.75),	334 36	
			<u>\$7,003 79</u>

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

We have examined the accounts of Geo. W. Hall, Treasurer, and the vouchers for the year 1896, and find the same to be correct, with a cash balance on hand of three hundred and thirty-four thirty-six one-hundredths dollars (\$334.36) December 31st, 1896, deposited in The Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company. The securities, bonds and mortgages, with the accompanying title and fire insurance policies were produced, examined and found correct.

CHARLES M. MORTON,
R. H. BARNES,
GEO. H. KYD,

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1897.

Auditing Committee.

DONATIONS 1895.

Charlotte Bostwick,	\$35.00	Mrs. Joseph Harrison,	\$25.00	Jane R. Haines,	\$25.00
Miss Hannah Fox,	10.00	B. Frank Clapp,	10.00	Mrs. Charles Foster,	5.00
Sellers & Co., Inc.,	5.00	Mrs. Nathan T. Clapp,	10.00	H. B. Gross,	5.00
Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5.00	Levi Knowles,	5.00	Mrs. H. B. Gross,	5.00
Mrs. N. F. Wiesbrod,	5.00	Rebecca White,	10.00	Barham, Wilham & Co.,	25.00
Mrs. I. E. Chipley,	5.00	Charles H. Graham,	5.00	William Mann Co.,	5.00
Mrs. W. H. Kemble,	5.00	C. W. Clark,	5.00	Mrs. G. C. Thomas,	3.00
William Galloway,	5.00	B. V. Mein,	5.00	William F. Lewis,	6.00
Mary Eyre Howell,	20.00	Edward Cope,	10.00	Isaac Saller,	2.00
Richard W. Davids,	10.00	Mrs. J. C. Harris,	10.00		

DONATIONS 1896.

Mary R. Albertson,	\$2.00	L. D. Lovett,	\$5.00	G. A. Schwarz,	\$5.00
Annie Frazier,	5.00	R. Randolph, M. D.,	5.00	Henry M. Boies,	25.00
B. A. Van Schaick,	1.00	Henry H. Collins,	10.00	Miss M. W. Harding,	1.00
Mission Church,		Augusta Thomas,	5.00	Miss C. T. Grubb,	1.00
1339 Jefferson St.,	2.00	Hon. Wm. N. Ashman,	5.00	Mary A. Wade,	10.00
Mrs. C. A. Helm,	5.00	George Vaux,	5.00	Mrs. C. A. Wentz,	10.00
Jay Cooke,	5.00	Charles Rhoads,	5.00	Charlotte Bostwick,	25.00
Hannah Fox,	10.00	Beulah M. Rhoads,	5.00	Rev. G. A. Latimer,	2.00
Dr. C. E. Cadwalader,	3.00	Sarah J. White,	5.00	Peter M. Landis,	2.00
Miss E. W. Lewis,	5.00	Mary T. Mitchell,	2.00	G. H. S. Uhler,	2.00
Miss Sarah Lewis,	10.00	T. Morris Perot,	1.00	Rev. Theo. S. Rumsey,	2.00
Dr. F. W. Lewis,	5.00	Charles Platt,	5.00	W. H. Gilbert,	10.00
W. B. Hackenburg,	2.00	Samuel Snellenburg,	2.00	Rev. H. L. Duhring,	2.00
James Gaskill,	5.00	Robert C. Atmore,	5.00	George G. Reger,	10.00
Catharine C. Biddle,	5.00	J. G. Rosengarten,	10.00	Richard C. Clay,	5.00
Hannah S. Biddle,	5.00	William C. Houston,	2.00	William H. Hart, Jr.,	5.00
Charles B. Miller,	1.00	Charles Santee,	10.00	E. Hagert,	5.00
John H. Converse,	5.00	Jane Burnham Grant,	5.00	Rev. W. C. Rommel,	1.00
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Mrs. J. Manderson,	5.00	Henry Whelen,	2.00	Michael Dallett,	25.00
Josiah W. Leeds,	4.00	George A. Latimer, Jr.,	2.00	Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5.00
Paul J. Fry,	1.00	Mary R. Albertson,	5.00	Mrs. H. F. Wiesbrod,	3.00
Miss Louisa G. Davis,	1.00	Augustus Thomas,	5.00	Miss Emma L. Hogg,	1.00

DONATIONS 1897 TO APRIL 30TH.

91

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Mrs. Franklin Bacon,	5.00	Coulter & French,	5.00	Dr. Edward Brooks,	2.00
Rev. A. L. Elwyn,	1.00	Mary S. Geiger,	5.00	Wm. Burnham,	3.00
E. B. Wheeler,	2.00	C. S. Garrett,	10.00	E. W. Clark,	8.00
Cash,	2.00	Anna Fisher,	5.00	Mrs. Mary T. Clark,	8.00
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L. P. Keller,	1.00	Anna M. Childs,	2.00	Eugene Linnard,	3.00
Clarence H. Clark,	5.00	Benjamin W. Greer,	2.00	Theodore J. Lewis,	3.00
Cash,	1.00	F. Gutekunst,	1.00	James W. Cooke & Co.,	5.00
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Mrs. Samuel S. White,	5.00	From A Friend,	1.00	Beulah M. Rhoads,	5.00
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A. H. Hall,	1.00	George D. Bonnell,	5.00	A Friend,	5.00
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W. H. Battersby,	2.00	Charlotte Bostwick,	25.00	Rebecca White,	5.00
W. F. Bernstein & Co.,	5.00	Wm. S. Hallowell,	2.00	Mrs. J. Harrison,	20.00
John H. Chestnut,	2.00	Mrs. A. B. Gazzam,	3.00	Charles H. Graham,	5.00
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Ebenezer M. E. Church,		Y. P. A. of St. Mat-		H. Rutherford,	10.00
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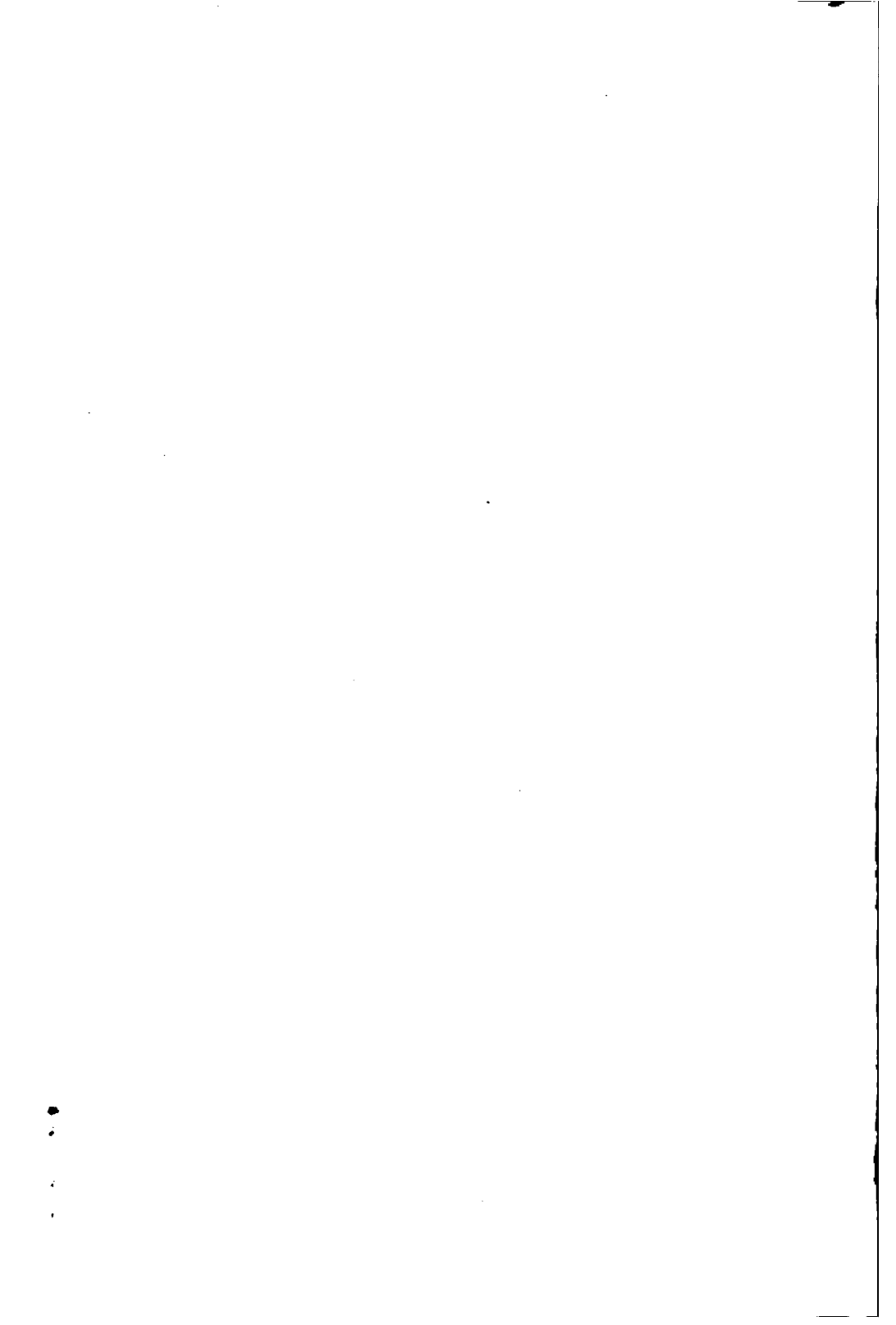
FORM OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" the sum of.....Dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" all that certain piece or parcel of land. (Here describe the property.)



ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, ex-officio, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the fourth Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July, and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alteration in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than a month previous to the adoption of such alterations. All questions shall be decided, where there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the Presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

Extract from "A further Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act to reform the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth."—Sec. VII, Art. 7.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prison, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor; the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney-General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Records of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named the Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold, and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of; provided, That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure: and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof: and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.*

SAM'L ANDERSON, Speaker of House.

THOS. RINGLAND, Speaker of Senate.

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF
THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Decree:

And now, to-wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Blaine, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of the said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY;" in all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

[Signed]

JOSEPH ALLISON.

Record:

Recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1061. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

GEO. G. PIERCE, Recorder of Deeds.

NEW SERIES

DOUBLE NUMBER

Nos. 37 and 38

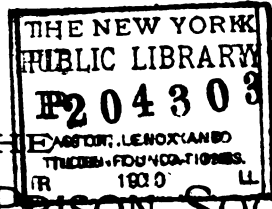
THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"
INSTITUTED 1787.

JANUARY, 1898 AND 1899

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

Place of Meeting, State House Row, Philadelphia.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 19th, 1899, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers and the Annual Report), consisting of REV. R. H. BARNES, CHARLES M. MORTON, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. H. CRESSON McHENRY, and REV. ROBERT W. FORSYTH, presented the draft of the Annual Report, which was directed to be laid before the ensuing meeting of the Society.

The Acting Committee directed the Editorial Board to print 3,000 copies (afterwards increased to 5,000), and to make such alterations and additions as they thought proper.

The report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary.*

Editorial Board for 1899: REV. R. H. BARNES, Chairman; CHARLES M. MORTON, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. H. CRESSON McHENRY, REV. ROBERT W. FORSYTH.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 600 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the General Secretary, Philadelphia, southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

✂ JOHN J. LYTLE, Office S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

✂ J. J. CAMP, Agent for County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

✂ FREDERICK J. POOLEY is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

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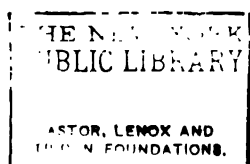
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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

“THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.”

In this annual report of the one hundred and twelfth year of the Pennsylvania Prison Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, its venerable age suggests a single but startling summary and an impressive and grateful reflection.

In all these years the meetings of the Acting and Visiting Committees, and of the Society, have been uninterrupted, and characterized by remarkable uniformity. They aggregate in number nearly 4,000, with one definite and well-sustained purpose.

This historical computation is only excelled by the astounding fact that over half a million visits have been made to prisoners.

That this has been possible is due to the humane objects of the organization, the faith and zeal of the members, and above all, to the overruling guidance and protection of our heavenly Father. And when we consider that with all these visits, the larger proportion of them being inside the cells of the prisoners, we can record no instance of injury to a visitor, our trust is increased in the sustaining power of “that arm which is not shortened that it cannot save;” and when in reviewing the past and we recall some of the reformations that have taken place, we cannot but add in gratitude, of that Divine Spirit that helpeth our infirmities.

Perhaps never before in the history of penology has more searching and general attention been bestowed upon prison discipline and the prevention of crime and the proper treatment for the criminal than during the past two years. In this country and in Europe Prison Congresses have been held, volumes have been published, profound and astute minds have considered the subject, experimental plans have been tried, legislatures invoked, laws repealed, and laws enacted. This may grow out of the common cry that crime is on the increase. Statistics are presented that might seem to prove this assertion were it not that they are not offset by the increase of population and the legal increase of offenses for which imprisonment is demanded.

With it all the remedy is not found, or rather if found is not accepted and enforced. The limits of this report will not permit our entering upon the subject further than to point to our repeated suggestions, petitions, and memorials, some of which appear in the Secretary's report.

We seem to have to do with the results of abnormal conditions; causes of crime which we learn after the commitment of the criminal, and then it is that we feel the full force and value of the "Separate System," or, as we prefer to call it, the Individual and Reformatory System. We have not lost faith in the necessity of separation, nor have we ceased to appeal again and again for the reformatory idea as against a severe punitive one.

Let us not depart from the original meaning of the title of our penal institutions: we call them Penitentiaries. The highest authority defines the Penitentiary "a prison in which convicted offenders are subject to a course of discipline and instruction" (mark the word "instruction"), with a view to their reformation (mark again the word "reformation"): a workhouse; a house of correction."

Brande in his remarkable works on this subject, says: "The chief object in penitentiaries, besides conferring moral and religious instruction on the prisoners, is to employ them in some useful labor." The words of this opinion are not less valuable than those contained in the definition as quoted.

We must recognize some of the innovations and inroads making upon the separate system.

Our penal institutions of Pennsylvania are over-crowded.

with more inmates than heretofore. At the Eastern Penitentiary, intended to embrace only the cellular or separate system, continues to be overrun, though in a slight measure there has been a partial relief by the occupation of the County Jail annex at Holmesburg. And we still claim from observation that the separate incarceration of one man in a cell is conducive to the best interests of reforming and reaching the heart of the man, apart from two or more partners in crime.

While we are perfectly aware of the wise and judicious government of the departments of that institution under existing circumstances, the last Legislature failed to provide an additional building that their past direction of the separate system might be continued. We think this partly the cause that the criminal record in the eastern portion of the State is increased, and until the additional building is provided we must look for this increase, because it is fast verging toward the congregate plan through necessity.

Though the Acting Committee of Fifty have visited and tried to influence each man to give up his former wrong habit for the true, we cannot help but see that our influence is impaired by the presence of two or more convicts in crime in the same cell, and often of dissimilar dispositions and ages.

If some work for all the men, in separate cells, could be provided, it would be a first step of this great State to show that through the handiwork of labor, the heart would be more readily touched for good by those whose privilege it is to go speak the kind word of advice; a very small portion have such work, but they are generally two or more in a cell, and the desired influence is often lost, though the Warden and Overseers have accorded all reasonable facilities to the visitors to converse with the convicts.

At the County Prison Annex, Holmesburg, a like situation of overcrowding the cells is already apparent, and more buildings on the vacant space should be erected and the inmates required to do the work. This would not only give employment and exercise, but would lead to make them artisans, as many have no trades; but we contend that all buildings should be so arranged that in every cell God's firmament above might be seen, and that a streak of sunlight might shine within. This is not accorded

at the present time, and the question arises will not this denial in the long run of time lead to impairing the brain or the mind? If we are to hope to restore a fallen man to his manhood, he should not be denied those blessed helps which God gives to every man alike.

The last Legislature provided an amendment to the Act of 1835, for which we had memorialized, giving discretion to Prison Inspectors of the County Jail to permit certain visitations, to converse with condemned prisoners; this has been wisely used, and most humane to many a sorrowful man.

Through a memorial of the Society a bill was passed by the Legislature (1897) to provide by benevolent and munificent gifts, in cities of the first class, a House of Detention for juvenile offenders. The reason of it is that in the city of Philadelphia about 300 annually, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, are arrested and put into a felon's cell in the County Jail; while 50 per cent. are discharged without trial and 25 per cent. discharged at the trial before the magistrate, all are pointed to as a felon. It is to remove this odium of the juvenile, many a first offense, that we seek to have this temporary shelter (for both sexes between the age of eight and sixteen years) under the government of the officers of the County Prison.

The Committee of the Society have not been idle in furthering the project in conference with the Mayor of the city, several of the Judges and Magistrates, and notable humanitarian citizens; but owing to the financial condition of our country and the tension of interests in the late war, little progress has been made towards a generous fund to secure such adequate building. It does seem that if the matter was only made known to the benevolent and kind-hearted towards the juvenile waifs of our city, it would not lack active sponsors to carry the object to completion.

The inequality of sentences by our judges, for legal offenses, are often a theme of comment, not so much in the County of Philadelphia as those lying beyond. And the Official Visitor cannot but appreciate the marked difference in the sentences for like offenses, though he urge the criminal to bear his punishment manfully and go from it a better man, resolved to follow truth and equity. We might cite many instances, but one will suffice. A

man for the embezzlement of \$1 is sent to the Penitentiary for two years, while a banker who has wrecked the bank, and wasted thousands of dollars, not only has cramped the merchants, but brought the widow and orphan to penury, gets from three to eight years. It does seem that the sentences for property crimes are the most unequal, and that our legal fraternity would do well to consider some settled plan of equitable sentence.

Through the Committee of the Society we have prevailed upon the authorities to discontinue that most repugnant custom of transferring untried United States prisoners manacled in our trolley cars from the County Prison to the court-room.

In fifteen police stations of this city there is a Matron; over 3,800 women and children during the past year have come under their tender care, and the wisdom of providing such estimable women for the work has been proven many a time in the moral tone and influence for good to those in great distress, and in placing many children under a better protectorate.

We have no distinct home for discharged prisoners, but the income of a certain legacy left to the Society in trust is annually paid the "Home of Industry," where some, after leaving prison, find a shelter for a time and are able to earn some compensation for work in the home.

The last two Legislatures failed to grant the Society the accustomed appropriation for the aid of discharged prisoners when their term is expired, in the way of presentable clothing, or tickets to their destination or home, or for tools by which if they had a trade they might earn a living, so that our treasury had become depleted and a parsimonious economy had for a time to be strictly followed.

Our Finance Committee, charged with the raising of funds for the work, have endeavored to fill the gap by soliciting personal donations from the benevolent. The response by the earnest solicitations have been ample for the present needs, but we do not feel justified to continue this for long duration, for a majority of those aided are from other counties, and it is only just that we should apply to State funds for aid in part.

Last year our Treasury would not admit of the publication of the Journal, so this will cover the results of work for the years 1897 and 1898, a double number.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

A committee being under appointment to memorialize the Legislature for the erection of an institution for the criminal insane, and to procure such statistics as may be of advantage in furthering the objects to be desired, the following article is published:

REMARKS UPON INSANITY AND CRIME.

BY H. E. ALLISON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

As members of the Prison Congress at Indianapolis we must all agree with the statement made by Dr. Richardson, in the paper he has just read, that there are many instances among criminals where it is simply a matter of opinion as to whether a man is responsible or not. Nevertheless, it is the duty of some one to decide. Human judgment is not infallible, but it is the only tribunal we have. Men must either be declared responsible or irresponsible, and where there is a question of doubt in the defective classes, we would favor sending such an one to a reformatory for teaching and training rather than to an asylum for the insane. We are all of us endowed by nature with different degrees of intellectual powers, but the question of insanity conjoined with crime does not arise except in special instances, and in all such instances some one must be the judge. The insane should not be held responsible for their acts, but this does not relieve them from the consequences, and they should be sent to an asylum provided for them and there kept until safe to be at large. We know what a sane man will do. We can reason upon his acts and with some certainty predict them. If a sane man commits a crime through jealousy or through revenge, we know we are not endangered by his act, but only the person against whom he has a grievance. We hold a man responsible if he commits an assault from motives of jealousy or revenge, and sentence him to prison to teach him self-control and to deter



CHAS. M. MORTON,
Vice-President Pennsylvania Prison Society.

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others from doing the same thing. But with the insane man it is different. No one knows what wild fancies govern him and cannot foretell what violent act he may commit. He imagines he is persecuted by imaginary enemies, and his victim is usually an innocent person. It may be you, it may be me. We are not safe with such men at large in the community. If the insane man commits an assault, and if we ignore his insanity and hold him responsible, he is sent to prison, from which he is soon free, and you and I, or any one whom his fancy may select, are again in danger from him. He should be committed to an asylum, and the Court in effect should say: This man is not responsible; do not discharge him while such irresponsibility exists. The moment his irresponsibility is declared by the Court he should be taken into custody. It is true an insane man can control himself, and yet it is true only in part. A patient ill with typhoid fever can often walk about, but eventually must go to bed, and it is a wise physician who places him there in the early stages of his disease. It is so with the insane. They can in a measure control their acts, but so soon as a criminal is recognized to be insane, he should be taken out of prison control and placed in a hospital. In receiving patients from the Courts we are furnished full transcripts of all the proceedings of the trial, but with commitments from the prison of convicts declared to be insane while undergoing sentence, we obtain no details of the mental condition which led to the criminal act. In the first instance, we have all that is known of the patient, all the particulars of his individual life history; in the latter, we get very little. The man is supposed to be sentenced for a term of years, and his individuality is lost sight of. We believe that the matter of responsibility should be decided. The Courts should investigate the subject thoroughly where the question is raised, but in our experience the plea is not interposed often enough, and insane persons are sometimes improperly convicted. It should be the duty then of officers in charge of our penal institutions to study this question of insanity and to place the insane if such are found in proper custody. Institutions for the care of the criminal insane should exist, fitted to take care of just such unfortunate persons. The time has long passed when not only the criminal class but the insane as well, were confined in prisons and were herded in large

masses without regard to individual characteristics and without attention being paid to anything but mere custody and detention. There have been great advances made in penology, and it is from those who are experienced in the care of criminals that reforms in the restraint of these people must come. The study of any subject is advanced by classification, and it is through classification that all progress is made. We recognize the first offender who may have fallen in his early years, and we provide for him reformatory influences, educational, moral, and industrial, in order that we may instil into his mind right ways of thinking, right principles of acting, and thus enable him to become a self-supporting and desirable citizen. We recognize also the second-class offender, one whose inclinations may perhaps have been good, and who through adversity has fallen again a second time, but whose character and physical and mental developments, as some few instances are such as to lead us to hope that there is still a prospect of saving him from a life of crime. We recognize also the habitual criminal, he who has passed beyond such influences; the criminal who is professional by nature, who is incorrigible to all influences for good, and, as a rule, beyond the reach of reformatory methods; and we classify them accordingly. Society should not wish to confine a person any longer than it is necessary to effect a reformation of character. Various methods have been adopted to insure this result; the indeterminate sentence, the parole system, reformatory methods, cumulative sentences for habitual and incorrigible criminals. We are in hearty accord with every effort made in these directions. There is, however, a class of offenders to which too little attention has heretofore been paid in the various institutions of both the United States and Canada; namely, the insane criminal. There is in every penal institution a certain proportion of inmates who are epileptics, paranoiacs, imbeciles, or those who are unquestionably suffering from various other forms of mental disease, such as acute and chronic mania, melancholia, paresis, and the various other forms of mental dementia. They constitute in the aggregate a numerous class of individuals, individuals who are dangerous in their proclivities, who are not amenable to ordinary methods of discipline, and who are unsafe to be at large. Wherever they may be, they are a threatening and disturbing element. Such persons

should all be removed from the custody of the prisons, and, if possible, placed in special institutions erected for them. The first duty of society in the care of the insane is its own protection, and next, the protection of the individual. While it is a matter of charity and benevolence that large and often palatial hospitals for the insane are erected in nearly every state of the Union, nevertheless a higher duty than that of charity, namely, self-protection, demands that the criminal class of the insane, first of all, should receive proper custody and care.

We advocate the doctrine of irresponsibility in mental disease, and hold that such a doctrine offers the best guarantee of safety from insane criminal acts. It is irrational to sentence to a short term in prison a lunatic who commits an assault with intent to kill by reason of an insane delusion, and then while still actuated by his insane ideas to release such an individual at the expiration of his term. He should be confined so long as his mental condition renders him unsafe to be at large. Many persons interpose the plea of insanity as a defense for crime, especially for the crime of murder or of the lesser degrees of manslaughter or of assault with intent to kill. The plea often fails, and these persons are often convicted and sent to prison for a short term of years, when they are again released to commit fresh crimes. In States where provision is made for the transfer of such cases to an asylum for the insane, they are held until recovery or until they are reasonably safe to be at large, either through dementia or through the progress of their disease rendering it proper for them to be returned to custody of friends or to other institutions for the insane. The Matteawan State Hospital has, at the present time, detained in its charge, 221 of just such cases with expired terms, who, while undergoing sentence, have been transferred to our custody from the prisons. Many such individuals have committed more than one assault, and many others more than one homicide before having been declared insane by the prison authorities and reaching us. We are often in receipt of letters from the friends of such patients or from members of the community in which they have resided, protesting against their release. These letters come to us at about the time of the expiration of their sentences, giving us their history in full and requesting that, on account of the danger to the com-

munity, they be not discharged. If an insane person commits a crime and is sentenced to prison and his mental condition there is not detected, he is released at the expiration of his term; while on the other hand, if the plea of insanity prevails in court, and he is committed to an asylum for insane criminals, the Court directs that he shall remain until he has recovered; and in this way the hospital protects society as to the criminal insane better than a prison. We were interested in hearing the warden of one of our penal institutions state that the population of that prison had almost entirely changed during the six or seven years of his wardenship; and by comparison we were led to examine into the condition of residents at the Matteawan State Hospital, and found that with us there were very few discharges, the population of the institution growing from year to year, retaining the old inmates and receiving others, so that during the past seven years we have increased nearly 300 per cent. At the same time we investigated the length of term actually served by men in prison, and compared such terms with the period of residence in the Matteawan State Hospital of cases who had been discharged or died, thus terminating their imprisonment. It was found that the length of detention in the hospital was 33 per cent. greater than it would have been had the hospital patients been sentenced to the prisons. As we have stated, we believe in irresponsibility for crime which arises as the product of disease; and where it can be shown that motives which governed the individual come from the stress of an impaired mind, such a person should be declared irresponsible and sent to an asylum for the insane. At the same time we recognize that there are very many cases on the border line; there are very many individuals of weak intellect upon whose mental condition and degree of responsibility doctors, wardens, and courts will disagree. There are many men and women of inferior endowments, whose responsibility is a matter of opinion, and where it is perfectly right for a jury to decide. Concerning them human judgment is liable to error in one direction or another. Imbeciles have been sent to prison who should have been committed to an asylum for the insane, and weak-minded persons have been sent to insane asylums whose proper place is in prison, who have strength enough of mind and body to be benefited by a term of penal discipline under reformatory

methods. These mistakes will always be made. There are no persons more competent to correct these evils than the physicians and wardens of the various penal institutions and the superintendents of the asylums for the insane. In fact, in such cases, we repeat it is often better that persons concerning whom there is a large element of doubt should be sent to prison to serve a short term, there to undergo reformatory and disciplinary measures before being discharged. If sent to an ordinary asylum for the insane for the commission of some simple crime, if the offender is declared to be an imbecile, such declaration carries with it virtually an order committing him for life. But, on the other hand, many defective people are wedded to criminal ways through their natural mental defects, and are incapable of cure. If committed to the prison, their mental condition should be a subject of most careful inquiry and scrutiny. In all these institutions of a penal character, the physician should be required by law to examine thoroughly into the mental and physical characteristics of every inmate coming under his charge with a view to determining the best possible disposition of such an individual. It would be far better if the prison physician could have an experience in some hospital for the treatment of the insane in order to weed out such cases from the prisons as are proper for asylum care. The laws should be so framed as to impose duties upon them in the way of recording the mental status of every inmate of the prison.

New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, the Kingdom of Great Britain, and other governments, have already established hospitals for the insane criminal. California and Pennsylvania are actively interested in a similar movement. We believe there is a great reform coming, one which will be appreciated by the officers in charge of prisons as relieving them of a very undesirable element and properly providing for them elsewhere. Such institutions should not be a part of the prison, and should not be subject to the discipline of a prison, but should be administered upon the plan of an asylum for the insane. Our prisons, penitentiaries, and jails are filled with the defective classes. The science of criminology has endeavored to classify them, and by many people such classification is regarded as an effort not only to relieve the individual of all responsibility for the

commission of crime, but to effect his freedom from the hand of the law. On the contrary, it should only result in holding them in stronger grasp. Every sane man should be held to a strict accountability, but he should not be confined longer than it is necessary to effect a change of character and disposition, but the epileptic and feeble-minded and the insane are not amenable to the ordinary penal discipline, and should be removed therefrom. To us it is an inexpressibly sad subject. The criminal insane are of a different character from the insane of an ordinary hospital. Patients are committed to the custody of a general hospital affected with acute forms of insanity, from which they often recover and from which there is a large hope of relief. The criminal insane, on the contrary, suffer from chronic and sub-acute forms of disease which are not amenable, in the majority of cases, to cure. Most of the crimes committed by them are crimes against life and crimes against the person, and are instigated by revenge not for real but for fancied grievances. These patients are filled with ideas of persecution, delusions of having been wronged, of having been poisoned, of having been followed about by enemies who seek to do them harm, and they commit their crimes through a mistaken feeling that they are acting in self-defense and for their own protection. These cases are chronic and pronounced in their character, and notwithstanding the sympathy which we have for them in their condition, it must be confessed that the majority offer little hope of restoration, nevertheless they should be properly cared for. The plea of insanity as a defense for crime is often looked upon as a subterfuge, and undoubtedly occasionally this is so; but such cases, in my experience, are rare. In great numbers of instances the plea fails through the public's mistrust of its genuineness, and insane persons are often sent to prison. There ought to be some way provided whereby the wrong thus inflicted could be corrected, and the patient transferred to the custody of an asylum for the insane. We have mentioned that the insane are apt to commit assaults upon the person, with intent to injure or to take life; and in relation to this fact we would say that insanity in life-men is very prevalent. Out of all the life-men in the prisons of the State of New York about 23 per cent. are inmates of the Matteawan State Hospital. We have also an extremely large num-

ber of convicted cases who are now insane and whose offense was assault in the first degree. In many of these cases insanity was interposed as a plea at the time of their trial and failed. This is only mentioned to show the dangerous tendencies of the insane criminal. Out of fifty convicts discharged from the Matteawan State Hospital during the past two years, only fourteen of the fifty were absolutely released, fifteen of the number died, and twenty-one were transferred to other State hospitals and to homes in foreign countries, or to the custody of friends in this or other States.

As a rule such patients while under sentence should not be transferred from the prisons to the custody of the ordinary hospital for the insane, but placed in a special institution for their care and by the erection of such hospitals a benefit is conferred upon the prisons and an added safeguard given to the community. The asylum, or hospital for insane, solves the problem of their treatment and care, and not the prison.

THE SYSTEM OF SEPARATE IMPRISONMENT.

BY DR. JULIUS MOREL, OF BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

The separation of prisoners from each other is the first essential of good discipline and an indispensable condition of success in penal treatment, whether intended as deterrent or reformatory. It is also the best basis for classification. Such is the opinion of William Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, London, the author of the admirable work, *Penological and Preventive Principles, with Special Reference to Europe and America*. The separation of prisoners is the safest and ultimately, though not immediately, the cheapest arrangement for adoption in penal institutions.

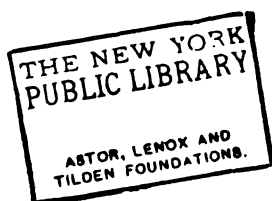
It should involve, and this should always be borne in mind, the collateral condition of the substitution of good personal influences for bad ones, together with constant useful occupation of body and mind. Mere cellular isolation should not be regarded as the sufficient condition for right separation. It has been of the most pernicious and persistent hindrance to penal reform in many nations that *solitude* has been so often considered as being identical with *separation*. The terms "Solitary System," "Silent System," "Separate System," have been in the popular mind, and even amongst many persons of general intelligence, confounded as being three expressions for the same thing, whereas they are each different from the other. Silence may exist with the association of numbers, and effectual separation from evil associations may be secured with the daily companionship of suitable persons.

The cell is most useful and even indispensable as a preliminary condition of separation. But it is only one element toward that end. Solitude is one thing, wise separation is another. Continuous isolation is unnatural and ruinous to mind and body, whereas separation from evil associations only is most beneficial to its subjects.

These few words taken from M. Tallack are but the expressions of truth. No one can deny them:



REV. HERMAN L. DUHRING,
Vice-President Pennsylvania Prison Society.



"In Belgium we have the separate system almost exclusively, and no doubt more and more of the few prisons having a quarter where the silent system exists will see these quarters diminished as much as possible.

"These preliminaries being given, I shall not discuss the congregate and solitary system. I consider these systems noxious, as well medically as morally. The silent system is merely nominal or confined to the absence of noisy conversation. I call it a pernicious delusion and a pretence. The silence is never absolute; it is provoking and tempting for the prisoner who often talks because there is an opportunity, and when found out he is exposed to punishment.

"The separate system has not this convenience. In Belgium prisoners are separated from the other prisoners only from a purely moral point of view, in order to bring them to better feelings, and to prevent them from losing, by contact and conversation with other fellows of the prison, the favorable results obtained during detention. In the separate system the prisoner is not excluded from good society, and we may assert that his surroundings are more ethical than in a prisoner with the silent system. The prisoner does not remain the whole day in his cell; once or twice a day he leaves it to go to his yard. Each prisoner has a special yard to walk in, and during that time very often he is allowed to smoke. There are also some other opportunities which allow him to leave his cell, as, for instance, going to the chapel, to school, to the office of the Superintendent, to the trades instructor, etc.* In his cell he has to make and open his bed, clean his furniture, and perform a task suitable to his intelligence and strength, and for this work he is paid. His time in the cell is interrupted by visits from the Superintendent, the doctor, the chaplain, the schoolmaster, the workmaster, his guardians, and

* NOTE BY SECRETARY.—For fear that there may be a misapprehension in regard to his going to the chapel and to school, and the inference drawn that then separation *ceases*, and that he sees and is seen by the other prisoners, I may say here that such is not the case; he enters a pen or screen with his face toward the speaker, so that he can see that person and be seen by him, yet he cannot see or is not seen by any other prisoner, so that separation is perfect, both in the chapel and in school.

every week from members of the Board of Supervision, of the After-Care Association, the inspectors, etc. With each one of these visitors the prisoners are allowed to talk, and conversation urging moral conduct is allowed to every visitor. Each prisoner has in his cell a number of books of the prison library, often five or six, and periodically these books are changed. In this way the prisoner is allowed to read them when he feels tired or overworked, and occasionally—which is very rare—he has no work to do. At intervals also he is allowed to write to his family and receive visits from his nearest relatives. He may also write freely to the Board of Supervision (Commission Administrative), and he is allowed himself to put his letters in the letter-box especially provided for the members of the Board. This letter-box is locked, and the key is in the possession of one of the members. The letters are read at the next meeting of the Board. So the prisoners feel themselves protected, as they have every right to complain when they judge it necessary. Following the rules of the prison, he is allowed to ask after one or the other prison authorities; he has only to ask for them. Add to all the different reliefs and comforts the distribution of the meals, the cleaning of his platter and his cell, and you may judge of the difference between the Belgian separation system and other systems. With such ameliorating conditions as those just mentioned, prisoners can enjoy good health in body and mind. Here let us say with the most competent penologists, separation is at once more merciful and more severe than association. No doubt it is hated by the vilest, by the real degenerate, but it is preferred by the greater number, the better class of prisoners.

The description of the separate system just given triumphantly answers the objections made to it, and we are far from that dismal wall of a living tomb for the criminal, *as is falsely stated by its opponents*, that their minds in many instances give way so that they have become idiotic or mad, or have gradually wasted to death. The celebrated London penologist confirms the above concerning the advantages of the Belgian prisons; he spoke with several criminals of this country at two different times. Moreover, M. Fr. de Latour, General of the Minister of Justice and Director-General of Belgian prisons, pointed out in 1894 that about 65 per cent. of the long-time prisoners prefer the separate

system, and many of these had experienced the association system at Ghent.

With M. Tallack we agree that the separate system presents the following advantages :

1. More deterrence than the congregate system.
2. Infinitely more of reformatory effect and freedom from corrupting influences.
3. Less breaking up or ruin of the prisoner's family by reason of shorter separation from them.
4. A better reception of religious and secular instruction in prisons. More encouragement to reflection, and especially to prayer.
5. Far fewer cases of prison punishment than with the silent or the congregate system.
6. Greater facilities for the observation and prompt detection of insanity.
7. Protection to the prisoner on his discharge from future recognition by other prisoners.

These conclusions deserve to be mentioned in order to prove how much the separate system is of value, and ought to improve the mind rather than to predispose to mental diseases.

Before leaving the subject it will be useful to mention what has been said upon the separate system by eminent men in France and Belgium who have made its study a favorite question, and who can show their high competency from a medical as well as from a moral point of view.

A very interesting paper on the separate system has been published in the *Revue Penitentiare*, of Paris, by G. Guelton, member of the committee of a patronage (After-Care Association) of the Central Prison of Louvain. Guelton has examined twenty-nine prisoners who had been condemned either to capital punishment or imprisonment for life. He saw nearly all of these convicts enjoying good health, bright-looking, in good spirits, and most of them really intelligent. Many of them had already undergone several punishments before the last one. Many of them did not wish to go to Ghent to be favored with the silent and congregate system, although they knew there was no hope for them for liberty again. Some others preferred their cells because life is there more quiet ; others said the cells did not fatigue them ;

and others preferred the separate system because they found following their previous experience—the congregate system—disgusting. Of the twenty-nine criminals Guelton examined, twenty-seven preferred the separate system; the two others appeared to be of a really bad moral disposition. M. Guelton further states that the prison of Louvain (on the separate system) has a population of about 558 criminals, and from 1892 to 1895 only fifteen criminals were sent to a lunatic asylum; all these insane criminals were above thirty years, and, according to Esquirrel, insanity arrives generally between the thirtieth and fortieth years. Consequently, the insanity came at the usual period, and as his experience will prove it, following every probability, not one of the criminals became insane because of his separation.

When Dr. Aug. Voisin, of Paris, visited in the prison of Louvain every prisoner who had been there more than three years separated, he concluded: "In my opinion the criminals find themselves quite at home. From a hygienic point of view nothing has been neglected in order to have everything in the very best possible condition. And I may conclude from my examination that the regimen in that prison reduces mortality to a minimum, and that *it does not cause insanity and suicide more than any other system of detention.*"

It is not without importance to add to this undeniable conclusion that morbidity itself during the periods from 1861 to 1870, and from 1871 to 1890 have been present only in 1.41 per cent. of the cases in the prisons with the separate system, while it was found in 3.35 per cent. of the cases of the other prisons. And Dr. Aug. Voisin, urging in favor of the separate system, writes in his erudite report: "The actual reasons against the separate system in France will be at an end as soon as this country introduces the system as it exists in Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland." Dr. Voisin's paper was read at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and was followed by a report from Dr. J. Rochard and Dr. Dugardin Beaumets and Dr. G. Lagneau, concluding, after the study of the first paper, that the separate system, even prolonged, under a good administration does not aggravate the so often troublesome sanitary conditions of the convicts. This conclusion was unanimously adopted by the Academy of Paris.

Let us say in favor of France that the National Assembly in 1871 directed an inquiry to be made regarding the separate system, and even at that time most of the managers, physicians, and prison chaplains were unanimous in their preference of the separate to the congregate system. The report of M. Joret Desclosieres at the Congress of La Sorbonne gives the results obtained in the different foreign prisons known as having the separate system, and according to these results, as mentioned by eminent men fully informed, he concludes that the separate system has given splendid results. This report was seconded by M. James Nathan, Secretary of the General Society of Prisons.

The conclusion of M. Joret Desclosieres was also enforced by M. Georges Picot, member of the Institute de France, and by M. Ganeau. After the foregoing preliminaries we may believe that there is actually in Europe not one prison authority who does not favor the separate system.* France would have had this system generally in its prisons if pecuniary resources had not been wanting.

INSANITY.

Dr. Morel gives the result of his investigations of 278 criminals examined in the prison of Louvain (separate system) suspected of their mental health, and placed under his care because they showed special peculiarities that made the governors of the prison presume the possibility of some insanity; some of them were put under examination because of their constant misbehavior, or of a tendency to commit suicide.

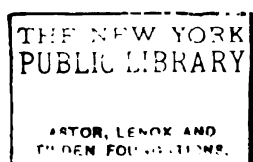
CLASSIFICATION.

I. Prisoners being found insane but—	
(a) Sent to an insane asylum,.....	67
(b) Remaining, kept under observation,.....	29
(c) Cured in prison,.....	48
<hr/>	
Total	144

* NOTE BY SECRETARY.—There is not a new prison being built in Europe but what is on the separate system plan. Under these circumstances it seems strange that our American penologists, with some exceptions, are wedded to the congregate system, which finds no favor in Europe.

2. Prisoners being found sane but—	
(a) Being degenerated,.....	56
(b) Being epileptic,.....	12
(c) Being foreigners,.....	14
(d) Being without any peculiarity,.....	52
	<hr/>
Total	134

Noteworthy above all is the proportion of forty-eight persons cured in the prison itself. Summing up the different results he finds that nearly all, and certainly all of the intelligent prisoners, prefer the separate system to the congregate system, and he claims to have proved in his paper that the separate system has never predisposed to mental diseases.





JOHN J. LYTLE,

**Member and Secretary of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society for 48
years; and Secretary of the Society for 40 years, and still actively
engaged, in addition, as General Secretary.**

: TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

In presenting this, my tenth annual report, the solemn thought presents itself, Have we done all that is required of us during the past year, "as good stewards of the manifold grace of God"? Could we not have labored more faithfully with those confined in the prison cell who have wandered far away from the paths of rectitude and virtue, in earnestly pleading with them to forsake their evil ways and to accept the invitation of the dear Saviour when He says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest"? There are those in the prison who really deserve that rest for their souls and want the help that our Christian virtues do give them. There is a large field of labor and usefulness for the members of the Acting Committee who are official visitors and are required by the Constitution, supplemented by the By-Laws, to visit the prisons (Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia County Prison) "at least twice a month and oftener if convenient." This visitation is of the utmost importance, and if rightly entered into should be productive of good results. There is at the Penitentiary a "Moral Instructor" and latterly an assistant, who are very faithful to their duties, but what can they do in the way of visiting with a population of over 1,200? Here, then, comes the aid given by the visitor from the Prison Society, who enters the cell, and sitting down by the prisoner, bids him not to despair, but to be of good courage, pointing him to the many promises in the Gospel, and earnestly pleading with him to accept of them. While it is true that there are many of the crime class who do not expect or desire to lead honest lives, and will admit they intend to continue in a course of crime, yet a great majority really leave with the intention of doing right. These need encouragement and if they could be followed up after leaving the prison many might be restored. If the visitor goes there for a chat with the prisoner, merely to en-

ertain him and pass away his idle time, his visit is of no avail; it must be under a religious concern for the spiritual welfare of the prisoner. This, then, must be the mission of the visitor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there is from year to year a growing interest on the subject of Penology, and this is in a great measure to be attributed to the publicity given it through the meetings of the National Prison Congress in the various parts of the country. Especially is there a desire to know more in relation to the separate system, of the workings of which most persons, even those who are wardens and officers of penal institutions are in utter ignorance. Realizing the importance of having Prison Societies, I have had many inquiries in regard to the formation of them. It is acknowledged that "The Pennsylvania Prison Society," the oldest of the kind in the world, is the one where such knowledge can be best obtained.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ACTING COMMITTEE.

As usual monthly meetings of the Acting Committee have been held, and much valuable information has been gained from the members.

Reports are received from the Visiting Committee of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison, Chester County Prison, House of Correction, Committee on Police Matrons, General Secretary, Agent at the County Prison, and visitors to the prisoners of the State at large, special reports of which will be given hereafter.

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

This institution is faithfully visited by a sub-committee of the Acting Committee set apart for this service—to each one of whom is assigned a particular block, so as to insure that all will be visited. As has been repeatedly stated in our reports and cannot be too often emphasized, that the *separate* system is not a *solitary* one, so ignorantly stated by its opponents who generally know nothing about our system. We aim to shut them out from evil influences and associations, so that one who really has a desire for reform may not come in contact with confirmed crooks after

he leaves the prison. The warden endeavors to see every prisoner at least once a week. The overseers three times a day—the Chaplains, General Secretary, members of the Acting Committee, and visits from relatives or friends give them all the company they need. There is also a large library of 11,000 volumes, to which they have access and can read when they do not have work. All the men have daily exercise in the open air, when the weather is suitable, but in such a way that they do not see or have intercourse with each other. Those on the first floor have yards attached to their cells. From monthly reports received from our visitors it appears that 1,326 visits were made by them during the last two years, 38,882 visits were made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell doors. As many members of the committee failed to report, these figures do not give the full number. The female prisoners are seen by the lady visitors of the committee and by members of the Howard Home, as well as by Mrs. Gertrude G. Biddle, an official visitor of the State Board of Charities, whose visits are very acceptable both to the male and female prisoners. In her they have a kind friend and adviser.

The total amount expended for the relief of discharged prisoners from the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison during the last two years was \$5,477.60.

As for my own work at the Penitentiary, it is with devout thankfulness to my heavenly Father for His great mercy and loving kindness in permitting me to continue my labors there and in an unusual amount of other duties for the Society which have devolved upon me, without a single day's interruption on account of sickness or ill health.

No male prisoner leaves the Penitentiary without my visiting him, generally several times previous to his discharge, examining, as I always do, his clothes, and, as is most frequently the case, having to procure for him a complete outfit. I inquire into his prospects for the future, ascertaining the state of his mind in regard to his spiritual condition, whether it is his intention or desire to lead a better life, and if in this respect his incarceration has been a benefit or failure, impressing upon him the fact that while the imprisonment is punishment for the crime committed, yet the main object is the far greater one of *reformation* which the word *penitentiary* implies, *penitence*. This is, I consider, the

most important part of my mission to show them that not only is "honesty the best policy" in a worldly sense, but far more than that to urge with and plead with them to give up all their evil ways; to attend their respective places of worship, instead of desecrating the Sabbath as most have done, and to seek their soul's salvation by trusting in the atonement of Jesus Christ and to give their hearts to the Lord, which will bring them far more happiness than all their so-called sinful pleasures. These seasons have been to me very precious, and I trust that the seed sown in weakness may eventually bring forth fruit to the glory of the heavenly Husbandman.

I have during the past two years made 900 visits to the Penitentiary, and have seen and conversed with the convicts either in the cells or at the cell doors over 16,000 times. I have procured 356 railroad tickets for discharged prisoners, to take them to their homes, and when necessary have taken them to the depots, always giving them a good breakfast before putting them on the cars. The cost of these tickets was \$600.00.

In addition to this I have assisted many after their discharge with temporary help, frequently starting them in business in a small way, so that they may become *wage-earners*, thus preventing re-commitment. Tools are furnished to discharged prisoners when needed. Many have been aided in this way to obtain situations.

As the last *three* Legislatures (meeting only once in two years) failed to make us the usual appropriation of \$6,000 for furnishing prisoners, on their discharge, with clothing, the Pennsylvania Prison Society has taken upon itself to do so—making a loss to us of \$18,000. It has required much hard work to raise the means to do this. While we endeavor to minister to the spiritual needs of the prisoners, it will be much more effective if we provide for their temporal wants also on their discharge. We therefore make a strong appeal to our friends to aid us.

For some days before and after New Year's I distributed as usual the motto calendars to every prisoner, visiting every cell and giving a word of counsel and encouragement and a hearty shake of the hand to nearly all of the 1,200 prisoners. These calendars are more appreciated than any other reading matter they get, and are of great reformatory value. As these Christian

mottoes are hung up in the cell, and being ever before them, the eye naturally turns to them and are read a dozen times a day, mottoes such as these :

Begin the day with God;
Kneel down to Him in prayer:
Lift up thy heart to His abode,
And pay thy worship there!

AND

Go through the day with God;
Whate'er thy work may be,
Where e'er thou art, at home, abroad,
He still is near to thee.

These silent messengers may be the means, under the blessing of our Heavenly Father, of reaching many souls and bringing them to Christ their Saviour.

SOME CASES OF INTEREST WHICH I HAVE ATTENDED TO.

One was that of a Turk—a Mohammedan, a sailor who got into a fight after being a day or two on shore. He was arrested for aggravated assault and battery, and came in with a severe cut on his head, the result of the fight. I had several interviews with him while in prison—he had considerable money and some belongings in the hands of the British Consul, who took charge of the affairs of the Turkish subjects, there being no Turkish Consul here. He was a dangerous man, and evidently wanted to remain in the city, but against his will I took him to the British Consulate. They knew all about the case, and would take charge of him and send him home.

An interesting case was that of a man whom I sent to Binghamton, where his wife and three children would join him, said it would be a happy meeting with a reunited family—had been drinking with two other men, and in a drunken row was arrested and convicted of assault and battery; promised he would never drink again. While many and most make this promise, I believe he is sincere. The Bible which he read daily had taught him better things. Had been a bad man and did not go to any place of worship, but has resolved to be more faithful in this respect. He always prayed morning and night for divine guidance, and

gave thanks before he ate his humble meal. I feel assured that he has experienced a change of heart.

A boy of eighteen had fourteen charges against him for larceny; first conviction; sentence, three years; the only living child of his mother, and she a widow; had attended church and Sunday-school, but drink, bad company, and fast women were the cause of his downfall; professes that he will lead a new life; have heard a satisfactory account of him since his discharge.

Another case to show the advantage of taking charge of a man on his discharge:

This man had \$156 belonging to him, derived from pension money. Knowing his weakness for drink, and that when he went out on a previous occasion he had \$85 and the next day not a dollar, I induced him to let me take him to the depot and procure for him a ticket to Los Angeles, Cal. First I took him to the post-office, where he got a money order for \$80, payable to himself at Los Angeles. In order to procure him a ticket at a reduced rate I had to go to the general office, and was unable to get it for two days, during which time he had to remain in the city. Managed to retain \$50 to procure his ticket. When I met him at the office at the appointed time he had been drinking heavily, had not a dollar left out of \$28 he had retained; had lost his money order, walked the streets the night before, got in a fight, had no breakfast, and was in a bad way generally. Gave him a good breakfast, when he demanded the money I had to purchase the ticket, and he must have another drink. By strategy I got him back to the Penitentiary, where I had him kept until the middle of the afternoon, took him to the depot, and put him on the train.

Got a letter from him when he was sober, written on the train, in which he thanked me for persisting in refusing him liquor. This shows what cases I have to deal with.

One man who was discharged after a ten years' sentence, weighed when he came in 133 pounds, on his discharge 163 pounds. In all that time he had been by himself in one cell through choice, stating that he did not wish to be known by other convicts when he went out, and yet he was in a better condition, both physically, mentally, and morally than when he came in. This is a strong argument in defense of the separate system.

proving that separation does not injure the health of the convict, as charged by those who are opposed to this system. This is by no means an isolated case.

A very interesting case was that of No. —, from one of the mining districts, who had a sentence of three years for "felonious wounding."

He stated that he had been a wicked man—has a wife and children, but was not true to her, and was on the road to destruction. Is convinced that this was the Lord's way to bring him to a sense of his lost and undone condition, and is thankful for his imprisonment in a prison conducted on the separate system. Asking him how this charge was brought about, he stated that he was pacing about his cell one night in great distress of mind—the sense of his sinfulness came over him so greatly that he thought he would lose his mind. He then resolved that he would ask the Lord for forgiveness, and then and there in the solitude of his cell he kneeled down and sought it in prayer and obtained it; such a feeling of relief came over him as he never had before. He said he knew "by the spirit that he has in him that he is a child of God." While in prison he sent a letter to his county paper, expressing remorse for past errors and a determination to lead a better life on his release. He also sent the following, of his own composition, to his county paper, signing his own name and where he was. I have full faith in his sincerity.

All cases requiring or deserving relief are thoroughly investigated in order to prevent being imposed upon.

SAVED BY GRACE.

My Christian friends, I love to tell
What God has done for me.
I was cast down with sin and shame,
But He has made me free.
I can't express the feeling,
For words can never tell,
The love I have for Jesus,
Who rescued me from hell.

Before I came unto the Lord
Things looked so dark and drear;
But since I got assurance,
I have no doubt or fear;

Although I am surrounded
With high and massive walls,
And locked within a prison cell,
He hears me when I call.

I never will return again
To the sinful life I led,
For Jesus' blood has cleansed me,
That on the cross was shed.
He suffered untold agony
For sinners just like me;
To blaze the way to heaven
And set the captive free.

THE OFFICERS.

Warden Michael J. Cassidy is not only assiduous in his *efforts* to maintain order and enforce discipline in the prison, but is successful in accomplishing it. He is kind at heart, and does many acts of kindness which no one knows but himself, and the recipient of his favors.

M. A. Root, the Overseer longest in service, renders efficient aid as an assistant to the Warden.

The Clerk, Daniel W. Bussinger, continues to perform his duties with fidelity and ability.

The Rev. Joseph Welch, the moral instructor, and his valuable assistant, the Rev. H. Cresson McHenry, are earnestly solicitous for the spiritual welfare of the prisoners, and labor with them faithfully to induce them to lead different lives on their discharge, not omitting to persuade them to commence while in prison. It is particularly gratifying that the moral instructor is relieved in his arduous duties by having such a valuable assistant.

I have again to thank the Warden and all of the Overseers for their uniform kindness to me and the valuable assistance rendered in the prosecution of my work, which requires much tact and judgment in determining the character of those I propose to help.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 1,023 visits to the County Prison during the past two years, including the new prison at Holmesburg; 4,840 visits reported to prisoners either in their

cells or at the cell doors. Many of the visitors make no reports of those visited, otherwise this number would be largely increased.

The prison is well kept, and will compare favorably with any other county prison in this country; in fact, it is free from very many of the abuses, both in this country and Europe.

Only a portion of the new county prison at Holmesburg is finished, so that they are already overcrowded and are beginning again to send prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary, which was almost stopped for awhile.

Robert G. Motherwell, the Superintendent, gives faithful attention to his duties, and is making a most worthy officer.

Of the Rev. Joseph J. Camp, the prison agent appointed by the Inspectors, and who is also a member of the Acting Committee, we can but speak in the highest terms. He has a kind heart, is sympathetic, and is very solicitous for the spiritual welfare of the prisoners. We have heard him speak at our meetings very eloquently and pleadingly on this subject. His presence at the meetings of our committee is an inspiration, as he dwells on the subjects of humanity and Christianity.

W. W. Walters, who so long and faithfully performed his duties as Agent of the Society for the County Prison, departed this life on the 20th of Eighth month (August), 1898.

Among the many cases he attended to, the following are selected:

A man was walking in front of a church on a Sunday night, looking for a car. An officer came along and told him to move on. As he did not do so, he was arrested as a suspicious character and sent to prison. Found him a straightforward, intelligent man; he was on his way home when arrested; had a sick wife who would be very much worried about him. Procured his discharge from the magistrate.

A man having a wife and several children went home from work one evening and found his wife intoxicated. He put her in a room away from his children, when she screamed "murder." An officer came in and arrested the man for disorderly conduct. By inquiry found he was sober and industrious, and had a great deal of trouble through his wife's intemperate habits. He feared he would lose his position if imprisoned. Upon learning these facts the magistrate gave his discharge.

Two colored boys, ten and twelve years old, were arrested and sent to prison for larceny. They said they were with an older boy who took some newspapers. They told him he had better return them, which he did, and then ran away. An officer came along and arrested these little fellows. They said they had never stolen anything; their parents sent them to Sunday-school, and they had always been taught how wrong it was to steal. As their cases had not been returned to court, the magistrate gave their discharge. Took them home to their parents, who cried and rejoiced that their boys were home again.

Frederick J. Pooley was elected in the Ninth month last to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. W. Walters. He entered upon his duties the first of Tenth month (October). He is displaying much zeal and energy in the performance of them. In accepting this position at a pecuniary sacrifice, it was with the earnest desire that he may be a benefit both in spiritual and temporal things to those who have become inmates of a prison cell. His aim, prayer, and desire is that he may so live and so work at the Philadelphia County Prison as to receive the approval of his Divine Master, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me." The committee is fortunate in securing such an able and faithful person for its agent at the County Prison, and the Rev. Joseph J. Camp will find in him an able assistant.

He has already reported some interesting cases, one of which I will mention, that of a young man who had but recently graduated from the Providence High School. Had some dispute with his father; left home and stole a ride on a freight train, for which he was arrested and committed to prison for thirty days. J. J. Camp wrote to his parents, who sent a check for his ticket, and to send him home the magistrate gave him his discharge and F. J. Pooley took him to the train, received a letter from him, announcing his arrival home and kind reception. Is trusting in the Lord to make him a help in the world instead of a hindrance.

CHESTER COUNTY PRISON.

William Scattergood, President of the Board of Inspectors and a member of the Acting Committee of our Society, visits that prison weekly. There is an average of about fifty prisoners con-

fined in it. His visits to prisoners are about 200 per month. It is well managed and kept clean and in good condition.

DELAWARE COUNTY PRISON.

This prison has been visited by Phebe Rhoads and Deborah C. Leeds, members of the Acting Committee. It is said on the authority of prominent members of the National Prison Association to be the model county prison of this country.

OTHER COUNTY PRISONS.

F. J. Pooley, who during the past two years was Visitor of the County Prisons of the State until his appointment as Agent at the County Prison, Philadelphia, when traveling through the State on business made it a point when he was at a place on the Sabbath-day where there is a jail, to visit it, and was generally accorded the privilege of addressing the prisoners. He did faithful work in this respect, and being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Master he reached the hearts of those he addressed. He reported several visits to the Dauphin County Jail at Harrisburg. He reported that there appears a general awakening of interest. Moody's workers addressed the prisoners, when the Warden allowed the prisoners to come out of their cells to the service, which was much appreciated. In a visit to the Franklin County Jail at Chambersburg, he says: "Making my way to the prison, the sheriff met me at the gate and received me very cordially," and was informed that the services would commence in a few minutes, at 9 A. M. The Rev. Mr. Crawford, who usually conducted the services, was absent, and the young man who assisted him requested me to deliver the address, which I did. The service was a very impressive one. As I spoke of mothers' love and mothers' prayers there were many silent tears."

The prison contains thirty-seven cells. At the time of his visit there were twenty-six male and two female prisoners.

Also delivered an address to the prisoners at the jail at Pittsburg. Also took part in the services at the Women's Department at the Western Penitentiary (through the kindness of the Chaplain, the Rev. J. L. Milligan).

The regular service for men prisoners is held at 2 P. M. every Sabbath by the Rev. J. L. Milligan, when the chapel is well filled.

Also visited the jails at Beaver, Northumberland, and Moundsville, W. Va., at all of which places he addressed the prisoners.

May the time come when there will be more interest manifested in the county prisons of the State.

Deborah C. Leeds reported that she had visited the jails of Delaware County, Chester County, Cumberland County, Dauphin County, Franklin County, Carlisle, etc.

POLICE MATRONS.

"The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons" have done faithful work during the past two years. This committee consists of eighteen members from several societies, who hold regular monthly meetings.

The members of this committee visit all the station houses where there are Matrons, and we have now fifteen. Reports are read every month, showing the number of women and children arrested, containing many interesting accounts of those lost in the street, or of old women wandering from home, and of strangers without a home, missed a train, etc. These are kindly cared for by the Matrons, who look after their needs in various ways and minister to their bodily comforts. It is sad to find the large number arrested for being intoxicated.

At a meeting of the Acting Committee, held Ninth month 16th, the committee to investigate the workings of the indeterminate sentence, as lately adopted in Indiana, reported through Deborah C. Leeds that the following letter giving an account of it has been received from Earnest Bicknell, Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana:

MRS. DEBORAH C. LEEDS, SEAL P. O., PENNSYLVANIA:

DEAR MADAM: In accordance with your request of June 11th, I take pleasure in informing you that our new reform prison laws, which have now been in force several months, are giving great satisfaction.

The institution which for about three-quarters of a century has been known as the State Prison, or more recently the State Prison South, under the new law passed by the Legislature last winter, is now known as the Indiana Reformatory. All prisoners

who are under thirty years of age and over sixteen are sent to the Reformatory, while all prisoners who are now over thirty years of age are sent to the State Prison at Michigan City. All prisoners above sixteen years of age are given indeterminate sentences. In the Reformatory the administration is vested in a Board of four Managers, of whom two are Republicans and two Democrats. This Board has the authority to parole prisoners at its discretion. A traveling agent has been appointed to find employment for men before they are paroled, and who visits them after they are paroled and assists them as a true friend when they are in trouble. No man is released upon parole until steady employment at living wages has been secured for him, either by his friends or by the traveling agent of the Reformatory.

A very thorough and complete system of grading has been introduced into the Reformatory, by means of which it is possible to determine in a considerable degree a man's fitness for freedom. As rapidly as can be, industrial schools are also to be added to the Reformatory equipment, in order that young men who enter prison without skilled trades, may be released upon parole better equipped for making an independent living than they have ever been before. Schools of letters have also been established, and no man may be released who has not the rudiments of a common English education.

Already the effects of the new system have been most excellent. The whole tone and plane of life in the institution has been revolutionized and the place seems more like a great industrial school than a prison. In round numbers about 100 prisoners have been released upon parole at this writing, and with very few exceptions all are now doing well and support themselves in comfort.

In case inmates of the Reformatory show by their conduct that they are thoroughly depraved and incorrigible, the Board of Managers has authority to transfer them to the State Prison. This provision is for the benefit of the young men of the Reformatory whose reform might be retarded or prevented by association with incorrigibles. At the same time if a young man who has been transferred to the State Prison under such conditions shows by his conduct after entering the State Prison that he intends to obey the rules and demean himself properly, he may be recalled to the Reformatory by the Board of Managers and

reinstated with full opportunities for working his way to freedom.

At the State Prison the Board of Directors, the Warden, the Physician, and Chaplain constitute a Board of Parole. Here men may be paroled after having given satisfactory evidence that they may safely be released. In the State Prison, however, the law has been only partially put into effect because of certain obstacles which heretofore have been in the way. The prisoners have just now been graded and a beginning has been made in a systematic account of each man's prison record. Later it is the intention to begin paroling such men as are thought to be worthy.

We believe that the Indiana laws for the government of her penal institutions are now fully abreast of the best to be found in any State in the Union. In fact, the Commission which prepared our laws first made a thorough study of the laws in force in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and other States, and adopted what seemed the best features of all. (We realize that the best laws which man can draw cannot be successful unless administered properly.)

In our Reformatory up to this time hardly anything is left to be desired in this direction. The Superintendent and Board of Managers are thoroughly and heartily in sympathy with the law. Two members of the Board of Managers were also members of the Legislative Commission which prepared the law, after having made the study of which I have just spoken. If we can continue the Reformatory in such hands as it is now, there is little doubt that our law will grow to be more and more effective.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST BICKNELL,

Secretary.

The committee to visit the Pennsylvania Reform School, commonly known as the Huntingdon Reformatory, to obtain all the information possible in relation to the management of that institution, the rules governing it, the treatment of the inmates and what punishments are inflicted on those who violate the rules, submitted the following report through Charles M. Morton, Chairman :

Your committee of Rev. J. J. Camp and myself, accompanied

by George W. Hall, appointed by the Acting Committee, to act with the committee (Rev. R. W. Forsythe being unable to go), make the following report of our visits to Huntingdon Reformatory: We left Philadelphia Thursday night, November 18th, 1897, for Huntingdon, reaching there early Friday morning. Mr. Patton, General Superintendent of the Reformatory, had kindly sent a carriage to take us to the institution, where he very politely received us. After quite a little talk in the Superintendent's office, we were taken over the various buildings, first visiting the workshops, school rooms, exercising rooms, bakery, kitchens, printing rooms, etc.; also the fine large chapel, with a seating capacity of 700 or 800. Religious services and other meetings are held here. We believe the small number employed is because of a State law only allowing a certain percentage of inmates being put to work. In the kitchens we saw the bread and other food provided, all of which seemed good and well prepared. The bill of fare as directed for each day we saw, and it is abundant and wholesome.

Mr. Patton took us to the several "cell houses." The oldest one is composed of quite small cells and poorly lighted, and those occupying them are those considered least deserving. The last built "cell house" is a model structure, most complete in every way. It is four tiers of cells, each of a good size, floods of light, spring water for drinking and river water for other purposes, there being two faucets in each cell. No bad odors, as the abundance of water enables each boy to flush the different receptacles at once.

A comfortable bed, a table and chair, and for the best behaved boys a closed closet upon the wall.

Books are distributed. The best behaved boys occupy this new wing. The air is warmed and a fan forces it into the rooms and hallways. By another pump the foul air is sucked out, thus keeping the atmosphere pure and healthy.

We were also taken to the cells reserved for punishment of the disobedient and difficult to manage.

Perhaps there are twelve or fourteen in all—one-half of these are very nearly dark, the other half have some light. These cells are bare of furniture and dismal indeed. In some of these the boy enduring punishment is allowed to walk freely. In the

case of others, he is handcuffed and chained to the wall—in which position he stands—his hands fastened at a level with his waist, and he is able to move a few steps, and in an uncomfortable way to rest himself upon the edge of his commode. The boy thus punished is allowed but scant food during the time thus spent. The length of time spent in these dark cells depends upon the offense or disobedience of the boy. We felt great care should be observed as to condition of boys placed in these cells, and as to the time they are kept in them.

We hope under the care and superintendence of Mr. Patton, who we believe desires to do all in a truly conscientious way, these cells may be only used after his deliberate thought as to each boy to be punished.

We know that in all such institutions rules must be obeyed and disobedience punished, yet we believe that kindness in look and word and deed will accomplish most in general cases.

The religious services and Bible classes, one of the latter, we believe, being conducted by Mr. Patton, will, under God, surely be successful in drawing hearts to Him who suffered unto death for us all.

We left the Reformatory after enjoying a lunch kindly prepared by Mr. Patton, feeling grateful to him for his politeness in showing us over the Institution and opening every part to us.

The above report will give a partial account of what has been accomplished by the Pennsylvania Prison Society during the past two years. Much more has been done which we cannot give sufficient space to record. This is given out in the hope that it will awaken a deeper interest in the minds of intelligent and thinking people on the subject of Penology and prison reform.

As I labor on from year to year a continually increasing interest is awakened within me, and an earnest desire is raised in my heart that through Divine help and guidance I may be instrumental in the Lord's hands of bringing many to see the error of their ways and making an honest resolve to forsake them, they may be willing to accept the offer of salvation through Him the friend and Saviour of sinners.

Trusting that I may labor more earnestly in the future than

I have done in the past for the good of the prisoner, both in spiritual and temporal things,

This report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,
General Secretary.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to the paper on page 20 by Dr. Morel on the advantages of the separate system.

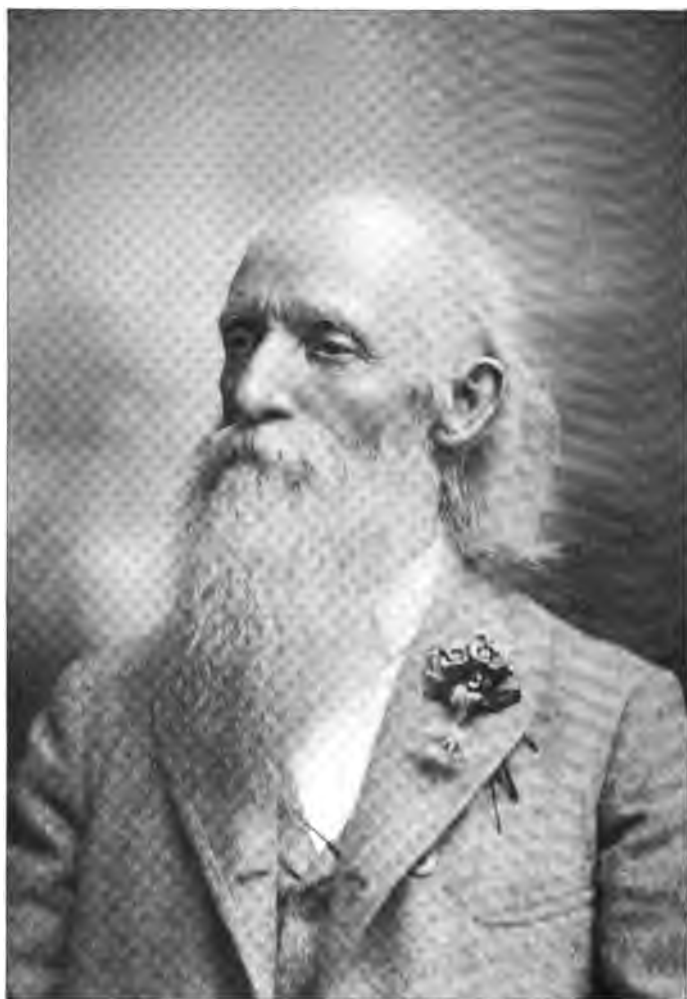
IN MEMORIAM.

I feel as if I would like to place on record the death of Miss Elizabeth Matthews, the Matron of Moyamensing Prison, which took place in Denver on the 18th of August, 1889, where she had gone, hoping to regain her health. It has removed from that institution one whose place may never be filled in just the same way. For about the last nineteen years she has had in her charge hundreds of poor, degraded women, to whom she administered help and comfort in many an hour of need, and was beloved by them all for her kind and encouraging words. She had the charity in her heart "not to despise the sinner but to hate the sin." Hers was an uncommon life, her tireless energy, her unfailing patience, her gentle manner, her thoughtfulness of others endeared her to the women, who spoke of her with respect and affection. Few would have chosen such a position, but she filled it to the uttermost and has now obtained her reward.

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WILLIAM INGRAM,
Secretary Pennsylvania Prison Society.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT AUSTIN,
TEXAS.

HELD TWELFTH MONTH (DECEMBER) 2D TO 6TH, INCLUSIVE,
1897.

The first session of this, the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Congress, was held on Fifth day (Thursday), the second of Twelfth Month, 1897, in the First Presbyterian Church. The address of welcome on behalf of the State of Texas was delivered by Governor Charles A. Culbertson.

The address of welcome on behalf of the city of Austin was delivered by Mayor Hancock. He said in part:

"We do not forget that not much more than sixty years ago America took the initiative in prison reform, and that the good work then started is worthily carried on by you. We do not forget that three generations ago society's attitude towards its imprisoned criminals was to have the greatest security with the least expense. That was the governing principle. Good men and good women looked on absolutely unconscious of the horrible cruelties that were perpetrated on individuals, without regard to the injury to society. But a few strong men took up the subject and looked into the conditions, and the question of prison reform became one of the great questions of the day. That problem is not yet solved, but we have at least learned through such work as yours that the criminals in prison are men, and that when we are dealing with prisoners we are dealing with men who are as much a part of society as free men, and in dealing with influences that affect them, we deal with influences that will help to control us and our children.

"This is a revolution, and we owe it very largely to the enthusiasm of such organizations as this, and to such men and women as you are. I hope you will arouse among us renewed interest in this subject. I hope you may carry on a vigorous campaign in the interests of humanity and civilization."

Then followed the response and annual address by General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, President of the National Prison Association. A synopsis only can be given.

PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Whilst the primary purpose of the Association has been to bring together for conference prison officers of all grades, it has also extended a cordial welcome to judges, legislators, and professors of sociology in colleges and universities, so as the years have gone by, its horizon has extended beyond the boundaries of prison walls, and include not only the administration of prisons, but everything else that pertains to the repression or prevention of crime.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION.

First and foremost, the Association has fully established itself as a recognized authority in prison matters, and has created a public sentiment that realizes the importance of the prison question, with people whose opinions are worthy of consideration.

REFORMATION.

Reformation is a permanent cure, therefore it has the first place in an up-to-date prison, and therefore prisons have been graded so that young men convicted of a first offense, which does not indicate special depravity, can be sent to a reformatory prison, entirely apart from old offenders and more vicious criminals, under which a large majority can be saved.

MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES.

Another noticeable attainment is in the moral and educational influences brought to bear upon prisoners and prison schools, prison libraries, and other moral appliances which are essential requirements in all well ordered prisons and indispensable aids to prison discipline.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

Through the discussion of the Prison Association very largely another forward movement is now in progress, and that

is the substitution of indeterminate for definite or time sentence less than life. That time sentences are vastly unequal and often unjust every one admits, and that a remedy is needed. The indeterminate or indefinite sentence is the most promising remedy thus far presented.

COUNTY JAILS.

Of all our accomplishments the least satisfactory is in our county jails. If there is one thing upon which the members of the National Prison Association are absolutely of one mind, it is that prisoners awaiting trial or serving short sentences in jail should be kept entirely separate from each other. Heretofore old offenders, innocent and guilty, witnesses and insane people have been crowded together in a common hall, with results for evil which cannot be exaggerated.

That they are schools of vice and seminaries of vice nobody denies, and that the absolute separation of prisoners is the only certain remedy everybody admits, but how to secure such separation is a problem that still awaits solution.

Prior to 1877 British jails were just as bad as ours, but after that date all was changed, and now all over the British Islands all jail prisoners from the time they enter the prison van at the police station until they are fully discharged, are kept separate, and the result has been that from that date to the present, there has been a steady reduction in crime, which is more than can be said of any other country.

POST-PENITENTIARY TREATMENT.

Another attainment which is quite limited as yet, but has the unanimous approval of the National Prison Association, and is making progress, is the care of prisoners after discharge. In the reformation of prisoners and to their restoration to honest citizenship, the most difficult point is their discharge from prison. Unless aided then with a helping hand the chances are against them, and therefore every prison should be supplemented with a prisoners' aid society. This is the rule in England and in various continental countries, and they are considered an indispensable help in the saving of prisoners.

THE PROBATION SYSTEM.

The conviction is steadily forced upon us that our largest hope and best work in the future must be in keeping men out of prison. One of the most promising methods for those who have been convicted of minor offenses is what is known as the probation system, which had its origin and fullest development in the State of Massachusetts.

This system proceeds upon the assumption that many persons who are arrested for such offenses may be saved from a life of crime if sentence is suspended, and the convicted person has an opportunity to become a law-abiding citizen before the stigma and contagion of prison life is imposed upon him. All such cases are committed to a probation officer appointed by the court, whose duty it is to make a careful investigation of all the surrounding circumstances and report conclusions and recommendations, and then if deemed advisable, the court suspends sentence and places the offender under the supervision of the probation officer, and then if he does well for a definite period, usually a year, he is discharged. If, on the other hand, he goes wrong, he is brought into court and sentenced. The result of this system is that a large number of persons are kept out of prison and permanently saved.

THE RELIGIOUS FACTOR.

Last and greatest of all, in our outlook for the future in the reduction of crime is the religious factor. If we are to make any large progress in the reformation of prisoners, or in the prevention of crime, or in the betterment of mankind, we must utilize more fully than we have heretofore the religious element which is inherent in the universal heart of man.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS, SIXTH DAY (FRIDAY).

PRISON LABOR LEGISLATION.

A paper on this subject was read by Warden Otis Fuller, of Ionia, Michigan, which contains much valuable information. In summing up he says: "The public must be made to see that the convict must be made to work for his own good; that the convict's work must be productive, and that the product must be sold

on the market at the best possible price for the taxpayers' good ; that the work of the convict must be the kind of work free labor does, as that is the kind he will be required to do if he makes an honest living outside. The public must be made to see that if the convict produces anything the world uses, that product must of necessity compete to some extent with the product of free labor, and if he does not produce anything, free labor in the end must support him."

THIRD DAY OF CONGRESS, SEVENTH DAY (SATURDAY).
AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DIS- CHARGED PRISONERS.

BY JOHN J. LYTLE, PHILADELPHIA.

This report covers eight pages. Space forbids making more than a few extracts. "What to do with discharged prisoners is after all one of the most perplexing problems which confronts us, and yet it is the most important subject with which we have to deal. Much has been said and much has been written, and yet we seem to be as far from the solution of the problem as ever. We all know that men of irreproachable character often find it difficult to obtain work, how much more then for those who have been the inmates of a prison cell. He starts out from the prison gate with bright hopes, feeling sure that he can obtain the desired situation. He sees an advertisement in the daily papers. He knows that it is a position he is capable of filling. The person to whom he applies is pleased with his appearance and asks for reference. Alas! alas! he has none to give—he is without a character. If he states that he has just been released from prison, he is informed that his services are not needed. Let him but have work and he knows all will be well. He goes from place to place and meets with the same response. At last night comes without meeting with any success. He goes to a cheap lodging house, meeting with persons who will be of no benefit to him, probably inducing him to take the glass which while in prison he resolved he will not touch. Day after day comes and goes with no better success; the money he had when released is gone; want stares him in the face, and he too often falls back into crime. If, however, he has been so fortunate as to find a place in the busy crowd of toilers for bread, he is doubly blessed if he remains unnoticed, for in many places the police seem to

have a commission to hunt him down and quickly ask his employer 'if he knows who he has gotten.' That is the end of the convict in that particular place. It is very easy to say, Can those things be? A life of intercourse with prisoners tells how sadly this can be.

"But far more to be feared than the police is from the ex-convicts themselves, who, having been congregated together, know every one who has been associated with them in prison. Those who are of the crime class are jealous of those who are really desirous of leading a better life, and who they find have obtained a profitable situation; they are followed up, and if they do not submit to being blackmailed, they 'give them away,' and their situations are lost, and being discouraged, they join with the man who betrayed them. Alas! this is too often the case. Here, then, is a very strong argument in favor of the separation of prisoners, so that one may not be known to the other when he leaves the prison. It needs to be brought home to the thinking and the leading men in the Christian Church, and in general society, that there is a practical side to the reformation of criminals and the salvation of their families."

FIRST DAY (SUNDAY). MORNING SESSION.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. R. J. Briggs, the pastor of the Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10.30, from the text, "What is the cause that former days are better than these?"—Eccl. 7 : 10.

This Congress does not meet here for social pleasure or personal aggrandizement; it is distinctly Christian, therefore unselfish. To mitigate the rigors and horrors of prison life and promote the personal and religious well being of that unfortunate class of our fellow-men. Whence comes this sympathy with the fallen, the guilty, and the miserable, this perception of dignity amid disgrace, of beauty amid deformity, and well-nigh infinite worth amid moral and social ruin? It comes to us directly from the words and example of Jesus Christ. The glorious impulse which He gave to the souls of men, the sweet spirit of charity which He breathed into the hearts of men. The spirit has defied the power of time to tell upon it, the power of age to bronze it over with weakness and decay, the power of our material civili-

zation to wrest it from the heart and bury it out of sight ; and it is to-day manifesting itself more and more in new and more splendid efforts of philanthropy for the redemption of the lost and the salvation of every class of men from every form of evil. We bless God that we have been born under its empire and baptized into its disinterestedness and compassion. Brethren of the National Prison Association, we welcome you to our city and to our hearts in the name and spirit of our common Lord.

SECOND DAY (MONDAY). MORNING SESSION.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT MASSACHUSETTS
STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

In what way shall discipline be administered? Line upon line, with patience, with firmness, after study of the individual, with judicious adaptation of methods to temperament. This is the discipline of home and school for our children. This is the discipline of life for ourselves. Why should prison discipline differ from it? Those who come under the care of the State as sentenced prisoners come there because they have not yet learned self-discipline. It is the first duty of the State to correct the neglected or perverted training which has brought them where they are. That this training is desirable few will deny. That it is possible one illustration will show: Three hundred persons are allowed five minutes for general conversation at the close of the public exercise; very few tongues are idle when such an opportunity offers, but at the tap of the bell on the superintendent's desk every sound stops on the *instant*. The hush is absolute and instantaneous. Could the tongues of 300 women outside a prison be instantly stopped by the strike of a hand-bell? This shows a marvelous consideration for the wish of the presiding officer, or it shows a good degree of such training as I plead for. I am convinced in a large majority of cases it is an important thing to allow an offender time for reflection.

As an illustration of this in ordinary cases of discipline I might mention a recent experience of my own. When the prisoners receive their bread at the table at meal time the loaf is cut and the pieces laid by the plates in order. The two end crusts are placed where they happen to come, and each woman must eat the crust when it falls to her share. One night a prisoner refused to eat her crust. As usual in such cases it was marked

and put away for her breakfast, but she refused again to eat it, and showed such a spirit that I was obliged to call her to my office. At my first mention of the subject she began in great excitement: "You needn't say a word about it, I won't eat a crust. I won't, I won't, I won't!" and so on, raising her voice and fairly jumping up and down in a frenzy, which every word of remonstrance increased. I finally succeeded in telling her that she was talking too loud, and that she was not in condition of mind to know just what she did want to do. It was then half-past eight. I advised her to go to her room, where she could be quiet and alone, and could decide for herself what was her wisest course, and at eleven she might come to me again and tell me how she felt. At eleven she came back quiet and sensible, disgusted that she had, as she said, "made such an exhibition of herself," and ready to do anything or eat anything to show her change of spirit. She had conquered herself because her better nature had been given time to assert itself.

Much more interesting matter came to the notice of the Congress, and I regret that want of space prevents me from entering more fully in the proceedings.

The Congress is to meet in Indianapolis.

This abstract of the proceedings of the Congress at Austin, Texas, is respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. LYTLE,
Delegate and General Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HELD TENTH MONTH 15TH TO 19TH, 1898.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Congress of the National Prison Association convened in the Plymouth Church on Seventh-day evening, Tenth month 15th, with an attendance of 120 delegates, representing about 22 States. The auditorium was crowded with an audience composed of persons known for their active association in prison work, many whose reputations have become national along the lines of prison government and reform.

Governor Mount welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Indiana. He said the present Constitution, adopted in 1851, provides that "The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not vindictive justice."

The Legislature, acting in accord with this provision in 1897, enacted a law transforming one of the State prisons into a reformatory, and also passed a law providing for an indeterminate sentence, thus offering inducements to reform.

Mayor Taggart then welcomed the delegates to the city.

Rev. F. H. Wines spoke for the Association in response to words of welcome.

President Brockway then delivered his annual address, a few extracts from which may be interesting. He said: It is estimated that the number of convictions for crime of every grade annually in the United States is 720,000. The number of committals to prison is 260,000. The number of prisoners in all jails, including the jails and juvenile prisons, is 85,000. A rough estimate is made of the cost of crime in the United States, which includes the expense of police and constabulary courts, trials, witnesses, etc., prison maintenance, and interest on investments for prison establishments, excluding from the calculation the amount of loss from the crimes themselves, and the footings

would exceed fifty millions of annual expenditures. One authority estimates it at sixty millions.

As to the question of the growth of crime there is neither evidence nor probability that crime in the United States is increasing beyond its usual ratio to the general population any more than it is in other countries, including England and Wales. The English reports show that the number of convictions for all crimes in a single year is one to every fifty of the population, while in the United States the ratio is one to every hundred of our population. These figures justify the conclusion that the condition of the United States as to crime is, if not better, no worse than other countries, a comforting conclusion, much needed because of invidious comparisons and alarming statements of the growth of crime here, statements based on insufficient information and erroneous calculations.

NINETY PER CENT MISDEMEANORS.

More than 90 per cent. are misdemeanors, not felonies, that is punishable by imprisonment for periods less than a year in jails, workhouses, etc. The prisoners confined in the prisons are younger in years and older in experience than is ordinarily supposed to be the case. Fully 40 per cent. of all the prisoners in ten countries, according to the published reports, are old offenders who have been previously subjected to imprisonment. More than 60 per cent. of prisoners are practically illiterate on admission to prison, and at least one-third of the whole number are from the dull scholars in the public schools or truants who burrow in lanes and alleys, where they form the worst associations and personal habits.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS, FIRST-DAY (SUNDAY).

The annual sermon before the Congress was delivered by Rev. M. L. Haines, who spoke from the text, "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." The subject of the sermon was "Society's Attitude Toward the Downmost Man."

He insisted that many a man's progress in right living is in proportion to his fellow-men's belief in him. To be believed in is a large factor in human redemption. How frequently it goes a long way towards making a man faithful to let him know that

you believe he will be so. How significant it is to note the ways in which Christ trusted His disciples even in the beginning and after their temporary breakdown. He gave Himself into their hands, and He gave them His work to do.

THIRD DAY OF CONGRESS, SECOND-DAY (MONDAY).

THE PRESENT LABOR LAW OF NEW YORK.

Commissioner Remington, of New York, spoke of the present labor law of New York, which he claims will be a great success. He says they cannot supply all the demands of the State institutions for the products made by the three State prisons. Any of the penitentiaries can work their prisoners as the State prisons do. The three State prisons have 3,500 prisoners. The five penitentiaries have about 4,000 prisoners. Kings County can work its whole prison population on the same things we (the Clinton Prison) are to-day furnishing to that county. I received an order for 400 dozen underwear. Is there any reason why Kings County should not make such underwear for its own institutions except that its commissioners are afraid of offending some men who make underwear? Our orders are so far ahead now that we cannot reach them. No State institution, no city institution, no town or village can buy anything—brooms, furniture, shoes, wheel-barrows, hosiery, underwear, etc., unless they are made in the State prisons. We put our price plumb up to the retail price. There are no idle prisoners in the three State prisons except a few incorrigibles. We have enough orders to manufacture furniture for five years ahead. We expect each prisoner to earn ten cents an hour for a day of eight hours. There are some, however, who do not earn more than fifty cents a day. I have 200 men working on a new building and fifty engaged in building a road.

FOURTH DAY OF CONGRESS, THIRD-DAY (TUESDAY) THE 18TH.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

At the afternoon session the report of the Standing Committee on Discharged Prisoners was read. The report was pre-

pared and signed by H. H. Hart, of Chicago, and John J. Lytle, of Philadelphia.

A list of questions was prepared by the committee and sent to the Superintendents of Police in the leading cities of the United States, and to the Wardens of a number of the chief prisons and reformatories. From these replies the report is made. The Superintendents of Police are found to have a less hopeful view of the future of discharged prisoners than the prison wardens. This is thought to be because the police know a great many ex-convicts who relapse, but seldom see those who become law-abiding. On the other hand, the prison wardens have intimate acquaintance with individuals, and are more likely to keep trace of them after their discharge. Their replies are more encouraging. The prison wardens intimate that about 60 per cent. of discharged prisoners intend to lead moral lives. Their chief difficulty is in finding employment. Prisoners' aid societies, if organized to obtain employment for these men, could accomplish a great deal of good. The police, too, should exercise a friendly oversight and if possible assist in getting employment for them. However, where the police are appointed for political reasons, or are paid according to the number of arrests made, more harm than good will result from such interference. Prison authorities should in most cases attempt to find employment for each prisoner before release. In case this was done the probability of relapse would be reduced to a minimum. The reports of the police superintendents place the number who are disposed to lead honest lives after the discharge at an average of about 25 per cent., while it will be noticed the prison wardens say 60 per cent. A great many of the superintendents think that the prisoner should be allowed to take care of himself. The majority, however, believe that a friendly attitude from the police and the public would go far toward encouraging honest independence in all ex-convicts. The committee closes its report by urging the formation of efficient prisoners' aid societies.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

An interesting address was made by Charles Dudley Warner on "The Treatment of Prisoners." In introducing him President

Z. R. Brockway said: "For the prison reforms which have been accomplished within the last twenty-five years, there is probably more credit due to Charles Dudley Warner than to any man living."

He said that a few citizens tyrannize the rest of the country. Seventy million people cheerfully pay the cost of living for 40,000, the present number of prisoners in the United States. The little robberies which occasionally excite us are nothing to the tax list.

Here is your method. A successful criminal is apprehended. You hunt around and find a jury which has not formed or expressed an opinion, and is not capable of doing either. Then the man is nicely taken care of for four or five years. It would be cheaper to board him at the Dennison Hotel at \$5 per day. If you will stop from your money-making long enough to consider does it pay to run a race with the criminal?

Does it pay you to try your best to make money faster than he can steal it or swindle you out of it?

You are making these criminals, and you are very successful at it. You take a boy who has committed some misdemeanor and place him in jail, and there he is surrounded by the vilest society. It is a place dead certain to make a boy a criminal in a week. There are very few cases of failure indeed. I consider a county jail a high school in crime. From there it is only a step to the university (prison) up here on the lake shore. You are manufacturing men to terrorize over you, although it is possible there would be a few men, whose evil is inbred, who would be criminals if there were no jails at all. If we treat the prison question in a rational way as we do any other mental or moral problem, there is no need of failure.

FIFTH DAY OF CONGRESS, FOURTH-DAY (WEDNESDAY) THE 19TH.
EVENING SESSION.

An interesting paper upon "Insanity and Crime" was read by H. E. Allison, Medical Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Congress closed with the usual resolution of thanks for the courtesies extended by Indianapolis during the Congress. to meet next year at Hartford, Conn., in October, date not fixed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1897.		
Jan. 1.—To Balance,	\$34 77	
“ Donations and Membership Fees,	558 00	
“ Income from investments and interest,	1,798 97	
“ Special Solicitations and Donations for Discharged Prisoners of the Eastern Penitentiary,	3,734 61	
“ Donations for printing Journal,	183 80	
“ Due Bill, Home of Industry,	254 92	
“ Williamson Estate,	454 30	
		\$7,019 37

CR.

1897.		
Jan 1.—By Expenses for Printing and Mailing Journal, for Repairs, Fuel, Light, Janitor, Printing, Stationery, etc.,	\$1,010 36	
“ Discharged Prisoners, Eastern Penitentiary,	2,473 98	
“ Discharged Prisoners, County Prison,	405 00	
“ Salary W. W. Walters, County Prison Agent,	500 00	
“ Salary John J. Lytle, General Secretary,	500 00	
“ Treasurer Home of Industry,	452 16	
“ Special Deposit Fidelity Trust Company,	1,260 63	
“ Balance (Balance of Barton Fund, \$197.75),	417 24	
		\$7,019 37

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

We have examined the vouchers for the year 1897, and find the cash balance to be four hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-four cents. Also the securities, bonds, mortgages, certificates, title and fire insurance policies were examined and found correct.

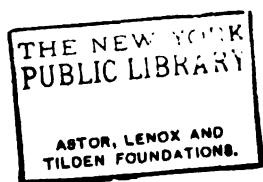
CHARLES M. MORTON,
R. HEBER BARNES,
GEO. H. KYD,

Auditing Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 1899.



GEORGE W. HALL,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Prison Society.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

DR.

1898.

Jan. 1.—To Balance,	\$417 24
“ Income from investments,	1,489 54
“ Contributions and Membership,	471 55
“ Interest on Deposits,	75 54
“ Special Solicitations and Donations for Discharged Prisoners of the Eastern Penitentiary,	2,774 08
“ Williamson Estate,	454 75
“ Balance (Balance of Barton Fund, \$341.96),	786 01
	<u>\$5,682 70</u>

CR.

1898.

Jan. 1.—By Discharged Prisoners, Eastern Penitentiary,	\$2,178 62
“ Discharged Prisoners, County Prison,	420 00
“ Salary John J. Lytle, General Secretary,	500 00
“ Salary W. W. Walters, Agent (dec'd),	300 00
“ Salary Frederick J. Pooley, County Prison Agent,	150 00
“ Williams Estate to Home of Industry,	156 54
“ Janitor, Fuel and Light,	239 75
“ Repairs, Stationery, and Printing,	356 32
“ Special Deposit, United States Security and Trust Company,	595 46
“ Balance (Balance of Barton Fund, \$341.96),	786 01
	<u>\$5,682 70</u>

GEO. W. HALL, *Treasurer*.

We have examined the vouchers for the year 1898, and find the cash balance to be seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and one cent. Also the securities, bonds, mortgages, certificates, title and fire insurance policies were examined and found correct.

CHARLES M. MORTON,
R. HEBER BARNES,
GEO. H. KYD,

*Auditing Committee.*PHILADELPHIA, *January, 1899.*

DONATIONS 1897.

V. W. Walter,	\$2 00	Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, ...	\$5 00
S. D. Walton,	1 00	Dr. Morris S. French,	5 00
Sarah M. Taylor,	5 00	E. B. Foster,	5 00
Ebenezer M. E. Church, ..	6 51	David Pepper,	5 00
William P. Tatham,	10 00	Hugh Graham,	2 00
Charles Smith,	10 00	Mrs. J. M. DuBarry,	1 00
Fannie deL. Welsh,	10 00	Mrs. George M. Conarroe, ..	5 00
Frank Smith,	1 00	J. E. Wilmarth,	2 00
Rev. H. A. Berens,	1 00	Lawrence Johnson,	5 00
Hannah W. Sterling,	5 00	E. B. Warren,	5 00
Herman Presbyterian Ch., ..	5 00	Alice D. Wetherill,	10 00
Bishop O. W. Whitaker, ..	5 00	O. H. Allis, M. D.,	2 00
Jennie S. Adams,	5 00	Mrs. H. N. Pepper,	10 00
First Presbyterian Church		Mrs. E. M. Robinson,	5 00
Chestnut Hill,	24 31	George F. Edmunds,	5 00
Henry E. Busch,	5 00	Charles F. Bonsall,	2 00
Mrs. Samuel Grant,	5 00	E. B. Cox, Jr.,	10 00
Elizabeth N. Leonard, ...	2 00	D. S. H.,	25 00
Jacob Michel,	3 00	Emilie P. Middleton,	10 00
Mary A. E. Fitzpatrick, ..	10 00	Mrs. F. F. Milne,	5 00
Rev. Leverett Bradley,	5 00	Harriet Hare McClellan, .	2 00
The Misses Perot,	6 00	George W. Banks,	5 00
R. Francis Wood,	10 00	Lindley Smith,	5 00
Thomas H. Fenton, M. D., ..	2 00	Samuel Biddle,	5 00
George Wood,	5 00	Trinity Presb'n Ch. C. H.,	5 70
Mrs. John Fred'k Lewis, ..	1 00	Harry Godey,	5 00
Emma L. Thompson,	5 00	F. W. Zeisse,	3 00
John Lambert,	5 00	A. T. Jeanes,	5 00
Mrs. W. G. Sibley,	5 00	Mrs. Edward W. Lehman, ..	1 00
Mrs. Henry C. Fox,	5 00	Anna S. Coates,	10 00
Charles Richardson,	5 00	Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey,	5 00
Mrs. Charles Richardson, .	5 00	Mrs. Frederick Prime,	2 00
Mary E. Greenough,	10 00	Henry Beates, Jr., M. D., .	5 00
Mrs. Daniel Kendig,	5 00	Miss E. M. Kelley,	2 00
Mary Vandervoort,	2 00	Charles W. Trotter,	5 00
Eliza Key Belt,	2 00	Harrison K. Caner,	5 00
Minturn T. Wright,	3 00	Mrs. Johns Hopkins,	5 00
F. S. Shippen,	5 00	Henry C. Terry,	5 00
Mrs. Lewis Rodman,	5 00	Mary Coates,	5 00
Letitia P. Collins,	5 00	A. Friend,	10 00
Mrs. Matthew Semple, ...	5 00	Henry C. Lea,	20 00
Cash,	2 00	Catharine L. Tatham,	10 00
Miss Lisle,	2 00	Henry Norris,	25 00
Miss H. A. Wood,	5 00	Frank H. Rosengarten, ...	2 00
Mrs. Frances Gratz,	5 00	Mrs. Vanpelt,	1 00

James Paul, M. D.,	\$5 00	G. Colesbury Purves,	\$3 00
Hon. James T. Mitchell, ..	10 00	R. C. Shaffger,	1 00
George T. Lewis & Sons, ..	20 00	B. B. Comegys,	1 00
W. D. Winsor,	5 00	Theodore J. Lewis,	3 00
Edwin N. Benson,	5 00	Mary R. F. Carpenter,	1 00
Walter Lippincott,	5 00	Augustus Thomas,	3 00
Rebecca E. Pancoast,	5 00	E. M. Zimmerman,	1 00
John L. Kates,	5 00	Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman, ..	1 00
J. H. Livingston,	10 00	Emily W. Taylor,	3 00
M. D. Thropp,	5 00	Mrs. Horace Fassett,	3 00
Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel		Edwin S. Johnston,	1 00
Biddle,	5 00	William C. Warren,	2 00
John B. Deaver, M. D., ..	2 00	Jacob Reed's Sons,	10 00
Mrs. Samuel J. Reeves, ..	5 00	Annie H. Hall,	1 00
William E. Carter,	5 00	Cash,	25 00
G. A. Schwarz,	3 00	John H. Converse,	3 00
William B. Hackenburg, ..	3 00	Judge F. Carroll Brewster,	5 00
T. Morris Perot,	3 00	Edwards & Docker,	2 00
Edward K. Tryon, Jr., ...	10 00	William Galloway,	5 00
Joshua L. Bailly,	5 00	George D. Bonnell,	5 00
Richard Randolph,	3 00	Rebecca White,	5 00
Mary Randolph,	3 00	F. Gutekunst,	1 00
Herman Denelt,	2 00	Levi Knowles,	5 00
Miss L. G. Davis,	1 00	Wm. F. Bernstein & Co.,...	5 00
Rev. J. Andrews Harris,		Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5 00
D. D.,	2 00	Mrs. Franklin Bacon,	5 00
Mrs. C. de B. L. Bright, ..	3 00	Mary F. Geiger,	5 00
Catharine C. Biddle	5 00	Mrs. Joseph Harrison,	20 00
Hannah S. Biddle,	5 00	Alfred C. Harrison,	5 00
John McClintock,	3 00	Mrs. Hollingsworth White,	5 00
Robert E. Atmore,	5 00	John H. Chesnut,	2 00
Louisa De Lovett,	5 00	Jay Cooke,	5 00
Sarah J. White,	2 00	Samuel L. Allen,	5 00
Rev. George Van Deurs, .	2 00	L. P. Keller,	1 00
F. W. Lewis, M. D.,	5 00	C. H. Brush,	2 00
Peter M. Landis,	2 00	Charles Santee,	10 00
James F. Magee,	5 00	James W. Cooke & Co., ..	5 00
Mrs. Evan Randolph,	8 00	Finley Acker,	5 00
Miss E. W. Lewis,	5 00	M. F. Kemble,	20 00
Miss F. Clark,	5 00	Mrs. George C. Thomas,...	5 00
Richard E. Clay,	3 00	Mrs. J. F. Cox,	5 00
Mary A. Wade,	3 00	George Vaux,	3 00
E. W. Clark,	8 00	B. Frank Clapp,	5 00
Joseph G. Rosengarten, ...	10 00	John M. Hutchinson,	1 00
Hon. William N. Ashman, ..	3 00	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, .	5 00
Miss A. G. Fienour,	2 00	B. V. Mein,	2 50
William S. Hallowell,	2 00	Mrs. Bishop C. D. Foss, ..	3 00
George F. Reger,	10 00	James Spear,	3 00
Norris Square U. P. Church		George F. Parker,	3 00
First Sunday-school, ..	10 00	D. F. Willard, M. D.,	5 00
Cash, G. H.,	2 00	H. D. Cochran,	5 00
Samuel Snellenberg,	2 00	Elizabeth N. Garrett,	5 00
Elizabeth Bradford,	2 00	Paul Jones Fry,	1 00
Catharine A. Wentz,	8 00	James Gaskill,	5 00
C. E. Cadwalader,	3 00	James Love,	10 00
William Burnham,	3 00	Clarence H. Clark,	5 00
Class 26, of the Sunday-		Anna M. Childs,	2 00
school of St. Matthew's		Mrs. E. W. Clark,	8 00
Church, Francisville, .	5 00	Anna Fisher,	5 00

William Fisher Lewis,	\$5 00	M. D. Woodward,	\$5 00
Charles B. Miller,	1 00	Mrs. George Wood,	5 00
Edward Brooks, M. D., ..	2 00	Mrs. H. C. Davis,	5 00
Sarah Lewis,	10 00	Ernest Zantzing,	5 00
Mrs. Charles Foster,	10 00	Mrs. D. M. Plummer,	1 00
William J. Donohugh, ...	2 00	Mary S. Guiger,	5 00
Mrs. A. R. Guzzam,	2 00	Caleb Wood,	2 00
William Cartwright,	1 00	Miss Dutilh,	5 00
Spencer Fullerton,	2 00	H. S.,	5 00
Bodine, Altemus & Co., ..	5 00	George G. Wise, M. D., ..	2 00
Charles Platt,	5 00	Charles Clemens,	5 00
Mrs. James Manderson, ..	5 00	Mrs. J. R. Craven,	1 00
F. T. Fassitt,	5 00	Henry H. Collins,	10 00
Cash,	5 00	Mrs. George Bonbright, ..	1 00
David Masters,	3 00	Drexel & Co., per will of	
Cash,	5 00	Hosier Leslie Freder-	
Cash,	2 00	ick Morgan, London, 150 00	
Mrs. A. Vandervoort,	5 00	John Welde,	5 00
Mrs. S. Wilson Fisher, ...	2 00	Mrs. J. G. Schmitz,	3 00
Mrs. I. W. Claxton,	2 00	Mrs. Rosa Fleisher,	5 00
Mrs. Sophia Burnbaum, ..	1 00	Mrs. William J. Benners, ..	5 00
C. L. Haddock,	5 00	John Loughran,	5 00
Cash,	2 00	Sarah Drexel Fell,	25 00
Cash,	2 00	N. Snellenburg & Co., ...	5 00
W. P. Dupuh,	2 00	Bushrod W. James, M. D.,	2 00
Ephraim Smith,	5 00	Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, ...	1 00
Edwir R. Warrington, ...	2 00	James A. Aull & Co.,	5 00
Mrs. B. B. Reath,	3 00	Mrs. R. G. Gumpert,	2 00
Samuel Hinds Thomas, ..	5 00	Eleanor F. Adamson,	2 00
Mrs. Wylie Mitchell,	5 00	Mrs. Lewis Fleisher,	1 00
Joseph P. Remington,	5 00	J. M. Collingwood,	2 00
Ellen K. Brazier,	5 00	Anna K. Cadbury,	5 00
General and Mrs. W. Far-		Mary G. Forepaugh,	5 00
rar Smith,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Jacob G. Neafie,	5 00	A. Holahan,	2 00
S. E. Ayars, M. D.,	2 00	Mrs. Robert D. Haines, ..	5 00
Anna P. Stevenson,	2 00	H. W. Littlefield,	1 00
R. E. Atmore,	5 00	Samuel Huekel, Jr.,	1 00
William C. Smyth,	5 00	Elizabeth D. Banes,	1 00
Horace G. Lippincott,	2 00	A. J. Drexel,	10 00
Rev. W. P. Lewis,	5 00	John E. French,	1 00
S. B. Richards,	5 00	Albanus L. Smith,	1 00
Weger Bros.,	10 00	John E. Carter,	5 00
Henry C. Freeman, Jr., ...	5 00	Philip Pistory,	5 00
Mrs. George W. Biddle, ..	5 00	Anna H. Tierney,	6 00
James H. Windrim,	5 00	Henry L. Davis,	5 00
Mrs. Mary Everhart,	10 00	Mary A. Burnham,	10 00
A. M. Fox,	2 00	Mrs. E. L. Eberle,	5 00
Mrs. Samuel Horner,	2 00	R. Kaighn,	2 00
Mrs. W. W. Gibbs,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Rachel A. Haines,	1 00	James Budd,	1 00
Lewis Neilson,	2 00	S. H. Thomas,	2 00
Mrs. Charles E. Baeder, ..	5 00	Harold Peirce,	5 00
Mrs. Charles T. Noble, ...	2 00	Mrs. A. E. Campbell,	2 00
Anna L. Ivins,	2 00	H. C. Young,	2 00
S. B. Howard,	2 00	Elizabeth P. Smith,	2 00
The Misses Yarrow,	2 00	Mrs. William North,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Disston,	5 00	J. G. Klemm,	5 00
S. S. White, Jr.,	5 00	Mary E. Whitesides,	2 00

Cash,	\$1 00	B. B. Comegys,	\$5 00
Mrs. Deborah A. Gay,	2 00	W. Frederick Snyder,	5 00
Mrs. Robert J. Brunker, ..	2 00	Elizabeth M. Morris,	5 00
Cash,	10 00	Mrs. John Klemm,	2 00
Cash,	5 00	Edwin Cook,	2 00
Mrs. J. Price Ewing,	2 00	Lavinia J. Hutchinson, ...	2 00
H. M. Lewis,	5 00	W. A. Rumsey,	1 00
B. W. Beesley,	3 00	Mrs. Charles B. Penrose, ..	5 00
Mrs. T. S. Rumney,	5 00	B. F. Greenewald,	5 00
William Kershaw,	3 00	B. W. Fleisher,	5 00
Fleming Pach,	1 00	Cash,	2 00
Rev. Samuel Upjohn,	5 00	Duncan MacFarlane, M.D.,	1 00
J. E. Hyneman,	1 00	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer,	5 00
J. W. Reeves,	2 00	W. C. Stillwell,	1 00
Mrs. F. D. Abbott,	1 00	Virginia L. Rowland,	5 00
Francis A. North,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
William Henry Trotter, ..	5 00	Howard Butcher,	1 00
Cash,	5 00	Edward Brown,	2 00
Mrs. George Peace,	1 00	Anna Kaighn Smith,	3 00
Mrs. John Simmons,	1 00	Mary M. Kaighn,	3 00
Cash,	10 00	Hannah Harris,	2 00
H. B. Garrett,	3 00	Hannah D. Keyser,	2 00
M. H. Garrett,	3 00	Mrs. Edward Trainer,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	Isabel-a-de Schmitz,	5 00
William Sidebottom,	5 00	Mrs. E. H. Trotter,	5 00
George R. Yarrow,	10 00	Mrs. H. F. Oberteuffer, ..	3 00
Sarah E. Moore,	3 00	George H. Fisher,	5 00
Mrs. J. R. Rommel,	1 00	James S. Biddle,	5 00
A. L. Hoskins,	5 00	Ellen B. A. Mitcheson, ..	10 00
W. Harvey Roop,	1 00	Thomas J. Orr,	2 00
Mrs. Henry F. Tilge,	5 00	James Richmond,	2 00
Mrs. G. Von Phul,	5 00	Mrs. C. C. Sinclair,	5 00
Mrs. G. H. Burg,	5 00	S. Davis Page,	5 00
H. M. Prescott,	1 00	Eli K. Price,	2 00
Z. L. Howell,	5 00	Henry Green, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. Marshall Smith,	3 00	H. A. Mitchell,	2 00
Abraham Walker,	5 00	Mrs. James Y. Boice,	1 00
W. C. Houston, Jr.,	5 00	Mrs. C. K. Inglis,	1 00
Mrs. Francis A. Pritchard,	2 00	Mrs. Marcus Franklin, ...	1 00
Mrs. James Darrah,	1 00	Mrs. Mary Kelley,	2 00
George Erety Shoemaker,		Martha Allen,	5 00
M. D.,	3 00	Mrs. William H. Wayne, ..	2 00
Robert B. Beath,	5 00	S. S. Stryker,	3 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Snare,	1 00	Catharine M. Mullin, ...	10 00
C. S. Clark,	1 00	Josephine L. Cadmus,	5 00
Mrs. Charles Wright,	5 00	Josephine L. Smedley,	5 00
W. Calvin Moore,	2 00	Mrs. Edward Trainer,	2 00
Peter C. Moore,	1 00	Hannah Harris,	2 00
Mrs. A. B. Willing,	50 00	Isaac Saller,	1 00
George W. Hunter,	5 00	D. Percy Morgan,	5 00
Martin Brambaugh,	2 00	Mrs. John C. Uhle,	2 00
Martha J. Brown,	2 00	Coleman Sellers,	1 00
John B. Given,	5 00	Thomas M. Drysdale,	5 00
William King,	3 00	J. Mason,	5 00
W. C. Shaefer,	2 00	Thomas W. Sparks,	5 00
R. M. Girvin, M. D.,	2 00	Howard McGinley,	2 00
Mrs. C. L. Metzger,	3 00	Charles E. Dana,	5 00
William K. Harris,	1 00	Mrs. Arthur Biddle,	5 00
James Moore,	5 00	Mrs. David H. Bowen, ...	1 00

Mrs. J. S. Frank,	\$1 00	Mrs. D. G. Alsop,	\$2 00
Howard Hancock,	1 00	Mrs. William H. Bacon, ..	5 00
E. H. Smith,	2 00	Edward Comfort,	5 00
Mrs. William M. Homer, ..	10 00	George R. Kellogg,	2 00
Mary S. Irish Drexel,	25 00	Charles Chipman,	5 00
Susan E. Heath,	2 00	G. R. Redman,	2 00
Mrs. Charles Besson,	2 00	Rev. Benj. Watson, D. D.,	2 00
Dr. Charles E. Hopkins, ..	5 00	R. B. Mills,	2 00
Thomas M. Ely,	5 00	Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.,	2 00
John Ashhurst, M. D., ...	2 00	Rev. Robert F. Innis,	2 00
Francis T. Fassett,	5 00	J. Albert Koons,	2 00
J. Willis Martin,	10 00	Cash,	4 00
James C. Brooks,	2 00	Richard C. Zebbley,	2 00
Everett G. Passmore,	5 00	Walter W. Pharo,	2 00
Mary B. S. Fox,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
William Austin,	2 00	Francis Yarnall,	1 00
Cash,	2 00	Rebert Neilson,	10 00
Rev. C. T. McMullen,	1 00	Elizabeth W. Stevenson, ..	5 00
Levi Knowles,	5 00	Rev. J. De Wolf Perry, ..	3 00
Mrs. E. M. Fagan,	5 00	L. Harry Richards, Jr., ..	1 00
Col. J. R. Smith,	3 00	Mary P. Griffith,	5 00
Albert L. Baily,	2 00	William Rotch Wistar, ...	5 00
Allan B. Rorke,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Mrs. B. M. Campbell,	5 00	Catharine M. Smith,	3 00
Henry Sergeant,	1 00	James M. Tyson, M. D., ..	2 00
Richard W. Davids,	10 00	Joseph S. Elkinton,	5 00
John B. Wells,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
Charlton Yarnall,	1 00	Cash,	2 00
Mrs. Mary M. Rand,	2 00	Mrs. H. M. Howe,	5 00
W. E. Hering,	2 00	Mrs. F. L. Smith,	1 00
James M. Wilcox,	5 00	Mrs. J. L. Erringer,	5 00
Mrs. W. S. Grant, Jr.,	2 00	J. Campbell Haywood,	2 50
W. Hinckle Smith,	10 00	Mattie Callan,	2 00
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J. Randall Smith,	2 00	A. A. Blair,	5 00
Rev. James Shrigley,	5 00	Fannie C. Hooker, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. Edward Baily,	1 00	Lyman B. Hall,	2 00
S. A. Howard,	1 00	P. A. W.,	15 00
S. Bispham,	1 00	Henry C. Carlisle,	1 00
R. W. Birdsell,	5 00	Clarence M. Clark,	5 00
Chris Moore,	1 00	Philip C. Garrett,	3 00
Samuel S. Richards,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Arthur Malcom,	2 00	Rev. A. L. Elwyn,	2 00
Caroline Helm,	5 00	George P. Morgan,	5 00
W. D. Mason,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
D. A. Knight,	2 00	John K. Valentine,	5 00
William T. Murphy,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
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Rev. Jacob Belville,	2 00	Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, ..	5 00
Miss C. M. Lindsay,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. S. M. Fox,	15 00	C. O. Peacock,	2 00
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Mrs. Jennie L. Powell, ...	2 00	Caroline A. Helm,	5 00
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Miss M. E. Twaddell,	5 00	Henderson H. St. John, ..	2 00
Miss C. M. Twaddell,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
C. P. Graham,	1 00	George B. Bonnell,	5 00
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E. W. Clark,	10 00	Catharine C. Biddle,	5 00
M. D. Lovering,	5 00	Mary S. Buckley,	5 00
William J. Gruhler,	2 00	Finley Acker,	5 00
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R. W. Seal,	5 00	Miss Mary K. Gibson,	10 00
James Arnold,	1 00	Wm. F. Bernstein & Co., .	5 00
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M. M. Sanger,	3 00	Henry C. Lea,	20 00
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C. M. West,	1 00	Cash,	1 00

Cash,	\$1 00	Wm. Longstreth,	\$5 00
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Mrs. J. Lewis Bretinger,	2 00	Charles Rhoads,	2 50
Mary R. Albertson,	4 00	Beulah M. Rhoads,	2 50
G. A. Bisler,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Grant,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
J. Dundas Lippincott,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Joshua L. Bailly,	5 00	Edward K. Tryon, Jr.,	10 00
Letitia P. Collins,	5 00	Henry Norris,	25 00
B. Ogden Loxley,	5 00	Miss E. A. Kates,	5 00
Luther B. Keller,	1 00	George Cramer,	1 00
Samuel L. Allen,	5 00	Charles B. Kline,	2 00
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Henry C. Davis,	5 00	Laura D. Stroud,	5 00
Miss E. M. Lisle,	2 00	Julia D. Stroud,	10 00
Cash,	5 00	Augustus Thomas,	5 00
Harry Godey,	5 00	Emma L. Thompson,	5 00
Jane R. Haines,	20 00	Mahlon N. Kline,	2 00
F. Gutekunst,	1 00	Charles W. Soulas,	10 00
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John M. Brown,	2 00	John H. Converse,	5 00
Helen Steel,	5 00	G. A. Schwarz,	3 00
Anna L. Steel,	5 00	Thomas H. Montgomery, ..	10 00
Ogontz School,	10 00	Charles W. Trotter,	5 00
George Burnham,	10 00	Hannah W. Sterling,	5 00
Miss Rebecca Cox,	25 00	Joseph H. Chubb,	5 00
John Lambert,	5 00	The Misses Glading,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	William P. Gest,	10 00
George F. Edmunds,	10 00	Miss J. K. Hurst,	10 00
Julia H. Binney,	5 00	Josiah W. Leeds,	4 00
H. B.,	20 00	Prof. E. Warren Holden, ..	2 00
Edward T. Davis,	5 00	Mrs. Craig Heberton,	5 00
Smith Harper,	1 00	D. Murray Cheston, M. D.,	2 00
F. W. Heermann,	2 00	Florence J. Heppe,	5 00
P. M. Landis,	2 00	Elsie Wister Keith,	20 00
Comly & Flanagan,	5 00	Mrs. N. B. Crenshaw,	2 00
Prof. Charles E. Dana,	5 00	Miss S. E. Wister,	10 00
Charles Dissel,	3 00	Walter B. Smith,	5 00
Miss Harriet M. Bird,	2 00	Mrs. George C. Thomas, ..	5 00
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C. Allen,	1 00	William Sellers & Co.,	5 00
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Mary C. Greenough,	10 00	M. S. L. Rhoads,	2 00
Charles T. Hoyt,	5 00	Mary L. Guiger,	10 00
C. B.,	5 00	Walter Lippincott,	5 00
William F. Morris,	2 00	Samuel Snellenberg,	5 00
David Pepper,	5 00	Edward Pennock,	2 00
Richard Randolph, M. D., ..	3 00	Mrs. Evan Randolph,	8 00
Mary Randolph,	3 00	Mrs. S. M. Etting,	2 00
George T. Reger,	10 00	Henry C. Fox,	5 00
Wm. S. Hallowell,	2 00	Walton Clark,	10 00

Samuel T. Bodine,	\$5 00	Edward Coles,	\$5 00
S. Wilson Fisher,	2 00	Louisa Alter,	25 00
H. C. Alexander,	2 00	W. James Attwood,	2 00
Mrs. J. Gillespie,	5 00	Mrs. Pepper,	10 00
Samuel R. Marriner,	2 00	Elizabeth Bradford,	2 00
Charles Chauncey,	5 00	Frank Smyth,	1 00
Isaac H. Childs,	5 00	John G. Schaal's Son,	2 00
Mrs. C. D. Clark,	2 00	Daniel Robinson,	2 00
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Charles R. King, M. D., ..	5 00	Harry Godey,	5 00
John F. Palmer,	2 00	Theodore J. Lewis,	2 00
Charles Lukens,	2 00	Lindley Smyth,	5 00
E. E. Keating,	15 00	Mrs. M. H. Howe,	5 00
The Misses Gordon,	2 00	C. A. Griscom,	10 00
Miss Gries,	2 00	C. C. Savage,	15 00
E. Y. Hartshorn,	1 00	James Spear,	3 00
Morton P. Henry,	5 00	Max Levy,	5 00
B. V. Mein,	2 50	William Burnham,	3 00
Ephraim Smith,	5 00	Eckley B. Cox, Jr.,	25 00
Mrs. Matthew Semple, ...	5 00	Sunday-school of the Uni-	
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Henry M. Lewis,	5 00	Messiah,	16 08
M. M. Green,	5 00	Mrs. Robert Wade,	5 00
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William M. Coates,	5 00	Catharine L. Tatham,	10 00
Sarah Drexel Van Rens-		James F. Magee,	5 00
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Isabel A. de Schweinitz, ..	2 00	George R. Yarrow,	10 00
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Harriet H. McClellan,	2 00	Jay Cooke,	5 00
John Tatum,	2 00	Horace Butcher,	1 00
Richard P. Tatum,	2 00	Richard E. Clay,	5 00
Mrs. F. H. Dixon,	5 00	George W. Bailey,	5 00
Francis A. Jackson,	5 00	J. M. Collingwood,	2 00
Mrs. J. I. Clark Hare,	5 00	Julia Baeder,	5 00
Charles B. Dunn,	5 00	Mrs. J. F. Cox,	5 00
Mrs. Frances E. Koons, ..	5 00	Henry H. Collins,	10 00
S. Maxwell McIntyre,	5 00	Mrs. J. Brazier,	5 00
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John McClintock,	3 00	William Fisher Lewis,	5 00
Charles Estlack,	5 00	George W. Hunter,	5 00
Harrison Tryon,	1 00	From a Friend,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	J. G. Rosengarten,	10 00
Hall & Seal,	5 00	Elizabeth D. Banes,	1 00
Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride,	1 00	W. B. Dupuh,	2 00
Edward Cress,	1 00	G. H. Burg,	5 00
E. Dunwoody & Co.,	3 00	S. Davis Page,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Mrs. Deborah A. Gay,	1 00
Alice S. Gaffey,	1 00	E. M. Fagan,	5 00
Thomas B. Homer,	5 00	Walter E. Hering,	2 00
W. W. Harding,	1 00	Horace C. Disston,	5 00
C. T. Grubb,	1 00	E. G. Passmore,	5 00

Annie H. Hall,	\$2 00	Mrs. Wm. H. Bacon,	\$5 00
Mary S. Crozer,	5 00	J. Rundle Smith,	5 00
Morris, Wheeler & Co., ..	10 00	Horace G. Lippincott,	2 00
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John E. Carter,	5 00	Bishop O. W. Whitaker, ..	5 00
Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., ..	2 00	William C. Warren,	3 00
Millville Manuf'g Co.,	5 00	Thomas W. Sparks,	5 00
Mrs. J. Manderson,	5 00	Annie Frazier,	10 00
John Marston,	3 00	B. F. Greenewald,	5 00
Abram Walker,	5 00	Catharine A. Wentz,	10 00
D. A. Knight,	2 00	Mattie Cullan,	3 00
E. W. & C. M. Wilkins, ..	2 00	Mrs. Samuel Horner,	2 00
Mrs. Joseph Harrison, ...	10 00	M. K.,	1 00
Rebecca White,	5 00	R. Francis Wood,	10 00
Bishop C. D. Foss,	2 00	J. Campbell Haywood, ...	2 50
John E. French,	1 00	Isabel A. De Schweinitz, .	5 00
L. K. Passmore,	5 00	Mrs. George W. Mullin, ..	10 00
Mrs. Marcus Franklin, ...	1 00	Mrs. Clement B. Penrose, ..	10 00
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W. T. Murphy,	2 00	Thomas Covington,	2 00
B. A. Vanschank,	1 00	Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, ...	3 00
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Mrs. A. E. Campbell,	2 00	E. J. Santee,	5 00
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George Vaux,	5 00	Rensselaer,	100 00
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Spencer Fullerton,	5 00	Horner,	10 00
Harriet A. Mitchell,	2 00	C. W. McNeely,	10 00
Cash,	1 00	Samuel C. Hooker,	2 00
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Anna M. Shoemaker,	5 00	Anna H. Tierney,	5 00
Fleming Park,	1 00	W. Hinckle Smith,	5 00
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Isaac Saller,	1 00	Robert B. Beath,	5 00
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Margaret W. Haines,	5 00	Martin Brambaugh,	2 00
Peter C. Moore,	1 00	Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bird-	
Asa S. Wing,	10 00	sell,	5 00
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Col. Joseph R. Smith,	3 00	Rev. A. L. Elwyn,	2 50
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Mrs. Joseph M. Caley,	1 00	Orlando Crease,	1 00
J. H. Livingston,	20 00	Anna W. Bailly,	1 00
Emilie P. Middleton,	10 00	Rev. Robert F. Innis,	2 00
E. M. Zimmerman,	1 00	Rosa Fleisher,	5 00
Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman, .	1 00	Anna L. Ivins,	1 00
Lawrence Johnson,	5 00	Joseph S. Elkinton,	5 00
Martha H. Garrett,	3 00	Edward Comfort,	5 00
Hetty B. Garrett,	3 00	William Rotch Wistar, ...	5 00
McCambridge & Co.,	3 00	Charles F. Henckle,	2 00
Mrs. E. L. Metzger,	3 00	Rev. Wm. Bannard, D. D.,	1 00
Henry Whelen,	1 00	C. H. Hutchinson,	5 00

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Cash,	2 00	N. Snellenburg & Co., ...	5 00
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Charles B. Miller,	1 00	Thomas N. Ely,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Harrison Snyder,	2 00
E. B. Foster,	5 00	Mrs. Harrison Allen,	2 00
Louisa Gibbons Davis, ...	2 00	J. B. Altemus,	3 00
Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Moore-		D. S. Acker,	5 00
head,	2 00	Elizabeth Allen,	3 00
Mrs. Louisa Fleisher,	1 00	Sidney A. Aloe,	3 00
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James Paul, M. D.,	5 00	James B. Alford,	1 00
Rachel A. Haines,	1 00	Martha M. Allen,	2 00
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Mary C. Griffith,	5 00	Francis P. Erringer,	5 00
Burras Brothers,	1 00	Charles Richardson,	5 00
Francis B. Reeves,	2 00	Andrew A. Blair,	5 00
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George F. Morgan,	5 00	Wm. J. Donohugh,	2 00
Mrs. B. M. Plummer,	1 00	Mrs. J. G. Schmidt,	3 00
Dr. Wm. F. Norris,	5 00	Emily M. Foster,	5 00
W. Harvey Roop,	1 00	S. Harvey Thomas,	2 00
Mary B. Fox,	5 00	Mrs. G. F. Althorff,	2 00
Enoch Lewis,	10 00	E. Bradford,	5 00
Elizabeth P. Smith,	2 00	Rev. Samuel Upjohn,	5 00
Mrs. John Klemm,	3 00	A. M. Gumpert,	2 00
Edward F. Mason,	2 00	James Tyson, M. D.,	2 00
Thomas J. Orr,	2 00	Mrs. Van Pelt,	1 00
V. C. Sweatman,	10 00	Henry L. Davis,	5 00
B. M. Campbell,	2 00	S. E. R. Hassinger,	2 00
Elizabeth N. Garrett,	2 00	Moyer Fleisher,	5 00
James T. Shinn,	2 00	W. D. Winsor,	5 00
William C. Smyth,	5 00	E. B. Warren,	5 00
Miss E. Hunt,	5 00	F. A. North,	5 00
Edwards & Docker,	2 00	Harold and Mrs. Peirce, .	10 00
Edward Brooks, M. D., ..	2 00	Mrs. Emma L. Denis,	4 00
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Mrs. H. F. Tilge,	5 00	Spencer Cosby,	3 00
Rev. James De Wolf Perry,	1 00	Hon. James T. Mitchell, ..	10 00
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John N. Hutchinson,	2 00	Elizabeth W. Stevenson, .	10 00
Thomas H. Fenton, M. D.,	2 00	Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel,	25 00
Arthur Malcolm,	2 00	William C. Houston, Jr., .	5 00
William L. Worcester, ...	1 00	Cash	5 00
William Sidebottom,	5 00	Cyrus Detto,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel S. White, ..	5 00	Edgar W. Baird,	5 00
Rev. W. H. Miller,	2 00	P. A. W.,	20 00
Henry Jones,	1 00	H. D. Beyea, M. D.,	1 00
John Jay Gilroy,	2 00	Morse, Williams & Co., ..	2 00
Jacob Reed's Sons,	10 00	Isaac Barr,	2 00
Catharine C. Rommel,	1 00	C. C. A. Baldii,	2 00
Samuel S. White, Jr.,	5 00	Max Bamberger,	2 00
Mary Vandervoort,	5 00	John H. Betts,	1 00
Anna K. Smith,	5 00	Mrs. J. W. Bampton,	2 00

M. J. Suesserott,	\$2 00	John B. Deaver, M. D., ..	\$2 00
George L. Crawford,	10 00	Mrs. J. R. Craven,	1 00
T. A. C. Baker,	3 00	John Lougan,	5 00
A. Bonzano,	5 00	B. W. Fleisher,	5 00
Arthur C. Dickson,	5 00	Mary Branson, M. D., ...	1 00
Helena F. Blandner,	1 00	Wharton E. Harris,	2 00
Mrs. Berwind,	2 00	Mrs. F. L. Smith,	1 00
Rev. P. F. Burke,	2 00	Miss H. M. Prescott,	1 00
W. W. Barr,	2 00	W. Frederick Snyder,	5 00
Robert C. H. Brock,	2 00	H. Radnor Lewis,	1 00
Robert Neilson,	10 00	Mrs. J. Price Ewing,	1 00
Henry D. Benner,	2 00	W. W. Pharo,	2 00
Mary L. Baird,	5 00	Charles C. Savage,	15 00
Mrs. George Barnett,	5 00	D. Percy Morgan,	5 00
John Blood & Co.,	2 00	Charlton Yarnall,	2 00
Katherine Begley,	1 00	S. M. Darrach,	3 00
Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman,	5 00	Mrs. James Y. Boice,	1 00
Elizabeth M. Blanchard,, .	2 00	Thomas Wistar, M. D., ..	5 00
J. B.,	1 00	Richard W. Davids,	5 00
Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh, ..	5 00	Samuel Biddle,	5 00
H. K. Mulford Co.,	2 00	Mrs. T. S. Rumney,	5 00
Mrs. Joseph Ball,	1 00	Mary J. Lewis,	1 00
Thomas Hewson Bache,		Lyman B. Hall,	2 00
M. D.,	2 00	D. F. Willard, M. D.,	5 00
J. Albert Koons,	2 00	Annie Fister,	5 00
Mary E. Barton,	10 00	F. T. Fassett,	5 00
Charles Beck,	2 00	Harriet S. Benson,	50 00
Thomas P. Bayes,	2 00	Mrs. A. J. Drexel,	10 00
F. L. Bierber,	1 00	Anna P. Stevenson,	2 00
James S. Biddle,	5 00	Edwin S. Johnson,	1 00
L. Harry Richards, Jr., ..	1 00	Miss Dutilh,	5 00
Peter Klein,	2 00	George F. Parker,	3 00
F. K. Hipple,	1 00	Jennie S. Adams,	5 00
J. Willis Martin,	10 00	Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte,	5 00
Samuel Bolton, M. D., ...	1 00	Henry C. Davis,	5 00

DONATIONS TO APRIL 30, 1899.

John Ashhurst, M. D.,	\$3 00	John S. Dovey,	\$2 00
Mrs. Mary R. Fox,	15 00	Robert Dornan,	5 00
Miss Hannah Fox,	10 00	Frank L. Donlevy,	5 00
Annie Frazier,	5 00	B. N. Farren,	5 00
Louise W. Comegys,	1 00	Mrs. Bryant Furguson, ...	5 00
S. E. Ayars, M. D.,	2 00	Mrs. Joseph Esherick,	3 00
Edward Greble Dreer,	5 00	Charles W. Fox, M. D., ..	5 00
William J. Earhart, M. D.,	5 00	Mrs. C. D. Forsyth,	2 00
Lizzie M. Comegys,	1 00	A. H. Fetterolf,	5 00
Thomas Elkinton,	5 00	R. F. Filbert,	5 00
Lewis Elkin,	5 00	Mrs. Charles Emory,	5 00
Francis Donaldson,	2 00	Benj'n K. Fletcher, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. W. D. Edson, Jr., ..	1 00	Mrs. W. W. Farr,	5 00

Rev. A. L. Elwyn,	\$1 00	Martha H. Earle,	\$2 00
Cash,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
Charles E. Estlack,	5 00	Emma L. Thompson,	5 00
William P. Evans,	2 00	Mahlon N. Kline,	2 00
Miss F.,	2 00	William Goodwin,	5 00
Miss L.,	2 00	Anna M. Fuller, M. D., ..	2 00
Miss G. B. E.,	1 00	Walter Godley,	2 00
Estelle M. Evans,	2 00	Miss L. C. Geisler,	2 00
Mrs. M. E. Engle,	1 00	Rev. Robert Graham,	2 00
S. E. Jones,	2 00	Warren C. Goodwin,	2 00
Samuel T. Furman,	2 00	Mrs. L. Turnbull,	2 00
Charles D. Fritz, D.D.S., ..	1 00	Cash,	2 00
H. C. Gara,	1 00	Rev. John A. Goodfellow, ..	1 00
John H. Chesnut,	2 00	F. G. Emmott,	3 00
James Gaskill,	5 00	Charles Goldsmith,	2 00
Dr. Emil Fisher,	1 00	F. W. Lewis, M. D.,	5 00
Elizabeth Bradford,	1 00	Wm. B. Hackenburg,	3 00
Charles E. Dana,	5 00	B. Ogden Loxley,	5 00
Mary S. Geiger,	10 00	H. M. & C. M. West,	2 00
Mary Coates,	5 00	Sarah Lewis,	10 00
Sarah E. Etting,	2 00	Henry C. Lea,	20 00
Mary F. Buckley,	5 00	James Robb,	1 00
The Misses Blanchard, ...	20 00	S. J. Sterrett,	1 00
B. Frank Clapp,	5 00	George R. Yarrow,	5 00
H. A. Berens,	1 00	Mrs. George R. Yarrow, ..	5 00
Miss Rebecca Cox,	25 00	Sarah E. Wister,	10 00
John H. Converse,	5 00	Mrs. William P. Tatham, ..	10 00
D. Murray Cheston,	2 00	Charles Smith,	10 00
Comly & Flanagan,	5 00	Charles W. Trotter,	5 00
Charles Chauncey,	5 00	Edward Kellogg,	15 00
Joseph H. Chubb,	5 00	Frank Smith,	2 00
Edward J. Aledo,	2 00	Craig Lippincott,	5 00
Peter Klein,	2 00	Charles K. King,	5 00
Emily A. Bacon,	5 00	Luther P. Keller,	1 00
The Misses Perot,	6 00	S. M. Waln,	3 00
William Cartwright,	2 00	Hannah S. Biddle,	5 00
Robert S. Clymer,	5 00	F. W. Heerman,	2 00
Fleming James,	1 00	William Montgomery Co., ..	5 00
Anna M. Sterling,	5 00	E. T. Hartshorne,	1 00
Henry Norris,	25 00	Edward K. Tryon, Jr., ...	10 00
Warren Holding,	2 00	Mrs. George C. Thomas, ..	5 00
Mrs. S. N. Pepper,	10 00	George T. Reger,	10 00
W. Marriott Canby, Jr., ..	2 00	Trimble, Sides & Co.,	2 00
John P. Hubbard,	3 00	Charles Lukens,	3 00
H. C. Alexander,	2 00	Jane K. Hirst,	10 00
Cash,	1 00	E. C. Biddle,	5 00
John F. Parmer,	2 00	Margaret N. Harding,	1 00
Alfred C. Harrison,	10 00	Mrs. C. T. Grubb,	1 00
F. Gutekunst,	1 00	W. S. L. Rhoades,	2 00
Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5 00	Thomas E. Gaskill,	5 00
Elsie Wistar Keith,	20 00	Mrs. M. M. Crawford,	1 00
William M. Coates,	5 00	Hood Gilpin,	2 00
Dr. William F. Norris, ..	5 00	Hannah W. Sterling,	5 00
The Misses Glading,	5 00	Partridge & Richardson, ..	5 00
Eugene E. Nice,	2 00	Samuel T. Bodine,	5 00
Martha M. Green,	5 00	The Misses Yarrow,	2 00
Mrs. John Gillespie,	5 00	S. Wilson Fisher,	2 00
Mary R. Albertson,	4 00	Charles H. Graham,	5 00
Jane R. Haines,	10 00	William Sellers Co.,	5 00

Cash,	\$1 00	John McClintock,	\$3 00
Stahle & Stroub,	1 00	Joseph Griffith,	5 00
Mrs. George McClellan, ..	2 00	William S. Hallowell,	2 00
Rebecca E. Pancoast,	5 00	George Vaux,	3 00
B. V. Mein,	3 00	John Price,	2 00
T. Morris Perot,	3 00	Thomas Dolan,	5 00
J. Dundas Lippincott,	5 00	William C. Hamilton,	5 00
Rev. J. Andrews Harris,		D. B. H.,	1 00
D. D.,	3 00	Cash,	5 00
C. A. Griscom,	10 00	Robert E. Atmore,	5 00
G. A. Schwarz,	3 00	Herman Denelt,	2 00
F. T. Sully Darley,	5 00	Mrs. Samuel Grant,	5 00
W. W. Frazier,	5 00	Philip Godley,	2 00
Edward Pennoek,	2 00	Miss A. W. Smith,	1 00
David Pepper,	5 00	Mrs. M. Lloyd,	2 00
Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, ..	5 00	James Spear,	3 00
Charles P. Hoyt,	5 00	E. W. Dunton,	3 00
Walter Lippincott,	5 00	Mrs. John Baird,	10 00
Edward Coles,	5 00	Miss M. D. Faxon,	5 00
Mrs. Evan Randolph,	8 00	C. J. Stille,	5 00
George F. Edmunds,	10 00	Mrs. Edward S. Willing, ..	10 00
M. M. Sanger,	3 00	Mrs. G. W. Childs Drexel, ..	10 00
M. Carey Lea,	5 00	James M. Aertsen,	10 00
Miss C. P. Gries,	1 00	Miss Paul,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	Clara L. Thomas,	5 00
Samuel L. Allen,	5 00	Mrs. J. M. Hansell,	1 00
Walter Clark,	10 00	Emily M. Biddle,	5 00
Theodore J. Lewis,	3 00	Mrs. Joseph Hancock,	5 00
Arthur Hagan,	2 00	Mrs. Mary McCullah,	5 00
Miss Hutchinson,	5 00	Cash,	5 00
William J. Guernsey, M. D.,	2 00	Mary H. Hare,	2 00
John G. Eustis,	5 00	Julia D. Stroud,	10 00
F. Greenewald,	2 00	Laura S. Ladd,	5 00
Richard Randolph,	2 00	Mrs. Samuel Dickson,	5 00
Mary Randolph,	2 00	Catharine L. Tatham,	10 00
John Guiteras, M. D.,	2 00	Henry M. Lewis,	5 00
George W. Grove,	2 00	Samuel Snellenburg,	5 00
Frank T. Gucker,	2 00	Susan E. Heith,	2 00
D. W. Grafly,	5 00	G. P. S.,	1 00
Josephine M. Kendig,	5 00	Grace Circle, King's	
Caroline M. Twaddell,	5 00	Daughters,	5 00
Mrs. Matthew Semple,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Emilie P. Middleton,	10 00	Mrs. A. P. Solomon,	5 00
Samuel T. Wagner,	2 00	C. D. Barney,	5 00
Augustus Thomas,	5 00	Mrs. Lewis Rodman,	5 00
Charles W. Soulas,	10 00	Eugene Harvey,	5 00
Cash,	3 00	H. R. H.,	1 00
Edward Cress,	1 00	George Vaux, Jr.,	5 00
Harrison Tryon,	1 00	Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend, ..	5 00
Fannie de L. Welsh,	10 00	Isaac H. Childs,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	Joshua L. Baily,	5 00
J. B. Habecker,	1 00	Edmund A. Souder,	2 00
John D. Groves, M. D., ..	5 00	Mrs. M. Meredith,	2 00
John G. Schaal's Son,	2 00	Peter M. Landis,	2 00
William Longstreth,	5 00	Mrs. Nathan T. Clapp, ...	5 00
Miss M. E. Twaddell,	5 00	W. H. Browne,	2 00
Julia H. Binney,	5 00	James Hay,	5 00
A. T. Loecher,	1 00	Anson R. Havens,	1 00
E. G. Gyger,	3 00	Cash,	1 00

Frederick Fraley,	\$5 00	Mrs. R. Porter,	\$5 00
George Woodward, M. D.,	10 00	Mrs. E. M. McGowan, ...	5 00
Andrew J. Downes, M. D.,	2 00	Mrs. Andrew H. Miller, ..	5 00
John Townsend,	5 00	Lewis R. Dick,	2 00
Mrs. Pemberton Morris, ..	2 00	Mrs. J. C. Walker,	2 00
E. W. Clark,	10 00	Frank H. Rosengarten, ..	2 00
A., B., & C.,	5 00	Diana F. Levy,	5 00
Charles H. Harvev,	1 00	Arthur G. Dickson,	5 00
Samuel Barton's Sons, ...	1 00	William Burnham,	3 00
Sarah W. Rhoads,	2 00	Gertrude Abbott,	10 00
Rynear Williams, Jr.,	5 00		

LIFE MEMBERS.

Henry B. Ashmead,	John P. Jenks,
Joel J. Bailly,	W. W. Justice,
Frances M. Brooke,	Henry M. Laing,
C. H. Brush,	M. Carey Lea,
John E. Carter,	J. Fisher Leaming,
Henry S. Cattell,	F. Mortimer Lewis,
Miss Mary Coles,	Howard W. Lewis,
Alfred M. Collins,	William Longstreth,
B. L. Douredoure,	Alfred H. Love,
Richard H. Downing,	James W. McAlister,
Edward Greble Dreer,	Caleb J. Milne,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,	Hon. Francis A. Osbou n,
Rev. H. L. Duhring,	Robert Patterson,
Joseph S. Elkinton,	George Pennock,
Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn,	Charles Santee,
Helen M. Elwyn,	Samuel J. Sharpless,
George W. Farr, Jr.,	George C. Thomas,
Wm. M. Frazier,	Henry T. Townsend,
M. H. Goodwin,	Charles A. Tracy,
George W. Hall,	James W. Walk, M. L.,
Alfred C. Harrison,	E. B. Warren,
Charles C. Harrison,	James V. Watson,
Emily J. Ingram, M. D.,	Wm. Weightman,
William Ingram,	Mary S. Whelen.
Wm. S. Ingram,	

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Mary R. Albertson,
 H. C. Alexander,
 Rev. Sam. E. Appleton,
 H. St. Clair Ash, M. D.
 Hon. Wm. N. Ashman,
 Robert E. Atmore,
 Rev. Lewis C. Baker,
 Joshua L. Baily,
 John E. Baird,
 Thomas E. Baird,
 Rev. R. H. Barnes,
 J. Henry Bartlett,
 Lindley H. Bedell,
 John L. Benzons,
 T. Broom Belfield,
 Catharine C. Biddle,
 Hannah S. Biddle,
 Mrs. Henry J. Biddle,
 Samuel Biddle,
 David Boies,
 Ethel M. Boies,
 Helen M. Boies,
 Henry M. Boies,
 Joseph M. Boies,
 E. C. Bonbright,
 E. H. Bonsall,
 C. Walter Borton,
 Peter Boyd,
 Henry D. Booth,
 Elizabeth Bradford,
 Robert P. P. Bradford,
 Joseph H. Branson,
 Mrs. Robert S. Bright,
 George D. Bromley,
 Edward Brooks, M. D.,
 T. Wistar Brown,
 Rev. William L. Bull,
 William Burnham,
 Dr. Chas. E. Cadwalader,
 John Callahan,
 Rev. Joseph J. Camp,
 Aaron E. Carpenter,
 Mary R. F. Carpenter,
 William Cartwright,
 Charles A. Chase,

E. W. Clark,
 Miss F. Clark,
 E. W. Clark, Jr.,
 Mrs. E. W. Clark,
 Richard E. Clay,
 S. W. Colton, Jr.,
 Mrs. S. W. Colton, Jr.,
 Henry H. Collins,
 B. B. Comegys,
 Ethel Conderman,
 John H. Converse,
 E. H. Cornell,
 J. Lewis Crew,
 Henry Croskey,
 Walter Crossing,
 Alfred M. Dallett,
 Edward T. Davis,
 Mrs. L. G. Davis,
 Herman Denelt,
 Mrs. E. E. Denniston,
 Isaac L. Detwiler,
 Charles C. Diblin,
 John H. Dillingham,
 Charles D'Invillier,
 Charles Dissel,
 H. D'Olier,
 William J. Donohugh,
 Rev. J. G. Dubbs,
 Otto Eisenlohr,
 Joseph Elkinton,
 Samuel Emlen,
 Mrs. Horace Fassett,
 Hon. Joseph C. Ferguson,
 Emil Fischer, M. D.,
 Ellicott Fisher,
 B. W. Fleisher,
 Miss Elsie Folwell,
 Rev. Robert W. Forsyth,
 Frederick Fraley,
 Rev. T. L. Franklin, D. D.,
 Esther Fricke,
 Spencer Fullerton,
 Elizabeth N. Garrett,
 Philip C. Garrett,
 Sylvester Garrett,

William H. Garigues,
 James Gaskill,
 Mrs. A. R. Guzzam,
 L. Gerhard,
 William H. Gilbert,
 William C. Goodrich,
 Warren C. Goodwin,
 D. Webster Grafty,
 Mrs. Hugh Graham,
 Mrs. W. S. Grant, Jr.,
 David Greenewald,
 Mrs. E. W. Gormly,
 Mrs. C. L. Grubb,
 Wm. P. Hackenburg,
 Edwin Hagert,
 Henry Haines,
 Annie H. Hall,
 William S. Hallowell,
 Mrs. W. W. Harding,
 J. A. Harris, D. D.,
 Wharton E. Harris,
 William H. Hart, Jr.,
 Clyde A. Heller,
 Charles Hill,
 Miss C. V. Hodges,
 Edward H. Hoose,
 John N. Hutchinson,
 William T. W. Jester,
 Edwin S. Johnston,
 William H. Jones,
 Henry K. Kelley,
 Harry Kennedy,
 George Kessler,
 William Koelle,
 J. Albert Koons,
 John Lambert,
 Peter M. Landis,
 Frances C. Lathrop,
 Rev. George A. Latimer,
 George A. Latimer, Jr.,
 Mrs. P. W. Lawrence,
 B. Franklin Leeds,
 Deborah C. Leeds,
 Josiah W. Leeds,
 F. W. Lewis, M. D.,
 Theodore J. Lewis,
 Eugene Linnard,
 Louisa D. Lovett,
 Rev. Walter Lowrie,
 William H. Lucas,
 John J. Lytle,
 James F. Magee,
 Mrs. James Manderson,
 John Marston,
 J. Willis Martin,
 David Masters,
 Mrs. Henry C. Mayer,
 John McClintock,

J. A. McDowell,
 Mrs. J. A. McDowell,
 Miss M. A. McDowell,
 Rev. H. Cresson McHenry,
 George R. Meloney,
 Charles B. Miller,
 Mary S. Mitchell,
 Nathan J. Mitchell,
 Elliston P. Morris,
 Charles M. Morton,
 John Murray,
 William F. Overman,
 William R. Neff,
 Rev. William S. Neil,
 Joseph C. Noblitt,
 R. V. Page,
 George F. Parker,
 Alice M. Paul,
 Henry S. Paul,
 Henry S. Paul, Jr.,
 J. Sellers Pennock,
 T. Morris Perot,
 Charles Platt,
 Laura N. Platt,
 Miss L. N. Platt,
 Margaret K. Porter,
 Robert Porter,
 Frederick J. Pooley,
 G. Colesbury Purves,
 Mrs. Evan Randolph,
 Mary Randolph,
 Richard Randolph,
 Henry F. Rearden,
 Francis B. Reeves,
 George F. Reger,
 Charles Rhoads,
 Phebe Rhodes,
 Mrs. M. B. Riehlé,
 Thomas A. Robinson,
 Charles Rogers,
 Joseph G. Rosengarten,
 William Scattergood,
 G. A. Schwarz,
 David Scull,
 R. C. Shaffges,
 William P. Simmington,
 Isaac Slack,
 Henry A. Smith,
 Samuel Snellenburg,
 Mrs. Samuel Snellenburg,
 Harrison Snyder,
 James Spear,
 P. H. Spellissy,
 Frank H. Starr,
 Anna M. Sterling,
 Everett & Ella B. Stewart,
 Dr. William C. Stokes,
 Emily W. Taylor,

Rev. Charles H. Thomas,
 Augusta Thomas,
 Augustus Thomas,
 Mrs. George C. Thomas,
 George M. Troutman,
 Joseph M. Truman,
 Edward K. Tryon, Jr.,
 Joseph C. Turner,
 G. H. S. Uhler,
 Mrs. J. F. Unger,
 Rev. George Van Deurs,
 George Vaux,
 Henry H. Walker,
 Leonard N. Walker,
 William H. Wanamaker,

William C. Warren,
 D. A. Waters,
 Thomas B. Watson,
 John Way,
 Catharine A. Wentz,
 Rev. Joseph Welch,
 Emily Whelen,
 Sarah J. White,
 Samuel L. Whitson,
 George G. Williams,
 John Woolman,
 Rev. Michael Zara,
 E. M. Zimmerman,
 Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" the
 sum of.....Dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" all that
 certain piece or parcel of land. (Here describe the property.)

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every Stated Meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold Stated Meetings on the *fourth* Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months called January, April, July, and October, of whom seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alteration in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than three months previous to the adoption of such alteration; and no such amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members present.

The Secretary shall state on the notices of that meeting that an amendment or amendments to the Constitution will be acted upon. All other questions shall be decided, when there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prison, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are, the Governor, the Speaker and Members of the Senate; the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney-General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Records of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named the Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take, receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of: *provided,* That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.

GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF
THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Decree:

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Hodge Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, It is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of the said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

[Signed]

JOSEPH ALLISON

Record:

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NEW SERIES

NUMBER 39.

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

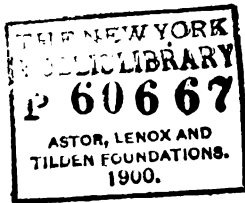
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

INSTITUTED MAY 8th, 1787

JANUARY, 1900

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

Place of Meeting, State House Row, Philadelphia.
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Chestnut Sts.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 25th, 1900, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers and the Annual Report), consisting of REV. R. HEBER BARNES, CHARLES M. MORTON, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. H. CRESSON MACHENRY, and REV. GEORGE A. LATIMER, presented the draft of the Annual Report.

The Acting Committee directed the Editorial Board to print 5,000 copies, and to make such alterations and additions as they thought proper.

The report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary*.

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Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 600 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the General Secretary, Philadelphia, S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

JOHN J. LYTLE, Office S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

J. J. CAMP, Agent for County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

FREDERICK J. POOLEY is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Early Organization, February 2, 1776; May 8, 1787.	7
Abuses in Prisons, 1773,	8
Relief in this State, 1787,.....	8
Early Contribution to the Cause,.....	8
Considerations in Relation to the Penal System,.....	9
Severity of the Penal Code,.....	9
Reforms Applied for, 1788. Abuses Indicated,.....	9
Reform of Penal Code, 1794,	9
Abuses Revealed by the Grand Jury, 1814,	10
The Pennsylvania System. Still on the Statute Book,	10
Eastern Penitentiary (Erected, 1829),	10
County Prison, Moyamensing, Philadelphia (Erected, 1831),	10
House of Correction, 1860,	11
Noticeable Fact: Change of Public Thought,	11
Prison Labor,	12
County Prison Annex, Holmesburg Junction,.....	12
The State Grants, Cities of the First Class,	13
The Inequality of Sentences,	13
Official Delegates, National Prison Congress,	13
State Appropriation for Discharged Prisoners,	13
Increase of Crime,	14
Eastern Penitentiary,	14
Convict Labor,	14
Food Provided,	15
Rewards of Merit,	15
Penalties and Punishments,	15
Acting Committee, Pennsylvania Prison Society,	16
Prison Agent, Eastern Penitentiary,	17
Prison Agents, County Prison and Annex,	17
Aid to Discharged Prisoners,	18
Causes of Crime; Its Promotion,.....	19
House of Detention, Juvenile,	19
Reformatories,	20
Criminal Insane,	21
Wardens and Superintendents,	22
Prison Chaplains,	22
General Separate System,	22
The Youth of Our Prisoners: Dr. F. H. Wines,	23
Separate Woman's Prison,	24
Juvenile Crime Schools, Japan,	24
Rescue and Prevent. Startling Facts,	26
At the Prison Gate (Contributed),	27
REPORT OF SECRETARY.	
Change of Sentiment and Reliance,	30
Correspondence,	31
Work of the Society and Acting Committee,	32
The Eastern State Penitentiary and Separate System,	32

Statistics, and Expenditure for Aid of Discharged Prisoners,	33
Legislature Withholding Aid,	34
Incidents that Aid in Reformation,	34
Example Cases of Interest,	35
Home of Industry,	36
Visiting Committee, Philadelphia County Prison,	36
Prison Agents,	36
Prison Agents, Incidents of their Work,	37
Police Matrons,	38
Statistics of Acting Committee's Visits,	38
Confidence in God's Help,	38
In Memoriam, William H. Garrigues,	39
In Memoriam, Rev. Thos. L. Franklin, D. D.,	40
In Memoriam, Mrs. Hugh Graham,	41
In Memoriam, Michael J. Cassidy,	42

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Address of Welcome, Governor Lounsbury, Connecticut,	43
Address of Welcome, Mayor Preston, of Hartford,	44
Address of Welcome, Reply to, by Frederick H. Wines, LL. D.,	44
Address, The Annual, Edward S. Wright, Pennsylvania,	45
Address, Rabbi Myer Elkin, Hartford,	46
Address, Rev. Father Shanley,	46
Annual Sermon, Rev. C. D. Hartranft, D. D.,	46
Address, Rev. Harold Pattison,	46
Address, Judge Edgar M. Warner, Massachusetts, "The Sober Man's Burden,"	47
Address, Charles Dudley Warner, "Failures,"	47
Address, Frank B. Sanborn, "Changes,"	48
Annual Address, A. T. Hart, "Advancement,"	48
Address, Clarence P. Hoyt, "Punishment of Prisoners,"	49
Address, Henry Wolfer, "Employment of Prisoners,"	49
Address, N. F. Boucher, "Output of Work,"	50
Address, Chaplain Rev. William J. Batt, Massachusetts, "The Per- manent Motive,"	50
Address, Chaplain Rev. H. H. Kilsey, "Work of a Prison Chaplain," ..	50
Memorial, Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, Massachusetts,	50
Address, Carlton T. Lewis, New York, "Indeterminate Sentences," ..	51
Address, John J. Lytle, "Discharged Prisoners,"	51
Address, Warren F. Spaulding, "Treatment of Criminals,"	51
Address, Harry F. Mills, "The New York State System,"	52
Address, Carroll D. Wright, "Prison Labor,"	53
Address, Dr. Hintrager, "Prison System, Germany,"	53
Address, R. Charles Bates, "Preventive and Reformatory Work,"	54
Address, N. F. Boucher, "Prison Discipline, Aid, and Effect,"	54
State Industrial School of Connecticut,	54
Address, William F. Slocum, "Features of Prison Reform,"	54
Closing Remarks by General Brinkerhoff,	55
Treasurer's Report for 1899,	56
List of Donors, April 30, 1899, to April 1, 1900,	57

JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

When we pause to think of this one hundred and thirteenth year of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, we are grateful to God for His blessing upon the work, and are led to wonder at the remarkable instance of longevity. Few benevolent societies in the United States survive their founders. Some effect a certain object and are allowed to fall into uselessness and disorganization. Others arise with similar means, and produce other good with an advantage of new zeal and fresh machinery. But this Society has ever kept pace with the changing times of thought and sentiment, ever ready and doing the work which is not likely to lessen.

We look back on our past history with feelings of joy at the many things this Society has been the means of bringing about by legislative enactments and otherwise. It might be of interest to review some of the bright things of our past history.

ORGANIZATION.—February 2d, 1776, a society of kindred character was organized in the city, called "The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Discharged Prisoners," which though not identified with ours, might fairly be viewed as a forerunner. It embraced some of the most prominent citizens of that day.

In September, of the following year, the British army entered the city and took possession of the jail, which caused a dissolution of the Society after an existence of nineteen months.

Peace having been restored, public attention was called to the condition of prisoners and the many abuses that existed. On the eighth day of May, 1787, twenty-five men, eminent in the community for Christian benevolence, met and formed an association called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," this title was changed to the present one in 1886. Rt. Rev. William White, rector of old Christ Church (Second Street), was its president for forty-nine years until his death. The general sentiment of the community in regard to this worthy man, was beautifully expressed after his death by the daily papers: "If he went forth, age paid him the tribute of affectionate respect, and children rose up and called him blessed."

The principles inaugurated at the outset, have controlled the plans and efforts of the Society from its origin to the present time, with necessary modifications, and their truth and value have been abundantly confirmed by large experience.

ABUSES IN PRISON.—In 1773, John Howard, emphatically called "the philanthropist," entered upon a self-sacrificing course of almost unprecedented devotion to humanity, connected with prisons and penal institutions generally, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and countries of Continental Europe. His personal observation of dreadful horrors of the dungeon, and the tortures by "the tender mercies of the wicked and cruel," are too dreadful to relate. In 1777 he published a large volume, his *State of the Prisons*. Thus the whole world was put in possession of facts, many of a most horrible character, and it awakened an intense interest everywhere, of benevolent sympathy in behalf of wrongs, many not guilty of crimes to warrant their incarceration.

RELIEF IN THIS STATE.—In 1787 the civilized world rose to the necessity, and our Legislature listened favorably to propositions, and enacted laws of a wiser and more humane character. Three days after, a man condemned to death had been pardoned and should have been released from his iron chains and balls—but they still remained—this Society took prompt measures at once, and the prisoner was released from his fetters, and they effected his discharge from confinement.

EARLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE.—From John Dickinson and wife, of Wilmington. Del., deed of ground rents, May, 1788, amounting to fourteen pounds ten shillings (\$38.66) per

annum. This sum (though not in the original form) still contributes to our current expenditure, with other bequests and donations from benevolent donors.

CONSIDERATIONS IN RELATION TO THE PENAL SYSTEM.—This Society never has contemplated any effort towards the introduction of any new system, or change in the prevailing principles of prison discipline; but has striven to secure efficient and comprehensive action on the part of the Acting Committee, to visit the prisoners in their cells with a view to their reformation. The more we lift men up and restore them to his manhood, the more the quietude of our homes is secured, a saving in police force is effected, conspiracies and insurrections are avoided, violent exciting modes of punishment are dispensed with, separation of prisoners from recognizing each other is attempted by the separate system once happily inaugurated at the Eastern Penitentiary. But the size of the building has not kept pace with the large number sent there, so a semi-congregate system has from necessity been grafted on.

SEVERITY OF THE PENAL CODE.—At the commencement of the American Revolution, nearly a score of crimes were subject to capital punishment. In 1794 murder in the first degree only could be punished by death, and has so continued to be punished.

REFORMS APPLIED FOR.—In 1788 the Society considered the effect on the prisoners and the influence of society, by the convicts working on our streets; and petitioned the Legislature that private and even secluded labor should be substituted for the public disgraceful manner of treatment.

ABUSES INDICATED WERE NOT A FEW.—Insufficiency of clothing, the daily allowance of food (half a four-penny loaf of bread a day), for those committed for trial, and no allowance at all to detained witnesses; no provision for a decent lodging, lying on the floor; mingling the sexes in the same cell; criminals, debtors, and the untried in the same cell. Parents allowed their children with them in the jail, the larger number unemployed, with no work or exercise. All these have been changed, and it is largely due to the influence of this venerable, humane Society.

REFORM OF PENAL CODE.—In 1794 the Legislature (through this Society) changed the State Code, installing the separate and individual cell system; but the number of cells was not equal to

one-third the average number of convicts, and the Inspectors were obliged to exercise their discretion.

Later we find a most gratifying fact on record, in Robert Vaux's letter to William Roscoe, of Liverpool, "That the cases treated in the separate cells were the only cases of real reformation, which continued throughout the lives of the individuals, so far as could be traced."

In 1800 considerable attention was given to instruction of ignorant prisoners in useful knowledge; vagrants and drunkards received better care; the matter of indiscriminate pardons to the undeserving received a wholesome check from this Society; a prison library was established, and prisoners supplied with Bibles and Testaments.

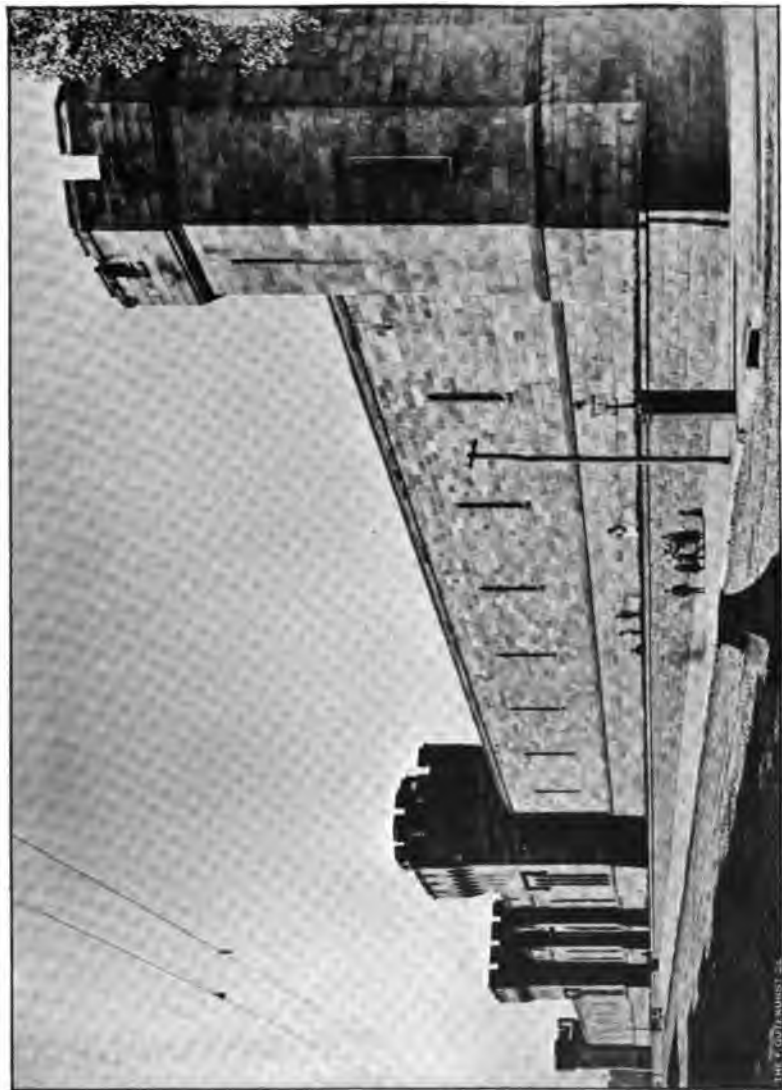
ABUSES REVEALED.—In 1814 the grand jury of Bucks County brought many abuses to the attention of the Legislature, which though partially removed at once, led to the founding of the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg, in 1818. The Act provides "On the principle of the solitary (or separate) confinement of the convicts, as the same is, or hereafter may be established by law." But what is

THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, STILL ON THE STATUTE BOOK.—"An individual cell for every prisoner, and that each prisoner shall be kept wholly separate from every other prisoner, day and night, during the entire term of confinement." As the building of the Western Penitentiary did not increase in size with the growing population, the doubling up began, and finally the whole institution adopted the congregate system by special act of the Legislature.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY, at Philadelphia, erected 1829, was emphatically founded on the Pennsylvania System; the capacity of cells is now inadequate, and a semi-congregate system is grafted on, without any authority but that of necessity.

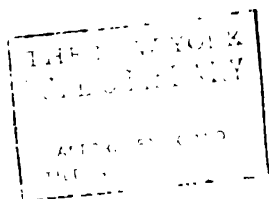
HOUSE OF REFUGE, for both sexes of juvenile delinquents, was opened in 1828, and has become a splendid institution in the State.

COUNTY PRISON (MOYAMENSING), PHILADELPHIA.—In 1831 the Legislature provided for the sale of the Walnut Street Jail, and the erection of a more secure place. In 1835 the law provided that none but the "official visitors" might speak to the con-



EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,

Erected 1829



victs; that no parent, child, attorney, or any one could see or communicate with them; this was maintained for a time, and gradually was not adhered to, till 1896, when our judges insisted on the law being obeyed; it was a sore trial to the condemned. When the Legislature met in 1897, this Society memorialized the Legislature for a change which granted the Inspectors the right to use their discretion in the admission of visitors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—In 1860 this Society urged the erection of this house, where they are compelled to work, as intermediate between the almshouse and the jail, for vagrants and inebriates, to relieve the prisons.

ONE MOST NOTICEABLE FACT.—In this present day, the thought of those deeply interested in the study of Penology is not concerning the severity of prison life, nor are they exercised as to erection of our prison buildings, but they are anxious for the reform of the man who has stumbled and fallen; realizing that he is still a man, whom God hath made for better purposes, and the leading thought is what is being done, or can be done to restore him his manhood.

We cannot but admit that in some of the States there appears to be a more rapid progress in the reformatory ways than in Pennsylvania; and we must implore our Legislature to grant permission that works more of a salutary and reformatory nature may be established in all our State Prisons and County Jails.

While we realize the faithful work of the Acting Committee of Fifty of the Society, separately visiting the prisoners in the cells so far as possible, we know the apparent reformations are not so many as we had hoped, owing to the adverse plans of the present care throughout the State in the Penitentiary and Jails.

It has been said, we have all the foreign element from almost every country of the world, here at our door; and we need a more severe regime than the Eastern and Southern or Western States; but that is no reason why we should not endeavor to restore a man to his manhood, and fit him for a citizen and a decent member of society.

The mere fact of his incarceration for a limited time in a cell with other men, perchance worse than himself, and the occasional visit from the Chaplain and the visitor, seldom reforms him. Give him light, air, ventilation, education, a daily task

in the reasonable trades, participation in Sunday exercises, a confidence in him to earn his merit, and you reach his better heart; the Warden, Chaplain, and Overseers very soon realize the change for the better.

The eye of all these United States is on the graded reformatories of the State of Massachusetts, which have been tried long enough to show most remarkable results; and several States have established or are establishing something very much like them.

There seems to be no reason why our prisons and jails may not be reconstructed or remodeled, giving the men the work to do, that the reformatory plans may be installed, seeing that the separate system has been almost obliterated by the overcrowding of the buildings set apart, and especially as our Legislature prohibits the employment in any manual work of over ten per cent. of all those held in Prisons and Jails.

PRISON LABOR.—Many a man is longing for some handiwork, besides the use of the library, to exercise his mind for healthful exercise. Circumstances show that we are to have no longer a separate system; that being realized, let us then secure the very best things in the congregate system, of the graded reformatory plan, so far as the Legislature will permit the change, to be something better and more hopeful than we now have. *

The annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary seems to show that this overcrowding of two or more in a cell (with daily manual exercise almost wholly cut off by the State) has been one principal cause of our large increase in the commitments.

Let us implore our Legislature to establish the best known graded reformatory system, that many instead of few may be restored to a better manhood. In the past few years it has become much more difficult for the visitor to reach the heart of a prisoner in the presence of partners in crime, and the present arrangement provides for no other means, hence we are the more humiliated by the little apparent success.

COUNTY PRISON ANNEX, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION.—The same condition of overcrowding is apparent here, and the men are asking for some work to do, but none can be given owing to the prohibitory law; and in a great State like Pennsylvania, looked up to as the great Republican center, and doing many

good things, it seems strange that our lawmakers should deny the right and privilege of means to restore the downtrodden prisoner to the walks of a better manhood.

THE STATE GRANTS TO CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS right to establish houses of detention for juvenile criminals between eight and sixteen years, to remove the stigma of having a culprit placed in a felon's cell in the County Jail. Progress has been made toward securing this in Philadelphia, by the Mayor, members of the bar, and some of our Magistrates, and we hope ere long it may be established.

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.—The inequality of imposed sentences for the same offense often astonishes us. What we need is an indeterminate sentence, a minimum and maximum one; so that the man might, by careful attention to duties imposed in the reformatory work, earn or merit the shorter term, do some manual work for the State's account, and thereby partly or wholly pay for his care, and when he goes out show himself a better man, fitted for association with law-abiding citizens.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.—Four of the Acting Committee were appointed by Governor Stone official delegates at large to the National Prison Congress, held at Hartford, Conn., September 23d to 27th, 1899. They all returned a voluminous report of deep interest and joy, it being the largest delegation ever held, and matters of real interest to our people were treated by the best minds of our country.

STATE APPROPRIATION.—For the last six years the State Legislature and Governor have failed to grant the Society the accustomed \$3,000 for the relief of its discharged prisoners, to furnish clothing on going out to make a decent appearance among men, for transportation to their homes, or tools and accessories of their occupation when they find a place for work; hence the Finance Committee were charged with the work of raising funds for the continuance of the work by private solicitation from benevolent donors. Thus far it has succeeded in supplying the lack, but we ought not to be compelled to rely upon Philadelphia for this continued benevolence, as these prisoners are the charges of the State, mostly sent here from its many eastern counties, none of whom aid in their support, or care to help them to a position where they may care for themselves on their dis-

charge. It is hoped the next Legislature will relieve our necessity. Until then we must continue to ask.

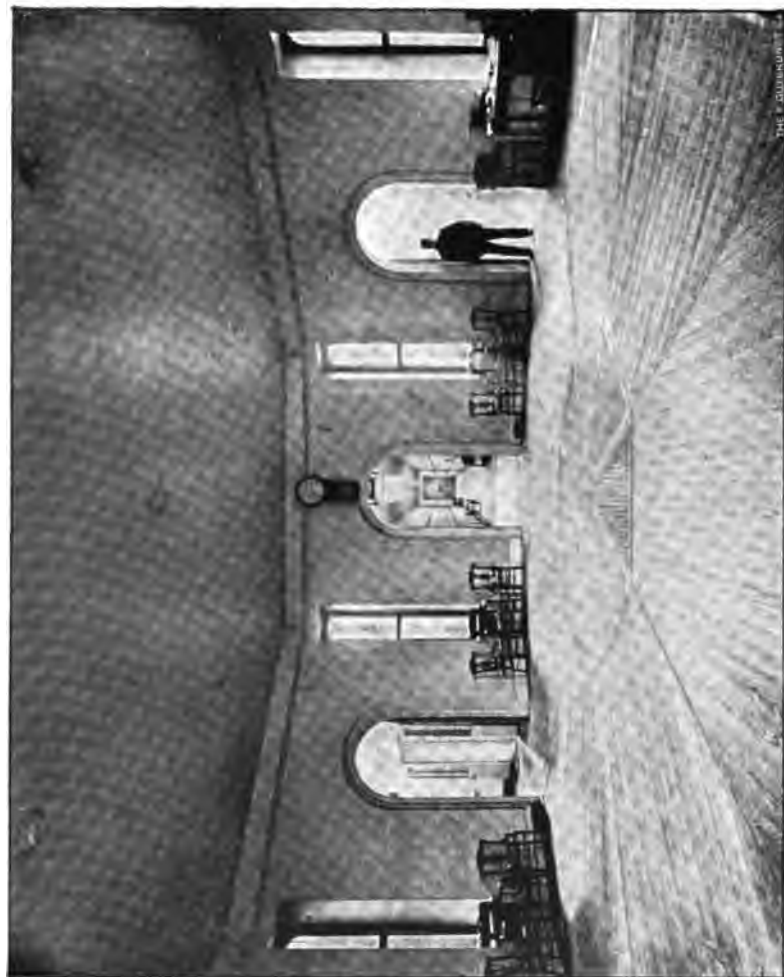
INCREASE OF CRIME.—The question whether crime is increasing or not is one of practical and of stupendous importance, and the carefully tabulated statistics often need a statistician himself to use them. In this and some other States it does seem to have increased beyond the ratio of the population. In Massachusetts, where the entire State has been under the Graded Reformatory System for several years, the Superintendent of Prisons (Pettigrove), who has devoted his life to the work and is very careful of conclusions, said at a recent Prison Congress in substance: "Serious crimes are not increasing in Massachusetts faster than the population increases." If this judgment be correct, then let every one examine more carefully the full internal workings of the system, that it may be adopted in every State.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—The statute law to-day commands that each individual convict shall be provided with a cell by himself, yet it holds to-day twice the number of prisoners of cells contained. About one-quarter of the cells are occupied by one man each, hence the balance contains two or more. This is due in part to two causes: First, some of the counties have poor jail buildings, some are overcrowded, and some desire to avoid county expense of the care of the prisoner; and Second, our penitentiary building has not been enlarged to keep pace with growing necessities of population.

When a judge imposes sentence to a term in solitary (or separate) confinement at hard labor, it is really a term with a commutation of time for good behavior in a separate cell; all cells are light and there are no solitary dungeons; hard labor is merely a daily simple task imposed; there is no hard labor like the English wheel or ball and chain.

Three corridors have been added since its erection in 1829, and the work almost wholly done by the inmates. This taught skilled labor and gave employment. Several other corridors might be erected, and the work of altering or remodeling done by its inmates as a source of employment.

CONVICT LABOR.—The Legislative Committee to inquire into the matter of convict labor recently went through all our State prisons; at the Eastern Penitentiary expressed great satis-



EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.
The Center, from which all the Corridors radiate.

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ASTORIA
TACOMA

faction of the management, but lamented that so many able-bodied men were rusting for want of employment, and especially when they were implored, "Give us something to do." The plant for manufacture of brooms, mats, stockings, and shoes was idle. It seemed to impress them that these products might be made and sold to the State at cost price, and used in State and charitable institutions; and also decrease the expenditure of the State for State charities, having a tendency to reduce taxation. It is hoped that the committee will report favorably that the men may be employed.

FOOD PROVIDED, both in our County Jail and the Eastern Penitentiary, is of ample quantity and quality. Compared with the prisons of England and most other countries it is considerably more. For those that are sick, the physician prescribes the proper diet to the convalescents, as the cases require.

REWARDS FOR MERIT.—In most of our American prisons there are punishments for offenses, and rewards for good conduct. In Philadelphia County Prison, the reward provided by the act of Assembly is, allowing the convict of one year or more to shorten his sentence by a regular scale, and it has proven most influential. When a person is sentenced to a certain time, there is an additional penalty, the costs of court (about \$16.75), and it is in the power of the Inspectors to remit this for good conduct of the prisoner. When a fine is also imposed, the man stands committed until that sentence should be fulfilled, but he may take the benefit of the insolvent law for the fine. A one-year prisoner by good conduct gets one month off, commutation; the costs are forgiven, that is another month saved; the fine is remitted, and that is three months saved. So that a sentence which seemed to involve sixteen months' imprisonment may by good conduct be reduced to eleven months. A similar commutation applies to our State Penitentiaries.

PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS.—It is difficult to make comparison between the legal provisions for punishment in Europe and those of this country; indeed, there is little system in practice here; different States vary.

In Pennsylvania the gallows for first degree of murder, in New York and Massachusetts electrocution, in many States a life incarceration. In Prussia a man is beheaded. In Holland

imprisonment for life, and the Judge determines whether it shall be in a separate cell or the congregate system. In Italy hard labor for life, of the most painful kind, working with chains to their feet. In Austria the penalty is hanging. In Belgium the punishments are from death to short imprisonments, but very minute and executed with great strictness; after ten years' imprisonment a convict is relieved from separate confinement during the day. Commutation for good behavior is very liberal, three months the first year, four months the second year, five months for the sixth year, and six months for the seventh to the tenth year. This is remarkably liberal, and leaves to the convict his own release. In France convictions are death, hard labor for life, deportation (no hard labor for those over sixty years old). Discipline is severe, but not cruel.

ACTING COMMITTEE, VISITORS, PENNSYLVANIA.—They are to deal with the morals and manners of prisoners of both classes (convict and untried) in the County Prison, and with convicts in the Penitentiary. There are special limits to the action of those visitors, to advise, exhort, teach, and assist in the discharge when they leave. The Society prohibits any attempt to procure, or even encourage, applications for pardon. The visitors are to use every endeavor to make them good men, not endeavor to make them free men. Fifty men and women are annually selected from the contributing membership, and are assigned to the work in the Penitentiary, in the County Prison and Annex, and to the several near-by County Jails; who visit the cells and seek by instruction and persuasion to alleviate the miseries of detention; leading them away from false ideas of their own rights and duties, and to adopt resolves of virtue that they may put into practice, when they have been discharged from prison.

The work of the visitor is to improve the impression which reflection and imprisonment have caused upon the prisoner, to make him feel that his own wrong had produced the evil. We know, as others know, that violation of State laws operate to hinder the successful work of the visitors, and it is a proof of their zeal for good works, in partially relieving misery in prison, that they continue to labor, while the impediment of overcrowded cells seems to forbid success. The reformation of criminals is only begun during their sentence, and it is only when set at

liberty and freed from restraint that their fair promises are tested.

PRISON AGENT, EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—The inmates of the Penitentiary differ in some degree from those of the County Prison, by having longer terms to serve. Their cases have been tried and settled by the court, with no hope of release until the commuted sentence terminates; except the vague hope of their case coming before the Board of Pardons, and with which our Agent has nothing to do.

Our Agent performs a work the State does not provide for, viz.: suitable clothing on going out, to make a decent appearance in the world; tools for those needing them, and have a place secured to work; often purchasing them tickets for distant homes, and sometimes seeing them on the train, toward their homes; often temporarily helping those who have been discharged some months, and who seem worthy of aid, trying to do right but become stranded (these identified by their prison number).

The wise provision of the Society, to furnish these things through our Prison Agent, has been the means of bringing to the hearts of some men the practical influence of joy and comfort to the kind words and advice of the visitors of the Acting Committee in their cells, and go forth with earnest resolve to lead a better life.

The Society recognizes that their responsibility, with regard to criminals, does not conclude with the expiration of the sentence, but the Committee endeavor to secure them work, and start them on in life's better ways.

PRISON AGENTS, COUNTY PRISON AND ANNEX.—Besides Moyamensing, there is the Annex at Holmesburg Junction. The Board of Inspectors have an Agent who attends more especially to the court trials. This Society has an Agent who has to do more especially with the petit cases and those of the juvenile class, but both work in harmony. Into the County Prison comes every person who is to be tried in this county, whatever the penalty to be inflicted. Scores of people every day, of both sexes; some, after rigid examination, depart in twenty-four hours, some are detained a few days until the requisition from the Magistrate be had, some await trial.

Most of these seem to think their cases are particular, and

demand help of the agent, who has to visit friends, witnesses and prosecutors. Some whose offenses are small, and whose patience is smaller, are very clamorous for the service of the Agent to procure their release from the Magistrate. All seem to cry out against the action of the officer who arrests, or the magistrate who commits. Few admit guilt and regard themselves innocent, and the Agents have no easy task to discern the truth through the woven meshes of crime. The cells of prisoners abound with undisciplined talents and ungrateful children; and at court the Judge is often touched by a mother pleading for her criminal son (who is her support), who has many times violated the law.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—The Pennsylvania Prison Society has always partially provided the discharged with suitable clothing on their going out, by aiding them to reach their homes, by necessary tools to ply their trade if they have one, by starting them in the peddling business, by seeking out and providing a place to work, nor are any of these dismissed at once; for even considerable time after, if they become stranded, the Agent is ever ready to assist the worthy further (identified by their number), and there are many applicants.

Some follow their own inclination and go to the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners (to which this Society contributes) and find temporary work, and are led to occupations.

It sometimes happens that a discharged convict is taken in the employ of one of our Acting Committee in shop or factory, and a detective, seeing him there, goes to the employer to have his little say about the man, but is summarily ejected as a busy-body in other men's matters; so that a man under a cloud of sin has no easy matter to establish himself in a new life of virtue.

Amid all these direct plans for aid, it not infrequently happens bright reforms come to our knowledge, by a man stopping in at the Society's office to thank the Agent and speak of his welfare and present success God has led him into. In former years we had State assistance to carry on this work, but since 1894 it has denied that help, and the Society has been obliged to solicit donations from the benevolent of our city to augment our small income.

CAUSE OF CRIME; ITS PROMOTION.—It has been said, "Poverty is the parent of crime;" sometimes it is eminently true. But crime, like other matters, has an ancestry; it may have been the result of poverty, which had a parentage so distinct that it may be traced back to another ancestry. Among all the tenants of the cells we scarcely find one that has not wasted patrimony; or, what is worse, wasted good opportunities of obtaining wealth, neglecting business duties for dissipation and riot. When the patrimony or early gains failed they ceased to keep company with former associates and sank into the ranks of poverty, bad tastes cultivated and acquired, yet reckoned among the virtuous of that rank, until crime was the parent, not the child of poverty.

Parental neglect of children is a most prolific parent of crime, to fill our jails with those who needed love and parental instruction. In this fast age, the dishonesty and knavery to acquire wealth quickly is a cause apparent, the utter neglect of moral discipline.

Some people say: "It seems strange with the exposure of embezzlement that the crime should continue." Yes, many are warned, but they could not relinquish fraud without certain exposure.

Young men who did not acquire a trade in youth as a means of support have often abused a trust to which they had not been reared, thus giving of themselves an example of crime cause.

The crying evil of the present day is falsehood, which soon ripens into perjury. For example: Persons going abroad bring back many things purchased, knowing that there are duties to be paid the Government. The question is often asked, "Are there any dutiable articles in the trunk?" And the answer is generally, "No." And sometimes it is strengthened by an oath, though it has much lessened in later years for fear of exposure, the heavy fines, and the danger of imprisonment. Falsehood the parent of perjury is a growing evil; and by far the greater number of criminals seem given to reckless lying, which comes largely from the want of proper parental instruction.

HOUSE OF DETENTION, JUVENILE.—About three hundred annually of both sexes, between eight and sixteen years, are brought to the County Prison and placed in a felon's cell—fifty per cent. on inquiry are discharged by the magistrate without

trial, principally first minor offense; twenty-five per cent. discharged at the trial, and twenty-five per cent. detained for punishment. It is the desire to remove this stigma of being a felon, and the Legislature designed a law to provide in cities of the first class a House of Detention for juveniles, to be cared for by the County Inspectors; but as yet benevolent generosity has not provided a suitable building, though our Mayor, Magistrates, and members of the bar have been apparently interested in its fulfillment, and there is a hopeful prospect of its being secured in the near future.

REFORMATORIES.—The State Reformatory at Huntingdon partially fills a gap of humane provision, and seems to be well conducted, except that it does not hold the incorrigible. The young man who does not or who can not keep up to a certain standard of merit is sent for his full term to the State Penitentiary; it generally happens he is put in a cell with a much older man, and one who has served several terms; the last dreadful influence is that he is likely to turn out a crook, with all the care and persuasion of the good offices of the visitor of the Acting Committee.

We have not really tried our Reformatory long enough to say much of its merits, but we look with anxious eye for the results of the established State Reformatory System of Massachusetts, and the Connecticut Industrial School.

The Elmira System (as present conducted) attracts our most earnest consideration; like Ohio, it is adapted to a certain class, with a minimum and maximum limit of detention, with a progressive classification. In most of the States the system has been wisely administered, and in only one, Dakota, has it been abandoned.

In every prison where the Elmira System has been adopted, either partially or as a whole, any shortcomings, as a rule, have been traceable to inefficient administration. Of course politics must be eliminated, and the merit system must be absolute. The Superintendent should be carefully selected, and trusted with the selection of his subordinates. Hence the Indiana Reformatory with 900 prisoners has already merited a high rank in the list of American reformatories.

Reformatories cannot greatly reduce crime until they can

reach back to the beginning of life, and to conditions in which all intelligent and Christian efforts to perfect the coming generation must appeal to conscience and moral sense.

CRIMINAL INSANE.—They are generally reclaimable, when judicious treatment is commenced in good season; the devoted labors of the physicians in our two principal asylums for the insane in Philadelphia show how hopeful the means of many restorations are. The Almshouse of this city has a most disproportionate number of insane paupers, and it is a source of gratification and wonder to find that they are so treated that many are restored to reason.

The criminal insane are denominated those who have been convicted of some crime, and afterward found to be insane. Such persons should not be liable to "criminal treatment," having committed crime during established insanity; it only seems consistent with the enlarged views of humanity which are enjoyed in this age.

That there does not at present exist in this State sufficient accommodation for what are called the criminal insane is evident, and some are detained in our prisons in separate cells without the operation of remedial means to restore their reason. For many years we have implored our lawmakers to provide for this class, but it is repeatedly put off.

Those who take an interest at court, and see how frequently the plea of insanity is advanced by members of the bar for their client, and how ready most juries are to clear the accused on that supposed ground, see very many cleared every year from punishment due by law. The plea of insanity seems to the observer to be too easily sanctioned by the jury.

There are laws in this State that bear kindly on the cases of the insane, and there are asylums and hospitals for their gratuitous support. The latter, perhaps, should be multiplied, and the former be modified and arranged so as to be more generally practically useful.

In Ohio recent provision was made (on 1,000 acres of land) for the erection of three buildings annually, accommodating one hundred each, and the work being done almost wholly by the inmates (the first summer sheltered in tents), and it is believed that the colony will very soon become self-supporting.

WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.—Some are large, generous-hearted, good men, ruling with a firm hand, and with the thought of God always in mind. In those Institutions with the faithful Chaplain, we cannot but observe an apparent larger measure of the number of those who seem to be reformed, and certainly show a good degree of promise, for a better moral and spiritual life when they depart. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of a proper leader. What we need is tried men, in the care of prisoners, a man with a big heart, not a man with a pull; for if politics enter in his selection, almost invariably failure seems inscribed on the portal he enters to govern.

It seems as though the time had come when we needed a technical school of education to fit men for this special branch of the work. Something like the preparation required for Chaplains in England and Japan. To the want of proper selection of good men is attributed most of the harsh and cruel treatment we hear of, which the general public do not agree to, nor sanction.

Almost every foreign country to-day is looking to the United States of America for results of reform. Why? Because they know that many offenders have been banished or aided to this free country, and are anxious to learn how we hold, govern, and reform the offscouring of the world.

PRISON CHAPLAINS.—In most of our prisons and reformatories, and in some of the County Jails, the faithful Chaplain (sometimes designated moral instructor) works side by side in harmony with the Warden or Superintendent. The kind word of advice and the personal influence of an interested and true Christian heart are soon appreciated by the prisoner, who learns to respect his frequent visits and look forward to them; he learns to love him as a dear friend, and often turns sincerely to our best Friend and Saviour Jesus Christ. The every-day influence seems to have changed his wicked mind, and he goes forth into the world a better man.

GENERAL SEPARATE SYSTEM.—William Penn, in Pennsylvania, is accounted the first who introduced a more humane system of treating criminals, and received his ideas from Holland. The Dutch introduced the separate system or that of individual treatment, which was not solitary confinement, but preventing criminals from corrupting each other. The prisoners were

trained to useful work, placed under the care of schoolmasters, ministers, and others.

John Howard examined minutely many prisons of different countries and his published book of the dreadful horrors in many of them stirred the world. About 1830, in this country, many of the States went to the other extreme, of solitary confinement in underground cells; even Connecticut utilized an unused copper mine for a prison dungeon, without light, work, books, or instruction. Suicide and death resulted to many victims. As a necessary revulsion, prison separation took place in the popular mind. The man whom Charles Dickens on his first visit to the Eastern Penitentiary desired to be liberated lived forty-two years afterward, surviving the novelist by fourteen years, and finally came back voluntarily to the same Philadelphia separate (not solitary) prison, begging to be allowed to finish his life there, as an asylum, among old friends and officers. This strange request was granted.

THE YOUTH OF OUR PRISONERS.—Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Superintendent United States Census, gives some startling information. "Of the 87,329 in all the penal institutions of the United States in 1898, they were distributed among different grades of prisons as follows: More than half in State Prisons and Penitentiaries; more than one-fourth in County Jails or leased out by counties in Southern States; the rest mainly in city prisons, workhouses, and houses of correction; very few in naval and military prisons, hospitals, and insane asylums.

"One-eighth of the whole number were found in the State of New York. More than one-fourth in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Their average age was thirty-eight years eight months; very nearly half under thirty, and about a third under twenty-five; one-eighth under twenty.

"The average age of a pauper is fifty years; of a negro prisoner, twenty-seven years six months; of a native white prisoner, thirty-six years; foreign, white prisoner, thirty-six years nine months. The average of a thief, twenty-eight years four months, and of a prisoner charged with crime against person, thirty-two years four months; of a disorderly person, thirty-three years ten months."

The most startling statistics set forth is the youth of the average convict in our country. That nearly half of the entire

inmates of three State Prisons should be under thirty years of age should be a warning to all who have at heart the future of our country.

When we consider that many first committals were brought on by deeds of crime, through distress and want; and a large percentage not born thieves and criminals; and that many show a sincere desire to live a better life if they could only have a chance; we can see what sympathy is needed in the hope of their being brought back to the joy of honest, happy and respectable livelihood.

Right glad are we that volunteers, or official visitors, are active in some States not having enthroned the Reformatory System, to lift up the eyes of such to the star of hope, and to proffer them a chance of living a new life.

SEPARATE WOMAN'S PRISON.—Chaplain J. L. Milligan, of the Western Penitentiary, who stands in the foremost rank as a penologist, urges the necessity of a Separate Woman's Prison and Reformatory, within the confines of Pennsylvania, on the ground that this great Commonwealth should not be so far behind the times, compared with New York, Massachusetts, and Indiana.

There are about twenty-five convicts in the woman's department at the Western Penitentiary, and about twenty in the Eastern Penitentiary. But these figures do not show the criminal element among the female sex. At the workhouses and jails there are to be found any number of women serving short sentences for larceny and the like, who would in the event of establishment of a woman's prison and reformatory be sentenced to such an institution. At present there is no work for them to do, and little prospect of reformation. The establishing of a woman's prison in New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio demonstrates the need of such in every State. It would prove a benefit to this State, in two ways: First, give them opportunity to reform, and lead a life of usefulness when released, and Second, their handiwork could be employed on State account.

JUVENILE CRIME SCHOOLS.—In this State there is the House of Refuge for both sexes, between eight and sixteen, to which the incorrigible are sent, by the Magistrates; in other States called industrial schools; in all, different trades are taught, in-

cluding farming, and a vigorous home influence is carefully pursued, and not a few have shown great promise in after life.

While other countries no doubt have something like it, we must notice the rapidly changing country of Japan. Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a Christian minister at Kyota, was appointed a Prison Chaplain, after three years of earnest work and highly regarded by all State officials, he spent three years in the United States of America, to observe our reform methods—at Concord, Massachusetts Reformatory, New York Prison Association, and at Elmira, N. Y. Before his return to Japan, he visited a large number of the best equipped prisons and reformatories in the Northern States.

On his return he felt compelled to resign his chaplaincy, but published a book on prison reform, several essays, and made many addresses in different parts of Japan. His careful preparation of the several departments of penology established a reputation, and led to his appointment as Chaplain in the model prison at Sugamo. The five Buddhist chaplains resigned, not with any hostility, for the Buddhist priests assured him they desired to be associated with him, and learn his methods. In 1899 he was appointed instructor in a school for training prison officials at Tokyo.

Mr. Tomeoka is profoundly interested in the work of child-saving as a promising means of preventing crime, and for the incorrigible. His friends enabled him to secure a large tract of land in Sugamo and erect proper buildings. His extended observations at home and abroad regarding the causes and prevention of crime, and reclamation of criminals, became deeply impressed on his people; and there is hardly one interested in the work of criminal reform (even in this country) who does not base his hopes on the reformatories for criminals and neglected children.

In 1897 by a special act of clemency, on the death of the Empress Dowager, 10,000 criminals were released from confinement; since then sixty-nine (69) per cent. have returned to prison for fresh crimes. The "Sugamo Katei Gakko," or family school, is now established, receiving not only waifs, but the incorrigible below sixteen years, sent by officials and otherwise, and solicits the hearty coöperation of the Japanese and all visitors interested

in the prevention of crime, and the elevation of many despised children.

RESCUE AND PREVENT; STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES.—

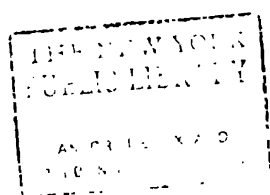
One Sunday evening at the Sunday Breakfast Association in Philadelphia, a very full and clear answer ~~was~~ given to the following questions by 950 poor, unfortunate and discouraged persons.

1. How many had Christian parents and were instructed in the religious life in younger days? Ninety per cent. raised their hands. 2. How many were faithful Sunday-school scholars? Seventy-five per cent. raised their hands. 3. How many have been brought to the present misfortune by strong drink? Seventy-five per cent. replied. 4. How many commenced drinking before they were twenty-one years old? Seventy per cent. voted they did. 5. How many deliberately started out to be drunkards? Two persons raised their hands. 6. How many started drinking with the idea they could stop when they wanted to? Seventy-seven per cent. of all the drinkers raised their hands. 7. How many, with their experience, will urge young men not to follow the path of their walking? Ninety-eight per cent., nearly every hand was raised. 8. How many are desirous to give up their sinful ways, and make an attempt to lead a better life? Ninety-five per cent. held up their hands, and seventy-eight per cent. came forward for prayer. All these answers were taken with great care, and exact statistics. These answers show seventy-five per cent. of 950 men coming to the association are brought to the sad, deplorable plight by strong drink; and that the drinking habit began before they were twenty-one years old.

Amid all these men's better nature, blunted and scarred by the awful crime of rum and other sins, deep down in the heart there is still some good, which prompts them to say almost to a man: "Use all your influence and power to keep young men from the path we have been walking, for it will in the end bring them to prison."



MICHAEL J. CASSIDY,
Our Late Warden, for twenty years, Eastern State Penitentiary.



AT THE PRISON GATE.

TRUE AS TOLD BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"Passing the State's prison at Wethersfield on foot, one Spring morning, thirty years ago," said an old gentleman recently, one of the Prison Commissioners of the State of Connecticut, "I saw the gate open, a man come out, and the gate closed again. The man looked pale and worn and sad. He stood by the gate in the broad May sunshine in a perplexed, undecided way, and I noticed that the tears were streaming down his cheeks. He looked up and down the road, up at the sky, and then stood with bowed head.

"Where now, my friend?" I asked, cheerfully.

"I don't know, good sir," replied the man, sadly. "I was just thinking that I would throw my hat straight up into the air, and go the way the wind blew it. I would rather go back into the prison, but they won't have me, now that I have worked out my sentence. They won't have me there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere," he went on, in a broken voice, "but I have got to be somewhere. I don't know what will become of me; foresight isn't as good as hindsight, sir."

"I am walking to Hartford; take passage with me," I said.

"You won't care to be seen in such company," he replied, looking at me incredulously. "Perhaps you don't understand that I have just worked out a sentence in the State's prison here."

"I understand," I said. "We are all wayfarers; come along and we will talk the matter over and decide as we go what can be done for you."

"It was a lovely warm day. We walked slowly and talked a good deal, or rather my companion talked, and I encouraged him to do so. He answered my questions frankly, clutching hungrily at my ready sympathy. He was very free to talk of himself, and said at last, as I smiled at some unimportant disclosure:

"Reserve was never one of my failings, sir. If I tell anything, I tell all. That is the way I came to get into prison. Had I

kept silent, I should have gone free; but by this time, my heart, full of pent-up sin, would have been a mass of corruption.'

"I found that he had made shoes in the prison.

" 'I never had a trade before,' he said. 'I think if I had I would not have fallen into errors. Had I had a legitimate way of getting a living, I would not have been tempted as I was. I have a good trade to begin on now, however. I have brought that away with me, as well as the bitter memory and a lasting disgrace.'

" 'It is not the fact of our being in prison, but the crime that carried you there, wherein lies the sin,' I said.

" 'But those who are not found out escape the disgrace,' he replied bitterly, with a deep sigh, and I hastened to say:

" 'I think I know a man here in the city who will hire you. He is a large shoe manufacturer, and I am sure he will make a place for you as a favor to me, even if he does not really need a man.'

"The more I thought about it, the more confident I felt that my friend would take him into his manufactory.

" 'If I were in your place,' I said as we entered the city, 'I would not lisp a word about having been in prison.'

"The poor fellow stopped short and looked at me. The hopeful look dropped out of his face, his eyes filled with tears, and he said, in a broken voice:

" 'You have been very kind, but I had better bid you good-by, sir. I cannot live and lie. I promised my God last night, in my cell that was so dark at first, but so light at last, when Jesus came to me there, that I would be true whatever befell me, and I will keep my word.'

" 'Forgive me for tempting you at the outset,' I said; 'come on.'

"I saw my friend, and told him the whole story. He had a little talk with my man, and made a bargain with him. That night, just at the hour for the shop to close, we three went into the work-room.

" 'Here is a poor fellow who was discharged this morning from the Connecticut State's prison,' said the proprietor. 'I am going to give him a start in life by taking him into the shop; he will begin work to-morrow.'

"There were indignant glances among the men, and one spoke up hastily:

" 'I shall leave if he stays. I will not work with a jail-bird.'

" 'Very well,' said the employer, 'any one who wishes to leave can bring in a bill of his time in the morning.'

"Only one man, the man who had constituted himself spokesman, left. Ten years later that discharged convict was the owner of that manufactory, and the man who would not work with a 'jail bird' was one of the journeymen. As I said, to begin with, that was thirty years ago. That man whom I met at the prison door is now a Senator in the Legislature of one of our New England States. He said to me this day:

" 'I tremble when I think what the result might have been had an evil instead of a good friend met me outside of the prison door.' "

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE, GENERAL SECRETARY.

In presenting my Eleventh Annual Report it is with feelings of devout gratitude to my Heavenly Father that He has spared my life through another year that I might still labor in this part of His vineyard, and that He has given me the health and strength for this service. I can truly say in my own experience that work for the Master is a pleasant service, and brings its own reward, that "peace of mind which passeth all understanding." There is in the community a growing interest in the work of The Pennsylvania Prison Society. This is evidenced by the many letters I have received during the past year, commending the noble work in which we are engaged, and wishing us great success in our efforts on behalf of discharged prisoners, many accompanying their good wishes with a generous donation.

The time was when even good-hearted Christian people thought that one who had committed a crime was incarcerated in a prison only for punishment and deservedly so, but that has given way for the feeling that reformation is possible, and this we think should be kept steadily in view. The idea that those who have violated the law of the land and have been placed behind prison bars are beyond the pale of redemption is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. We must work on and work ever, and we have many evidences that our labor has been productive of good results.

We must hold forth the beacon of hope to those who are at times discouraged; cheer them up with the assurance that if they will give up their evil ways, "cease to do evil and learn to do right," there may yet be a bright future before them.

The visits that I have made have been a source of comfort to myself, and I trust of advantage to those visited. This I am sure will also be the experience of every Christian visitor—when we water others we will ourselves be watered. Some, it is true, listened to my words of counsel and advice with but little favor and with less concern for their eternal welfare; many others are sensible

that their lives have been a lamentable failure—their sinful ways gave them no happiness, but always brought them into trouble; these received my visits with evident pleasure; with such there is hope of future improvement and, it is hoped, permanent reformation. I have had many sweet seasons with such.

While I attend to their physical wants in providing them with suitable clothing on their discharge, I always make a point to have a religious opportunity with them, giving a parting blessing; pointing them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world—holding up to them the glorious truth that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and none so depraved but that his blood shed on Mount Calvary can cleanse from all sin.

This must be the mission of every faithful visitor. Reformation must be the keynote of all our visits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As an evidence that there is a growing interest in the subject of penology, I may mention that I received letters from all parts of the country asking for information on this subject. I received a letter from a Japanese clergyman who is now in California and is preaching in Sacramento, who says he wants to "learn of criminology and prison instruction," thinks it may be his mission to engage in this work. Another writes from Ohio that a company of business men are discussing the best means of dealing with criminals when they are released from prison in view of reforming them, and encouraging them to become better citizens and assisting them to obtain employment, etc.

The formation of prisoners' aid societies is being proposed in many places; which is an evidence of growth in the right direction. The Pennsylvania Prison Society is recognized as being an authority on these subjects.

Correspondence in relation to prison matters is solicited. Over 1,000 libraries were furnished with a copy of the last number of the *Journal of Prison Discipline*; in addition a circular was sent, asking whether they desired back numbers of which we had a large number on hand. This met with a hearty response, so that now they are all disposed of.

If any persons to whom this Journal is sent have back numbers previous to January, 1898 and 1899, which they do not

wish to keep, they would confer a favor by sending them to the Secretary at the expense of the Society, as we have a demand from libraries for them.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ITS ACTING COMMITTEE.

The Acting Committee meets monthly, when reports are received from the Visiting Committee of the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Philadelphia County Prison, House of Correction, Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons, General Secretary, and from many of the County Prisons of the State.

The General Society meets quarterly.

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

We are favored at the present time in having so many earnest Christian workers as official visitors at this institution; especially are we blessed in having an unusual number of ministers of the gospel; it is eminently fitting that such should go among the prisoners to tell them of the "old, old story of Jesus and his love."

To each visitor a special division is assigned, so that every prisoner is expected to have a visit from one of our members at least once in two weeks. This Penitentiary as well as the Philadelphia County Prison and other County Prisons are on what is known as the Separate System. While the law states that the prisoner is sentenced to "separate and solitary confinement," this is a misnomer. There is no such thing as solitary confinement. We have no dungeons or dark cells as those conducted on a different system have. The overseers see them three times a day. The Chaplain, officially called Moral Instructor, and his assistant visit them as frequently as possible, members of our committee, and frequent visits from their relatives and friends; so that they are under good influences, rather than the bad influences of association with others more depraved than themselves under the congregate system. It is true that we have not the separate system to perfection as we should, as with a little over 700 cells and more than 1,200 prisoners, some have to be doubled up; but the cells are very large. The fault is with the Legislature in not providing more prison cells so that the law can be carried out. I am fully satisfied that better results would follow if the separate system could be strictly enforced. It should be more properly called the individual treatment, dealing with

each according to the disposition, habits, crime, and previous environment of the convict. This cannot be accomplished where all are associated together. While we have an hour's service in each block, under the supervision of the Moral Instructor, on the Sabbath-day, what can he do during the week in personally visiting 1,200 prisoners? Rev. Joseph Welsh and his assistant, Rev. H. Cresson MacHenry, are deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners. I am fully satisfied that there is nothing so effectual in our efforts at reformation as going *inside* the cell and talking with the man face to face.

Warden Cassidy has been very ill most of the time since the meeting of the National Prison Congress, at Hartford, Conn., where he was taken dangerously sick last September; and his work temporarily assigned to another. His long duration of faithful service and his present feeble health make one fear he may pass away from earth before the publication of this report.

We meet with many instances both in the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison where our efforts have been blessed to the conversion of souls. Over and over again have we been told by the prisoners that they have been made willing to bless the Lord that they were arrested in their downward career, and in a prison cell have been brought to feel that there is pardon and plenteous redemption for their many sins in the blood of our once crucified, but now risen and glorified Saviour; even with those not so impressed that they may not feel the force of this, yet the seed thus sown may at a future time bring forth fruit a hundred times to the glory of the Heavenly Husbandman. Let, then, none of us be discouraged in our labor of love.

From monthly reports received from our visitors it appears that 564 visits have been made to the Penitentiary during the past year, and that 17,843 visits have been made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell door; this number would be largely augmented if all reported.

The total amount expended by our Committee during the past year from the Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia County Prison for the relief of discharged prisoners through the General Secretary and F. J. Pooley, Agent at the County Prison, was \$3,271.92, being about \$500 more than the previous year.

As for my own especial work at the Eastern Penitentiary as I have heretofore stated, no one leaves that institution without my having visited him several times, previous to discharge, providing him with clothing, etc., and encouraging him to lead a better life in the future. As the Legislature has not made any appropriation for the last three sessions to our Society, and makes no provision for furnishing those with clothing on their discharge, the whole burden rests upon our Society, and this is only possible by the liberality of our donors, for which we now publicly thank them.

I have during the past year made 411 visits to the Penitentiary and have seen and conversed with the prisoners over 7,000 times. I have furnished railroad tickets to take them to their homes to 214 persons at a cost of \$445, most of whom I take to the depots and put them on the train, furnishing them with a good breakfast at a restaurant. This is an important part of my work. I have many calls for assistance from prisoners who have been out some time and from various causes unable to obtain employment; to all such, when worthy, assistance is rendered, often giving them board and lodging for a short time. By this timely help many have been saved from another conviction.

New Year's day, the day before, and the day after, I visited in company with another member of the Acting Committee every cell, speaking to nearly all of the 1,200 prisoners, which they appreciated, showing that there were those who felt an interest both in their temporal and spiritual welfare. We distributed calendars, almanacs, and text-searching almanacs which were much appreciated. The calendars are very much valued, and the mottoes are the means of doing much good; such as these:

They who tread the path of labor
Follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining
Do the holy work of God.

Believe not all you hear,—
Nor repeat all you know.

There's many a battle fought daily.
The world knows nothing about;
There's many a brave little soldier
Whose faith puts a legion to rout!

With all thy getting, get wisdom.—*Solomon.*

SOME CASES OF INTEREST.

One was that of a man who had a sentence of over twenty years for a most atrocious case of robbery and threats in connection therewith. All at the Prison said he would be back soon. Quite lately I was accosted on Market Street thus: "Mr. Lytle, you don't know me?" I replied, "Oh, yes, I do; it is ——." I had met him several times before. He stated that it was over ten years since he was released, and is at the same place that he first went to—in the country—honored and respected by his employer; has the whole charge of his beautiful place. Better than all, through the faithfulness of one of our visitors, he was converted, and is now an earnest Christian, and a consistent member of the church. I felt that if that man could be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, there is hope for all.

Another interesting case is contained in a letter received by the member who visited him while in prison.

"I think the two years that I spent in the prison on Fairmount Avenue was a blessing to me, as it showed me where I was wrong, and raised up true friends, whom I can rely on. I never kneel at night without asking God to watch over and bless you. The Bible you gave me while in prison I read carefully and feel it to be a treasure. I spend my Sunday in the church and Sabbath-school, and take my Bible with me. I am trying to lead a right life and feel that God is with me. I shall always try to live up to the advice you gave me. I am working steady and have saved up a pretty snug sum of money."

This man has been out several years and has steady work on a public building in a Southern city.

Another was that of a man to whom I gave a complete outfit; he obtained a situation with his brother-in-law, as a baker, merely for his board; after a while he felt dissatisfied that he was not getting wages, and came to me to get a situation as a day laborer. This I discouraged and told him to remain where he was until a better opening presented itself. He took my advice, and after a while got into business for himself at the trade which he had learned in a foreign country. He has now a store of his own and is prospering. I had a letter from his pastor who spoke of him in the highest terms.

Another was that of a man who was converted in the Penitentiary. I got him a situation on his discharge in a large mercantile establishment, where he became one of their best salesmen; was a consistent member of a Presbyterian Church, had a good wife and a happy home, and has lately departed to that better home beyond the river, where he is, we trust, singing praises to that Saviour who redeemed him from sin in his own precious blood. Late cases might be mentioned, but there are some who have been tried and have remained faithful for many years.

Several who had no homes I have sent to the Home of Industry in West Philadelphia; others to the Galilee Mission, where they are provided with meals and lodging.

Some have also been sent to Mrs. Ballington Booth's Hope Hall, New York. The Superintendent wrote in a letter, announcing the arrival of one who had been sent there and speaking in the highest terms of him.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 811 visits to the County Prison during the last year, with 5,143 visits to prisoners reported. It is deeply to be regretted that the Inspectors do not see their way clear to permit our members to visit inside of the cells. The value of a visit is lost to the prisoner by the present arrangement.

Our lady visitors have been very faithful in their visits to the women, and they have been permitted to enter the cells. Many of the women convicts have had situations procured for them and are leading honest lives. One lady member of the committee reports that she has over eighty discharged women under charge, who are doing well; some of the seemingly hopeless ones have become changed persons through the religious instruction she gave them. They come to see her at her own home, and she continues to have a watchful care over them. Some are married and have homes of their own. When in trouble they come to her for advice.

Robert G. Motherwell, the Superintendent, has the confidence of the Inspectors and is admirably qualified for the position he occupies.

The Rev. Joseph J. Camp, the Prison Agent, appointed by

the Inspectors, is also a member of the Acting Committee, is devoted to his work and is assiduous in the discharge of his duties. Many persons are committed to prison on very trivial charges, very often unjustly, and not guilty, or on insufficient evidence. All such cases are investigated and many released by the Magistrates and sent or taken to their homes.

Frederick J. Pooley, Agent of the Prison Society at the County Prison, is doing faithful service there and is an efficient aid and helper to Rev. Joseph J. Camp. He has the entire confidence of the Inspectors, Superintendent, Matron, and all the officers. He is ardently in love with the work and feels that God is blessing his services there. He says that while there are many clouds along his pathway, yet he sees more of the sunshine that leads him on to greater effort in the work to which God has been pleased to call him. Services are held there every Sabbath, to the men in the morning and the women in the afternoon. Once a month he has charge of the latter, a position for which he is eminently qualified. He is indeed a most valuable person to occupy the position which he holds.

Among the many cases which he has attended to, a few may be mentioned.

In one of his reports he states that four men met him on the street and told him that the assistance given them when they left the prison had given them a start in life; that they were doing well, had given up drinking and were kind to their wives, which heretofore they had not been.

The case of a boy who came up from Salem, N. J., to buy a pair of pants, missed the return boat by about three minutes, had no place to sleep, went into a stable to sleep, where he was arrested and sent to prison. His discharge was obtained from the Magistrate and he was put on the train and sent home.

One case of interest was that of a young woman who was caught stealing a coat; she was extremely sorry, and through the kindness of a lady member of the Committee the court sent her to the Home of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Camp and your Agent took her to that place, and on the way she expressed her appreciation for kindness shown.

In one case of a discharged prisoner who was sent to Boston the following letter was received:

"DEAR MR. POOLEY:—I arrived at Boston all right, and how good it seemed to be free and home once more. I cannot thank you enough for your kindness to me, and my folks all join in thanking you. I know the best way to show my thanks is by trying to live a good Christian life.

"I shall pray to God night and morning to help me."

POLICE MATRONS.

The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons holds meetings monthly, at which reports are received from the different matrons reporting what has been done by them. This committee consists of eighteen members from six different societies. The members of this committee visit the station houses where there are matrons. Many interesting cases are brought to notice where women and children are cared for.

VISITS TO PRISONERS.

Acting Committee at Eastern Penitentiary,	564	visits to	17,843	prisoners.
Acting Committee at County Prison & Annex,	811	"	5,143	"
General Secretary at Eastern Penitentiary,	411	"	7,000	"
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,786		29,986	

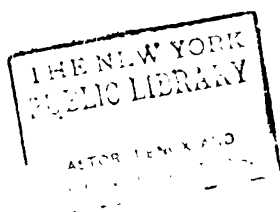
Realizing the words of our adorable Saviour, "Without me ye can do nothing," I have earnestly sought to be guided, directed and governed by His Holy Spirit, so that whatever I do may be to His honor and glory. Earnestly have I desired to be faithful in my humble efforts to win souls to Christ, that those who have led sinful lives may do so no longer and be led to see the beauty there is in holiness, and that there are no joys equal to the joys of God's salvation—pointing them to the Lamb of God who will cleanse them from all sin in His own precious blood, to whom be glory and honor, world without end. I desire to be still more faithful in the future than I have been in the past.

This report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,
General Secretary.



DANIEL W. BUSSINGER,
Our New Warden, Eastern State Penitentiary



In Memoriam.

WILLIAM H. GARRIGUES.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit in His wise providence to take to himself our esteemed friend and fellow laborer, William H. Garrigues, who for more than six years went in and out amongst us, with a seriousness of purpose and a readiness of service, for one of his advanced age, as is not usually given to men; whose prime efforts were for the help of the needy, the comfort of the sorrowing, and the welfare of the prisoner; unwilling to save himself in order to benefit others;

AND WHEREAS, The shock of his sudden departure is keenly felt, especially in the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, where he has been so eminently helpful and useful;

Therefore, We desire to enter this testimonial on our minutes, and send a copy to the sorrowing members of his family with the prayer that the God and Father of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ may comfort and strengthen them in this bereavement, and sanctify to them their deepest distress.

In Memoriam.

REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D.

The Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, D. D., departed this life October 29th, 1899, aged 79 years, after a long and depressing illness which he endured with patient Christian resignation. It is hard to realize the departure of another member of our Acting Committee, coming so soon after that of our friend, William Henry Garrigues, in September last.

Dr. Franklin was an earnest, faithful worker in religious and charitable institutions for many years; in the latter part of his life devoted much time and effort in behalf of our Society at Moyamensing Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary. Often would he visit these institutions when scarcely able; indeed, it was on a Monday morning during the past summer, while passing from the main entrance of the Penitentiary to the central building, his weakness overcame him and he had to be taken home.

He died in the harness; we miss him in our deliberations, but believe he has gained his reward.

Resolved, That this minute be entered on our records, and a copy thereof, with our sympathies, be sent to the bereaved family.

In Memoriam.

MRS. HUGH GRAHAM.

Mrs. Hugh Graham, a member of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, departed this life January 16th, 1900.

We are not apt to think what she was to the community or the Church of Christ. We look into each other's face and tell what she was to us. A superior woman, with no parade of superiority, in her pure and lovely ways always helping others by her own clear insight to truer ideas of life and duty; directing the thoughts and considerations for the reform of the afflicted and depressed by wrongdoings, detained in our prisons; and by her unfeigned sympathy and good judgment elevating and uplifting hearts depressed and cast down, showing a brighter way and hope for the future, with a most untiring sympathy.

In our meetings of the Acting Committee, her presence always seemed to lend the air of uplifting gladness. These beautiful ministrations of life were given her to fulfill, and it made her life a light and blessing, a vision of gladness to all around her. She passed from this life with a full and earnest reliance on the blessed hope of life eternal. We revere her memory, in loving esteem of her large-hearted charity, and lovely ways of reclaiming the fallen, and desire a minute to be entered on the records of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

In Memoriam.

MICHAEL J. CASSIDY,
Late Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Born March 14th, 1829. Died March 14th, 1900. Our Warden departed this life on his seventy-first birthday; and we desire to place on our minutes a brief tribute of one who has been connected with the institution for the past thirty-nine years, and as Warden for nearly twenty years.

His deep insight into human nature seemed especially to fit him for the office, and he was regarded among the most competent in the country.

During his charge, two corridors were built by the prisoners under his able supervision. In 1880 he visited the prisons of England, Ireland, France, and Belgium, and at the Prison Wardens' Association of the United States and the National Prison Congresses his observations were of particular value to the students in penology.

He was a man of warm-hearted regard, even to those under his care; and all our official visitors can testify to his kindest words of sympathy, in furthering the work of reformation among the convicts.

He died in full faith of a happy future, and a bereft widow survives him.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

HARTFORD, CONN., SEPTEMBER 23D TO 27TH, 1899.

One hundred and sixty-nine delegates present.

The hearty welcome by Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Mayor Preston, of Hartford, and the people of the city showed a deep feeling of interest; so much so that all the evening sessions had to be held in a large church to accommodate the vast audience. The press, from day to day, gave extended information of the proceedings and tended to keep up the interest of the people.

They invited the Congress, when not in session, to visit the County Jail, the Atheneum, Library, State House, several large factories, the Connecticut Industrial School (which takes the place of our House of Refuge); in fact, the freedom of the city. This session was marked by the largest delegation ever assembled, and the deep interest manifested by the Congress, and by the people generally.

GOVERNOR LOUNSBURY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

For thirty years they had been holding these annual meetings, and that they must be anxious to have sound conclusions, direct criminal legislation in the several States; and suggested that they plan the work in the light of two important facts: First, the people care little for the brilliant essays, the logical conclusions, and scientific argument. They have neither time nor taste to follow this research, though they are not lacking in a wise sympathy, but when a man commits a crime again and again, and becomes a confirmed criminal, and sets himself up in hostility against the State, they demand that his liberty shall not be restored. In this, the people of Connecticut are more radical than any in this Union. Second, the matter of prison reform; the reformation of criminals must be viewed in the light of comparative cost. For the whole civilized world is groaning under

taxation. You cannot expect people to take kindly to a proposition to build, at magnificent cost, even a necessary reformatory, to carry out the optimistic notion that there is a reasonable chance of reforming confirmed criminals, or those guilty of heinous offenses. And they are just as much opposed to any extravagance in the State's management of its more hopeful criminals. They believe in reformatories for young criminals, and those guilty of less serious offenses; and in reformatories planned to give the necessary and simple comforts, education, and manual training by the kind, strong hand of discipline, and that its inmates should be treated as servants, and not as guests of the State.

Prison reform should be in the line of the settled convictions of the people. On the one side are those who show no promise of reform, and are to be kept where bolts and bars are ever fast; and on the other side, the open fields of the reformatory, its small cost and simple life, for those still impressible.

MAYOR PRESTON, OF HARTFORD.

After his hearty welcome, bidding us the hospitality of the city, he spoke of the change in popular sentiment, saying that the prisons had formerly a harsh, exacting, and often cruel regime, but now imprisonment savored more of charity and condescension to the uplifting and restoring of men. He contrasted the old copper mines at Newgate, once used as a prison in the State of Connecticut, with the institution of to-day in Wethersfield. Men doing wrong must be punished, and in our modern merciful way saved, not destroyed by imprisonment.

Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Assistant Superintendent United States Census, replied to the two addresses of welcome:

That these welcomes are bright spots in the work of prison reform; for it is difficult to interest the public in the work of the Association. No one knows how hard it is to reach the heart of the convict but those who have to do with him. In the past century there has been an increase in the right of freedom of thought and a desire to impart knowledge. He spoke of the benefits which have come from the trend of popular thought and the study of social conditions. Mr. Wines does not believe in punishing a law-breaker for the sake of punishing him. He was in

favor of protecting society from the criminal, but did not believe in protecting society against the reformation of the criminal. He contended that every criminal had rights, whether reformable or not, and should have a chance to be reformed while in prison. That the criminal attitude in society would never be changed until humanity and kindness were shown him.

He expressed the thanks of the Association for the welcomes extended, and hoped the people of the city would get acquainted with the objects of the Association during the Congress.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, ALLEGHENY, PA., FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHO PRESIDED.

After some words of greeting, he spoke of President Major McCaughy being detained by new prison work at Leavenworth, Kan., building a new prison, and using prison labor. He also spoke of the new Federal prison to be erected at Atlanta, Ga., and of the Legislature abolishing convict camps in Louisiana and Arkansas, and of the progress made in the South since the last meeting of the Association there.

He had had but little time or notice to prepare any address, supposing, up to within a few hours, that the President would be here; but whatever was said and done he hoped would tend to promote a wise, just, and humane public opinion, in respect to the matters brought forward; that the people might everywhere feel that prison discipline should be placed on a sure foundation, whose corner-stone is the golden rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye likewise to them."

He referred to Z. R. Brockway's remarkable paper, read at Detroit, Mich., that sentences should not be determinate, but indeterminate. That Virginia had installed the rule, that the third time a man was convicted he was deemed unfit for society and imprisoned for life. In Maine, a second conviction is either for life or for a long term of years.

He spoke of prison labor, saying that if criminals were treated as men capable of moral reformation and elevation; if they were instructed in the duties and responsibilities as good citizens; and better still, if they were taught some handicraft,

that they might secure an honest livelihood on the return to society; no one could calculate the good service that would be rendered them and to humanity. Prison labor should not be overlooked, for it sustains the mind and the bodily health responds.

He referred to the Bertillon system of criminal identification, of measurement and photos; contended that no State had a right to do this, but that there should be a National Bureau to secure any prisoner's previous criminal history. As the Congress progresses, we shall find much progress in the humane care and results, by following the golden rule as the guide to all our actions.

ADDRESS OF RABBI MYER ELKIN.

His principal thought was that mercy was above law, and where the two were blended harmoniously the issue was truly Divine.

ADDRESS BY FATHER SHANLEY, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

He thought there could be no reformation without a development of the moral sense.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, AT CENTRE CHURCH.
ANNUAL SERMON.

REV. C. D. HARTRANFT, PRESIDENT HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

He paid a beautiful tribute to Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson, who was to have preached the sermon, but God took him away.

His text was St. Matthew 25, ver. 36. "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." The church was crowded with people and the preacher dwelt on mercy, charity, love to our neighbor, exemplified in the Divine life of our Saviour.

EVENING SESSION, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY REV. HAROLD PATTISON, PASTOR.

He considered the presence of this Congress in the city a mission of our Saviour Jesus Christ. After some remarks he

introduced Judge Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, Conn. He spoke of "the sober man's burden." A strong statement of the condition of drunkards in Connecticut, the inadequate care, and the lax police system; that there was no attempt to reform the drunkards or petty offenders, no classification of jail prisoners, no education or trade schools for them.

Seventy-five percent of the inmates of our jails are drunkards. The drunkard is a burden to the sober man. Society makes him pay \$20 or less fine, or go to jail and be washed and well boarded without any work. Our treatment sobers him up for a few days only. We have over 2,000 "drunks" a month, 24,000 per year; each drunk costs the State \$10, \$240,000 per year. It would be cheaper for the State to board these men at a good hotel. The *Hartford Courant* publishes facts, and exposes the truth, how largely they entered into the life of all our State jails.

He spoke to a criminal lawyer about reforming them, who said: "Reform them? Why, I would chloroform them." Not that; the matter should be agitated until the people saw their duty and did it.

He suggested indeterminate sentences, making about three counts against a drunkard, that he might get at least a year in a reformatory, with kindly discipline, regular studies, and trades carried on; he looked for aid from the next session of the Legislature. The address was heartily greeted.

ADDRESS BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The failure in any reformatory is from the want of continued discipline. We shall hear much about the indeterminate sentences, which have never been tried anywhere. It is very much as we send people to the hospital, or the insane asylum; criminals in general are not sane people. Not lunatics exactly, but off their balance, and very often they seem to have the cunning of an animal of prey. Some we almost decide as hereditary criminals; these should be kept for life and made to work, for it will take a long time to reconstruct them.

What we need most is that all our prisons and jails be made of a reformatory character, of simple education of mind and body, directed by a firm and kind discipline.

ADDRESS BY FRANK B. SANBORN, CONCORD, MASS.

Thirty years ago, 1870, this Association was formed; only three charter members are living, Brockway, Wines, and myself. In all that time we have not found out how to prevent or cure insanity, nor how to prevent or cure crimes effectually.

The oft-retained criminal, in many States, is regarded as one incorrigible, and to be detained for his natural life, which seems only right and just to society.

Mr. Sanborn spoke of some of the States still continuing eighteenth century obsolete plans of holding the prisoner without any regard to reformation; but generally, in place of filth, jail fever, riot, and starvation in food, we had learned the lesson of physical and sanitary needs of ventilation, bathing, diet, and exercise; these with manual training in trades, coupled with the use of a good library, religious exercise and conversation with the officials, have proved the real sources in re-establishing a man fit to be at large.

He made a telling reference to Elmira, the gradual change from a prison régime of old to a reformatory school in which the prisoner is taught that his future is now in his own hands, to mold now for good or for evil.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

A. T. HART, SUPERINTENDENT STATE REFORMATORY, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

One sure sign of advancement in penology is the demand for Prison Wardens of a high grade, with characters above reproach, that the management may be like the government of a ship, where the captain is supreme. He spoke of the political Warden, and of the qualities of the ideal Warden, which will be felt and respected everywhere; a man with a head, rather than a man with a pull.

The old-time crook is a creature of the past. We are receiving in our prisons a much larger class of bright, shrewd, intelligent men than twenty years ago; and to deal with such, we need the best thought of those in charge, as to what to do with these

prisoners. If the punishment, the safekeeping for a term of years were all, the task would be easy; but the age demands the betterment of the man himself, as of much greater importance. There is no logical halting place between a reformatory and a lifetime imprisonment. If a prisoner is not reformed, it is absurd to turn him out to freedom of citizenship; and this is a recognized principle which will have to govern the future prisons for crime.

The Warden should be a man with a heart, rather than a man with a single purpose or pet theory. His experience and observation, his individuality molds him, with a right heart, to deal kindly in discipline of his charges.


ADDRESS OF CLARENCE P. HOYT, WARDEN STATE PENITENTIARY,
COLORADO.

"Punishment of Prisoners." Was about spanking the prisoners with an automatic paddle, that he thought it better than a dungeon, as it mortified the prisoner, and did not give him a chance to show his nerve. The paper was considered no better than a joke. President Wright, Dr. Wines, and the whole Congress denounced capital punishment.

ADDRESS BY HENRY WOLFER, WARDEN STATE PRISON,
MINNESOTA.

"Employment of Convicts." He claimed that the prisons should be self-sustaining; that the convict should be taught he was not a pauper, but if he is returned several times, he will be kept for the rest of his life. He showed that they should be employed on the State account system; not their labor leased out on the piece-price system, but employed in factories provided.

Labor should be productive, as a safeguard against idleness. The first duty of the State is to provide means for his reformation, by the aid of work, and of mental and physical teaching. Show the man the need, not of work as a punishment, but as a healthful habit to follow the rest of his life. It should be self-sustaining, that our convicts be not a heavy tax on the law-abiding people; and that the man might know the dignity of honest labor, worthy of our best thought.



Minnesota has a State account system and the piece-price system; sixty per cent. is employed on State account, manufacturing binding twine, and forty per cent. on boots and shoes, piece-price system. Both are carried on by the State, and have been more than self-supporting the past four years. The State purchases the raw material and it is worked up, and the demand for the finished goods is greater than they can supply. Faulty management is only caused by politics.

ADDRESS BY N. F. BOUCHER, WARDEN STATE PENITENTIARY, NORTH DAKOTA.

He showed that only one-tenth of one per cent. in the three principal trades of prison labor in the United States was the output from 80,500 prisoners in the United States. He claimed that every State should secure the labor in breaking stone and building roads where little competition is probable.

CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS BY REV. WM. J. BATT, REFORMATORY, CONCORD, MASS.

"The Permanent Motive." The aim of a prison or reformatory is recovery, moral healing, restoration of man to be fit for society toward God. The motive is the golden rule, which sets before us the right aim by which to try and change a character to serve in a godly way. He showed it was not lectures nor sermons that had been most needed, but a live, good man brought in close contact in conversing with the prisoner, a personal influence. Through this influence, the heavy burden on the mind and heart of the criminal is lifted, and he begins to feel that there is a friend, who loves to talk to him still, and who has learned to call him brother.

Rev. H. H. Kilsey, Pastor, Fourth Church, Hartford, read a paper on "Work of a Prison Chaplain."

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, who for fifteen years had been the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, at Sherburne, Mass. The tributes were many, and her

remarkable influence very great. In fact, it was by her personal persuasion of the State Legislature, covering four sessions, that the institution was founded, and for four years was a failure; then she was sent for while on a visit in London; she returned at once, and made it a most renowned success for fifteen years. She died in 1898. Her force of influence was love to all her sex, and even peculiar cases were attracted to her in obedience, and learned to love God.

EVENING SESSION, AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY CARLTON T. LEWIS, OF NEW YORK.

"Indeterminate Sentences." It was a thorough presentation of the topic, and created a profound impression by the sweeping plans advocated. No State has as yet tried the plan. Comment is too lengthy to add just here. While every one felt it was a topic very well handled by Mr. Lewis, the subject was filled with practical difficulties, and until we could see a way to eliminate some of them, we could not even hope for any success.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

After the Chaplains' Association meeting, the Prison Congress continued.

John J. Lytle, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "Discharged Prisoners," which later on was the theme of considerable discussion.

ADDRESS BY WARREN F. SPAULDING, OF BOSTON.

"The Treatment of Criminals." Discussion had led to change of methods in dealing with criminals in prison; inside, the man can easily be seen and old methods remedied; and the criminals outside are beginning to receive their share of thought, of plans to prevent crime. When the attention of the public is aroused to the consideration of prevention of crime, then the discharged will not lack consideration; and they will see the folly of discharging an unreformed criminal into the cold world without a dollar or a friend. The attitude of the community against criminals is due to the lack of intelligent knowledge in regard to him.

The great need of the hour is not to devise methods, but to improve the public sentiment, to make it possible that the discharged prisoner may have a chance in the world. The community must be taught that the treatment of the ex-prisoner is not a matter of charity, but of common sense and good judgment.

The treatment of criminals was generally discussed.

Warden Chamberlain, of Michigan, asserted that a man properly instructed in a reformatory is a better man, morally, physically, and intellectually, than when he entered it; hundreds go out intending to lead better lives. The first question asked by an employer, "Where he came from," rather than lie, he speaks the truth, and nobody wants him. Continued discouragement leads him back again. Massachusetts is doing more than any other State for him, for they first find out who his employer is to be.

Mr. Bailly, of Massachusetts, thought it more important to look after the discharged prisoner, and inquire before discharge if the prisoner has a proper home to go to; if not, one is found, and the man is given enough money for a week's board, tools, railroad ticket, etc. All discharged prisoners from reformatories are required to report once a month, and not ten per cent. omit it. The wonder is that so many go right when you and I would likely refuse to employ them.

Booth's prisoners' home, Hope Hall, was spoken of, as the percentage of the men who succeeded was very encouraging, and worth looking into.

Harry F. Mills, Superintendent Industries, State of New York, gave an account of the New York State Prison system of trades or labor. He said it was compulsory for all Public Institutions (with remitted taxes) to purchase prison-made goods. He showed that there was no dissatisfaction in this, as the goods were up to the standard, and cost less. The State does not fill orders for wholesalers or retailers, only institutions. The New York State Militia, National Guards, purchased last year \$125,000 of goods; there was no interference from local jobbers.

In two prisons, with an outlay of \$150,000 for machinery, the profits of one year's earnings for labor account was \$110,000; about fifty per cent. of the prisoners are employed. Anything the State can use can be made by the prisoners.

EVENING AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER
OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Prison Labor." Recommends the product of prison labor to be used in all States. He contrasted the prison at Ghent, of 1704, and the one of St. Michael's, Rome, of 1775, with what we have to-day, the radical change of the past two centuries, and mostly the past twenty-five years. He described the details of the three different systems, and said that all countries were looking to these United States.

He considered the New York system an unsolved problem, for as yet it was spasmodic in work, though filled with encouragement. While the workingman may find some fault, the worst fear is political interference. The subject was generally discussed.

Mr. Brockway spoke especially of the economic relation; he showed that at Elmira fifty per cent. had been in charitable institutions, and had not been taught self-support. He urged classification and separation in prisons and reformatories. He believed in technological training as sensible and reasonable.

Professor Henderson, Chicago University, said that there were but two choices in the matter—productive rational labor, or capital punishment, a lingering death in prison.

Superintendent Pettigrove, of Massachusetts.—While the State use plan was all right, part of the work had to be done by machinery; spoke of the cotton gin and the wool-carding at Concord, Mass., but all the weaving was by hand and foot power, that the prisoners built even the looms; they spent half a day on this work, and half a day in the trade-schools department.

At Trinity College, the students were addressed by Mr. Brockway, of Elmira, Superintendent Scott and Judge Warner, of Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

Dr. Hintrager's paper on "Prison System in Germany," read by title.

Warden Henry Wolfer, Chairman of Committee on Bertil-

lon System of Identification, reported, and the same committee continued and charged with gathering annual statistics.

Meeting of next Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1900.

A committee to attend the International Congress in October, 1900, at Brussels, was appointed.

R. Charles Bates, of Elmira, N. Y., read a report on "Preventive and Reformatory Work." Points to prevent were better tenement houses, light, air, baths, playgrounds, kindergarten, manual-training schools, newsboys' lodging houses, the curfew, etc.

N. F. BOUCHER, WARDEN NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY.

"Prison Discipline; Its Aim and Effect." He insisted that every Warden should be a man of big heart, and have associated with him a devoted Chaplain. He scored Captain Wright's solitary cells and Warden Hoyt's spanking device.

Mr. Brockway said at Elmira they were doing nothing by way of productive work for State institutions; half a day was given to work and half a day to study.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CONNECTICUT.

In the afternoon most of the delegates went to Middletown to inspect the State Industrial School. This takes the place of our two houses of refuge, and inmates are committed much in like manner. What we saw was worthy of the highest commendation. Some went to the insane asylum, about a mile distant.

EVENING AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, PRESIDENT COLORADO COLLEGE.

"Some Features of Prison Reform." Plato in his ideal republic, several centuries ago, said: "The best thing for the State to do is, reform the criminal," but the cruel public has paid little attention to it, till within the past twenty-five years; and now they regard the man as something more than a prisoner.

He spoke of the prison as a charity, as transforming pauper criminals to men fit for society; a charity that does away with evils, that have been the bane of prison management; making

industrial education one principal form of restoration; and as no two men are just alike, then it is that the Chaplain's influence is the harmonizer.

Many were the closing speakers of the Congress, and the highest praise was given the interested people of Hartford, for their hearty and willing receptions provided.

General Brinkerhoff said, this had been the most interesting and well-conducted Congress ever held, and was particularly pleased with Hartford's reception and the splendid reports in the newspapers.

The resolution of gratitude was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

Closed with the Doxology and the Benediction.

Next Congress, September, 1900, Cleveland, Ohio.

International Congress at Brussels, October, 1900.

The above report was read at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, October 26th, 1899. It was directed by vote, "That this report of our delegates be given the incoming Editorial Committee of the Journal for 1900."

JOHN J. LYTLE,
LINDLEY H. BEDELL,
THOMAS B. WATSON,
R. HEBER BARNES,

Sec. Com.,

Pennsylvania Delegates at Large from the Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,
IN ACCOUNT WITH
THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

1899.

Dr.

Jan. 1.—To	Balance,	\$786 01
"	Income from Investments,	1,814 11
"	Contributions and Membership,	430 00
"	Interest on Deposits,	15 67
"	Special for Discharged Prisoners of Eastern Penitentiary,	3,101 65
"	C V. Williamson Estate,	465 40
"	Geo. W. Pepper Estate,	90 00
		\$6,702 84

1899.

Cr.

Jan. 1.—By	Discharged Prisoners, Eastern Penitentiary,	\$2,431 19
"	Discharged Prisoners, County Prison,	610 00
"	Salary, John J. Lytle, General Secretary,	500 00
"	Salary, Frederick J. Pooley, Prison Agent,	600 00
"	Williams Estate to Home of Industry,	180 73
"	Janitor, Fuel, and Light,	283 61
"	Repairs, Stationery, Printing Journal, etc.,	755 91
"	Special Deposit, U. S. Trust Co.,	670 46
"	Balance (Barton Fund, \$137.52),	670 94
		\$6,702 84

We have examined the vouchers for 1899, and find the cash balance \$670.94. Also the securities, bonds, mortgages, certificates, title and fire insurance policies were examined and found correct.

CHARLES M. MORTON,
R. HEBER BARNES,
LINDLEY H. BEDELL,

Auditing Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 1900.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 30th, 1899.

Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,...	\$5 00	Cash,	\$1 00
C. P. B. Jeffreys,	10 00	Lewis Taws,	5 00
Mrs. Esther R. Sargent,...	5 00	A. S. Tourison,	2 00
Dr. E. M. Sajous,	2 00	Rev. Wm. Tracy,	5 00
Charles W. Henry,	10 00	Cash,	2 00
Cash,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Emma T. Schreiner,	3 00	Cash,	50
Mrs. E. W. Clark,	8 00	H. K. Wampole & Co., ..	11 00
Miss I. W. Semple,	5 00	Amy Sartain,	1 00
Hermone Schlass,	5 00	George Watson,	5 00
S.,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
James Gardiner,	1 00	Edward Tredick,	1 00
Russell A. Johnson, Jr., ..	1 00	Ida V. Walraven,	2 00
Frank S. Gallagher,	1 00	Mrs. W. G. Sibley,	5 00
A. S. Gallager,	1 00	Jennie L. Powell,	2 00
W. H. Homrighauson,	1 00	Mrs. I. M. Rommell,	2 00
A. Saus,	4 00	Mrs. Gillies Dallett,	2 00
A. Alvarengo,	1 00	James Schleicher,	5 00
Mrs. B. Selig,	1 00	Mrs. S. W. Murphy,	2 00
P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., ..	1 00	Mrs. Walter C. Hadley, ..	3 00
Cash,	1 00	Rev. James Houten,	5 00
James C. Selden,	1 00	Elizabeth B. Garrett,	3 00
George N. Schofield,	3 00	Martha H. Garrett,	3 00
S. H. H.,	50 00	Hettie B. Garrett,	3 00
Mrs. Mary K. Gibson,	10 00	Frank H. Taylor,	3 00
Edwin S. Johnston,	1 00	Charles W. Trotter,	5 00
S. J. Schell,	2 00	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer,	5 00
Mrs. J. H. Schwack,	2 00	George B. Bonnell,	5 00
H. D. Schell,	2 00	Rev. Charles Wood,	5 00
John Tatum,	2 00	Dr. C. E. Cadwalader,	2 00
Richard P. Tatum,	2 00	G. T.,	5 00
David Masters,	3 00	Edwin N. Benson,	5 00
George Ulrich,	5 00	H. B.,	5 00
James Tatham,	5 00	John E. Carter,	5 00
Jones Unwiler,	2 00	Edward Comfort,	5 00
Alice Trimble,	2 30	William Galloway,	5 00
Frank Teller,	2 00	Mrs. C. M. Fagan,	5 00
W. Graham Tyler,	5 00	James W. Cork & Co.,	5 00
W. H. Thorne,	2 00	Mrs. William M. Homer, ..	10 00
S. Thanhauser,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Drexel Van-	
Cash, G. H.,	2 00	rensselaer,	100 00
David Teller,	2 00	A. B. Willing,	50 00
Cash,	1 00	James H. Windrim,	5 00
W. P. A.,	2 00	Mrs. I. L. Essinger,	5 00

Cyrus L. Detre,	\$1 00	Thomas N. Ely,	\$5 00
Wm. Fisher Lewis,	5 00	Bessie C. Birdsell,	5 00
Mary S. Guiger,	5 00	A. M. Gumpert,	2 00
Rebecca White,	5 00	Albert L. Baily,	2 00
C. F. Wilson,	5 00	Harry Godey,	5 00
Asa S. Wing,	10 00	Rev. E. T. McMullen,	1 00
James B. Alford,	1 00	Peter C. Moore,	1 00
Edwards & Docker,	2 00	Frank H. Hipple,	2 00
Catharine M. Mullin,	10 00	Henry Jones,	1 00
Richard S. Mason,	5 00	Joseph A. Sinn,	2 00
C. W. McNelly,	10 00	Isaac Saller,	1 00
W. Frederick Snyder,	5 00	Helena F. Blaudner,	1 00
Thomas W. Sparks,	5 00	Isabel A. de Schweintz, ...	5 00
Walter B. Smith,	5 00	Morris Wheeler & Co., ...	10 00
Strawbridge & Clothier, ..	5 00	William T. Murphy,	2 00
Jacob L. Smith,	10 00	E. M. & Mrs. E. M. Zim-	
J. M. Hollingwood,	2 00	merman,	2 00
Meyer Fleisher,	5 00	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride,	2 00
James S. Biddle,	5 00	George W. Hunter,	5 00
Horace G. Lippincott,	2 00	A Friend,	5 00
Anna W. Baily,	1 00	G. H. Deacon,	1 00
Mary C. Greenough,	10 00	Charles F. Hinckle,	5 00
I. H. Livingston,	20 00	Elizabeth P. Smith (1899),	2 00
Mrs. Samuel S. White, ...	5 00	Elizabeth P. Smith (1900),	2 00
J. G. Rosengarten,	10 00	Morse, Williams & Co.,...	2 00
Elizabeth Allen,	2 00	J. Willis Martin,	10 00
Ellen B. Micheson,	10 00	Mrs. E. L. Metzger,	3 00
Richard W. Deaver, M. D.,	2 00	Mrs. E. R. Warrington, ...	2 00
Mary F. Richards,	5 00	William C. Warren,	3 00
John B. Deaver, M. D., ..	2 00	John Simmons,	1 00
Amy Addams,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Lawrence Johnson,	5 00	Arthur Malcolm,	3 00
Jacob Reed's Sons,	10 00	James P. Shinn,	2 00
Mrs. Harrison Allen,	2 00	Charles P. Dunn,	5 00
Henry C. Davis,	5 00	Mrs. B. M. Plummer,	1 00
R. Greenwood, Jr.,	1 00	Harriet A. Mitchell,	2 00
E. B. Warren,	5 00	Thomas J. Orr,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	Mrs. J. S. Cox,	5 00
A. E. Campbell,	2 00	Charles C. Savage,	15 00
J. Rundle Smith,	5 00	Charles Richardson,	5 00
Mrs. William Waterall, ..	5 00	Mrs. Samuel Horner,	2 00
Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker,	5 00	Mrs. H. M. Howe,	5 00
A. A. Besson,	2 00	Mrs. William H. Bacon, ..	5 00
W. James Atwood,	2 00	M. D. Woodward,	5 00
E. W. Clark,	8 00	Mrs. A. J. Drexel,	10 00
Henry H. Collins,	10 00	Edward S. Mason,	2 00
Horace C. Disston,	5 00	Mrs. Joseph Ball,	1 00
Elizabeth W. Stevenson, ..	20 00	H. K. Mulford Co.,	2 00
Clarence H. Clark,	5 00	Dr. C. M. Peirce,	2 00
William Sidebottom,	5 00	McCambridge & Co.,	3 00
Harriet S. Benson,	50 00	Walter E. Herring,	2 00
Mrs. George M. Conarroe,	5 00	W. L. Worcester,	5 00
Mrs. Alexander Brown, ...	25 00	Joseph S. Elkinton,	5 00
John Jay Gilroy,	2 00	Mrs. Wylie Mitchell,	2 00
Barber & Perkins,	1 00	H. A. Wood,	25 00
G. T.,	1 00	James F. Magee,	5 00
Elizabeth D. Baner,	1 00	Edward Brown,	5 00
Mrs. Lindley Smyth,	5 00	Harold Peirce,	10 00

Mrs. Harold Peirce,.....	\$10 00	Stuart Farrar Smith,	\$5 00
R. Francis Wood,.....	10 00	S. R. Wiggins,	1 00
Margaret W. Haines,	5 00	Mrs. Lewis R. Fox,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	J. W. Silliman,	2 00
William Weightman,	5 00	Samuel Wilkie,	3 00
S. Wertheimer,	2 00	H. O. Wilbur,	10 00
T. B. Welch,	2 00	A. Wilbraham,	5 00
Miss C. W. Burton,	5 00	W. C. Widmeyer,	2 00
David Sulzberger,	2 00	Mary G. Wilkinson,	10 00
Julius V. Weygandt,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	J. Cooke,	5 00
Bertha C. Weightman,....	5 00	J. A. Bisler,	2 00
H. C. Cochran,	5 00	Bodine, Altemus & Co., ..	5 00
Mrs. C. A. Wentz,	5 00	Rev. Wm. Barnard, D. D.,	1 00
Smedley Brothers,	3 00	E. & A. Bradford,	4 00
Frank Whiteside,	2 00	Mary Branson, M. D.,	1 00
Anna H. Tierney,	5 00	Letitia P. Collins,	5 00
Enoch Lewis,	10 00	George W. Bailey,	5 00
Richard C. White,	5 00	Mrs. J. R. Craven,	1 00
W. W. Barr,	2 00	Bishop C. D. Foss,	3 00
Mrs. John G. Schmidt, ...	3 00	Martin Brambaugh,	2 00
Rebecca T. Webb,	5 00	H. D. Benner,	2 00
David E. Simon,	1 00	B. B. Comegys,	5 00
Allen Shoemaker,	2 00	Joseph Hill Brinton,	2 00
Frederick O. Shane,	5 00	Samuel Biddle,	5 00
L. T. Simpson,	3 00	B. F. Greenewald,	5 00
W. J. Siner,	1 00	Mrs. J. H. Brazier,	5 00
C. Morton Smith,	5 00	Am. Bap. Pub. Society, ...	5 00
Cash,	2 00	Smith & Dreer,	2 00
Nathan Shoemaker,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
Hanford C. Smith,	1 00	Cash,	4 00
John A. Shulze,	2 00	Mrs. F. L. Smith,	1 00
Helen M. Sharpless,	1 00	L. K. Passmore,	5 00
W. Ker Shea, M. D.,	1 00	Hunter Brooke,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	Mrs. Berwind,	2 00
Hon. Robert Adams, Jr.,...	5 00	Alexander and M. Yarnall,	2 00
T. S. Shaw,	2 00	William C. Smyth,	5 00
Louisa G. Davis,	2 00	Thomas H. Fenton, M. D.,	1 00
Mrs. William Simpson, Jr.,	5 00	Murray & Wilson,	1 00
Elizabeth B. Sloan,	1 00	Rosa Fleisher,	3 00
Paul H. Smith,	1 00	Rev. Robert F. Innis,	2 00
Sallie W. Shearer,	2 00	Rev. James De Wolf Perry,	1 00
Susan E. Heath,	2 00	E. Augustus Miller,	1 00
Anna Kane Smith,	5 00	Hannah M. Prescott,	1 00
N. Snellenburg & Co.,	5 00	Charles Platt,	5 00
Edward Siter,	5 00	Mrs. Joseph Harrison, ...	15 00
Thomas W. Sempers,	5 00	Mrs. J. Manderson,	5 00
E. K. Shelmerdine,	5 00	Mrs. John Coleman,	2 00
Mrs. Henry Warton,	2 00	Jacob L. Smith,	10 00
Edmund Willits,	1 00	Smith Harper,	1 00
Henry S. Williams,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Francis S. Williams,	1 00	Mrs. Joseph M. Shoemaker,	5 00
S. H. Thomas,	2 00	B. A. Vanschanch,	1 00
Alfred B. Willouby,	2 00	Francis B. Reeves,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	Fleming Pach,	1 00
George G. Williams,	5 00	Thomas A. Kershaw,	1 00
Cash,	2 00	Wm. Hinckle Smith,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	W. J. Graham,	2 00

Thomas P. Covington,	\$2 00	G. R. Redman,	\$2 00
Louisa Alter,	15 00	Thomas P. Bayes,	2 00
Mrs. George Barnett,	5 00	Sidney K. Aloe,	3 00
Anna Fister,	5 00	Miss F. D. Abbott,	1 00
W. Brintum Smith,	2 00	Charles Rhoads,	1 00
George Widener,	2 00	Beulah M. Rhoads,	5 00
George H. Fisher,	5 00	J. B. Altemus,	3 00
Joseph R. Smith,	3 00	Mrs. Craig Heberton,	5 00
David D. Wood,	3 00	Anonymous,	25 00
Elizabeth N. Garrett,	2 00	Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, ..	3 00
Mary S. Irish Drexel,	25 00	Barber & Perkins,	1 00
Mary A. Wade,	5 00	A. Bonzano,	5 00
Charles Beck,	2 00	E. Dunwoody & Co.,	2 00
Frank Huston Wyeth,	5 00	Mary J. Suesserott,	2 00
Dr. James Tyson,	2 00	Anna P. Stevenson,	2 00
Thomas B. Horner,	5 00	J. Woolman Reeves,	2 00
C. W. & G. M. Wilkins, ..	2 00	Mrs. E. F. Adamson,	2 00
F. T. Becker,	1 00	Robert McClatchy,	1 00
Samuel Wolfe,	2 00	Max Bamberger,	2 00
H. M. Bind,	1 00	C. C. A. Baldi,	2 00
Henry P. Wright,	2 00	M. C. Griffith,	5 00
Miss Clara H. Winterseen, ..	1 00	Mrs. A. D. Lippincott,	5 00
Walter Wood,	5 00	T. Huson Bache, M. D., ...	2 00
John T. Windrim,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Louis Wolf,	5 00	John Blood & Co.,	2 00
Mrs. A. W. Wister,	1 00	Benjamin J. Douglass,	2 00
L. Harry Richards, Jr.,	1 00	Thomas J. Montgomery, ...	10 00
Rev. J. Van Deurs,	2 00	John H. Brown,	1 00
Miss M. E. Barton,	10 00	Mrs. Joseph M. Caley,	1 00
Mrs. E. Franklin Garrett, .	1 00	Mrs. A. F. Eartson,	2 00
George L. Crawford,	10 00	D. A. Knight,	2 00
Mrs. William S. Grant, Jr.,	5 00	Andrew A. Blair,	5 00
Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh,	5 00	Francis T. Fawcett,	5 00
James L. Wilson,	5 00	Dr. D. E. Forrest Willard,	3 00
William P. Wilson,	2 00	S. B. Howard,	2 00
D. S. Acker,	5 00	John E. French,	1 00
William M. Morrison,	2 00	Mrs. James Darrah,	2 00
Sarah Edythe Wister,	5 00	Hannah Fox,	10 00
Ralph Graham Wilson, ...	3 85	Anonymous,	1 00
Benjamin Wolf,	5 00	Emilie T. Middleton,	10 00
Eckley Brinton Cox, Jr., .	25 00	Anonymous,	1 00
Richard Harding Davis, ..	10 00	Spencer Fullerton,	3 00
Rachel A. Haines,	1 00	Mrs. Charles Richardson, ..	5 00
Anna H. Hall,	1 00	Caroline C. Sinclair,	5 00
Augustus W. Woelken, ...	5 00	Mary L. Baird,	5 00
S. E. R. Hassinger,	2 00	Henry L. Davis,	5 00
Bessan Brothers,	1 00	J. W. Reeves, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. James Y. Boice,	1 00	Mrs. Henry J. Biddle,	5 00
Addison Hutton,	5 00	John Marston,	3 00
Rev. Samuel Upjohn,	5 00	Wm. J. Donohue,	2 00
Samuel Bolton, M. D.,	1 00	Wm. Roach Wister,	5 00
Mrs. Louisa Fleisher,	1 00	J. Dundas Lippincott,	5 00
Hon. James T. Mitchell, ..	10 00	Edward Brooks, M. D., ..	2 00
Mrs. George L. Harrison, ..	10 00	Richard W. David,	5 00
Everett and Ella B. Stewart,	5 00	Thomas Wistar, M. D.,	5 00
Katharine Begley,	1 00	Miss Anne Frazier,	5 00
Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte, .	5 00	Waldron Shapleigh,	3 00
Finley Acker,	5 00	Lewis H. Parke,	5 00

G. J. Palen, M. D.,	\$2 00	Mrs. Gustavus Renck, Jr., ..	\$2 00
Clara Paragot,	1 00	C. E. Pennock,	5 00
Mrs. J. F. Page, Jr.,	5 00	Horace A. Reeves, Jr., ...	3 00
John F. Pole,	5 00	C. K. Tatham,	10 00
P. M. Penrose,	5 00	B. Ogden Lonley,	5 00
C. Stuart Tyson,	10 00	F. Wilson Fisher,	2 00
Miss Alice M. Patton,	5 00	Linda H. Pancoast,	5 00
James W. Patterson,	5 00	L. E. Etting,	2 00
O. H. Peale,	5 00	Comly & Flanagan,	5 00
Cash,	2 00	John Price,	2 00
George W. Plumly,	5 00	Thomas Elkinton,	5 00
Henry W. Potts,	5 00	Charles Smith,	10 00
Thomas Harris Powers, ..	5 00	C. A. Griscom,	10 00
Estate of H. G. Rencke, ..	5 00	Rev. J. A. Harris, D. D.,..	3 00
Jacob Rach,	5 00	Miss Harriet Blanchard,...	20 00
Mrs. G. D. Potts,	5 00	Martha M. Green,	5 00
George K. Reed,	5 00	Arthur Hagen,	2 00
Wm. G. Ramsey, M. D.,..	3 00	G. A. Schwarz,	3 00
Charles S. Potts,	2 00	D. M. Cheston, M. D.,....	2 00
George Philler,	10 00	Henry C. Lea,	20 00
Mrs. R. H. Powell,	5 00	William H. Browne,	2 00
L. D. Renshaw,	2 00	Trimble, Sides Co.,	1 00
Mrs. T. B. Read,	2 00	George R. Yarrow,	5 00
A. L. Renshaw,	2 00	Mrs. George R. Yarrow, ..	5 00
Pilling & Crane,	5 00	Herman Dienelt,	2 00
Mrs. Ritchie,	5 00	B. V. Mein,	3 00
Mrs. E. Reynolds,	2 00	William Longstreth,	5 00
Mrs. H. E. Landis,	2 00	Charles Lukens,	3 00
Emeline Putnam,	5 00	James M. Aertson,	5 00
Mrs. R. Paxson,	5 00	F. W. Lewis, M. D.,	5 00
Mrs. Margaret Provo,	2 00	Alfred C. Harrison,	10 00
Mrs. G. A. Richards,	1 00	Charles H. Harvey, M. D.,	1 00
Mrs. B. M. Rice,	1 00	J. K. Hirst,	20 00
Mrs. Ellen Reifsnnyder,	5 00	John W. Townsend,	5 00
Howard Reifsnnyder,	5 00	Miss Sarah Lewis,	10 00
J. K. Petty & Co.,	2 00	Mary S. Buckley,	5 00
George Van H. Potter, ...	5 00	John G. Schall's Son,	2 00
George C. Renevee,	1 00	Mary Coates,	5 00
Frederick A. Reel,	5 00	Miss Fannie de L. Welsh, ..	10 00
Mrs. J. F. Parker,	3 00	Emma L. Thompson,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	William B. Hackenburg, ..	3 00
David Preston,	3 00	Frank Smith,	2 00
Mrs. Margaret Pechin, ...	5 00	Miss M. Hutchinson,	5 00
H. C. Register, M. D.,....	2 00	W. James Allwood,	1 00
Coleman Sellers,	5 00	Henry C. Davis,	5 00
William Cartwright,	2 00	George F. Reger,	10 00
John H. Converse,	5 00	Edward K. Tryon, Jr.,	10 00
James Gaskill,	5 00	Eva L. Lea,	5 00
W. Marriott Canty, Jr., ...	2 00	Hannah S. Biddle,	5 00
Walter Lippincott,	5 00	Jane R. Haines,	20 00
John F. Parmer,	2 00	Cyrus S. Detre,	2 00
Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5 00	Mrs. Evan Randolph,	8 00
Francis T. L. Darley,	10 00	Robert Dornan,	5 00
Lewis Elkin,	5 00	William Montgomery Co., ..	5 00
Charles Chancey,	5 00	F. Gutekunst,	1 00
Samuel Barton & Son,	1 00	Mrs. George C. Thomas, ..	5 00
Charles E. Estlack,	5 00	Mrs. Eva J. Porter,	5 00
George Reynolds,	5 00	George Vaux,	5 00

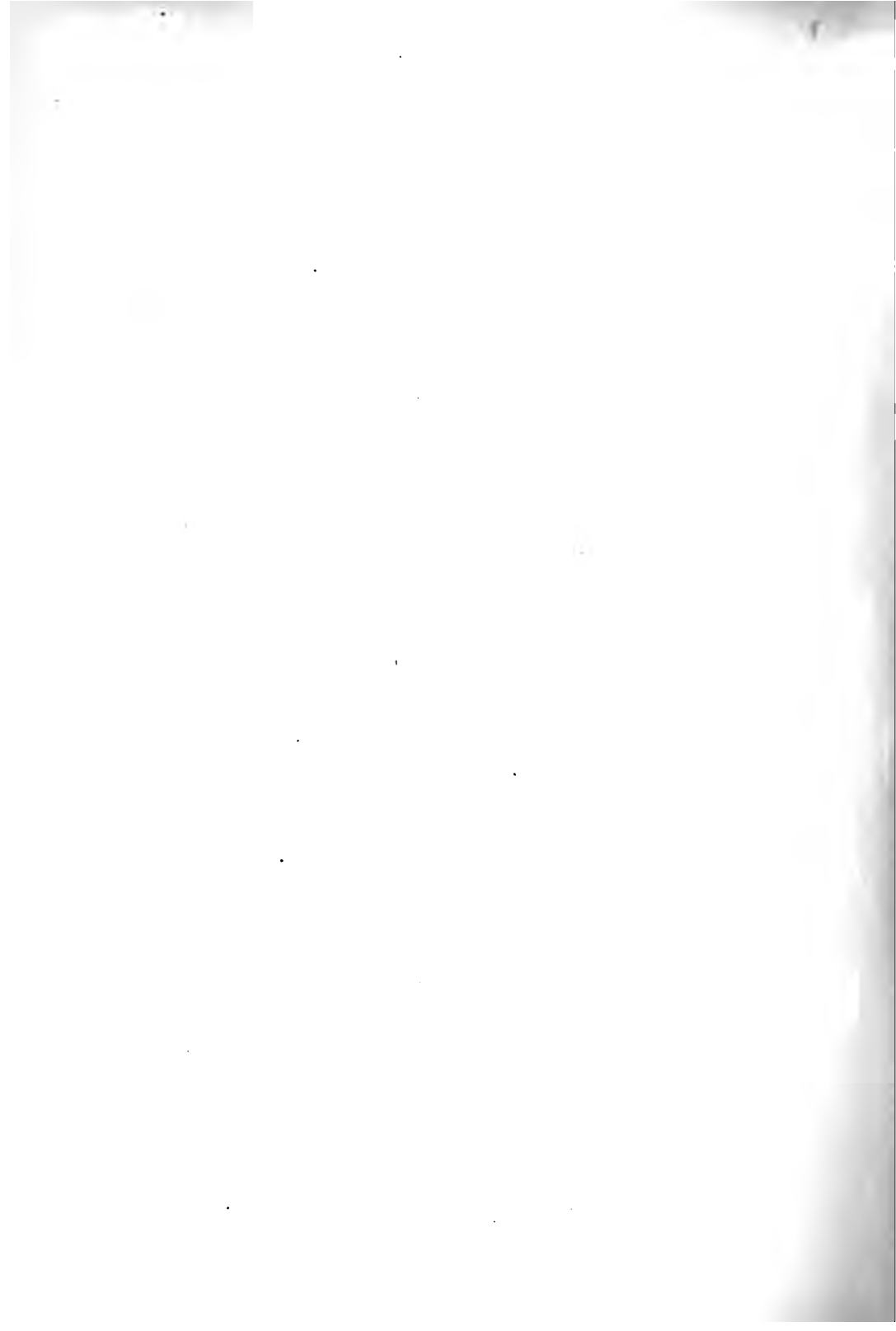
Mrs. John E. Baird,	\$10 00	Miss M. Paul,	\$10 00
Mary S. Gieger,	10 00	A. J. Rosenheim,	2 00
Hannah W. South,	2 00	Gertrude Abbott,	15 00
Mrs. C. T. Grubb,	1 00	Miss A. F. Paul,	1 00
Miss W. W. Harding,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
Samuel Tobias Wagner, ..	2 00	Annie Wister Rossell,	3 00
Charles E. Dana,	5 00	L. C. Geisler,	2 00
T. Morris Perot,	3 00	Fred. C. Rollman,	5 00
Edward Powell,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Partridge & Richardson, ..	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Charles W. Shoulas,	10 00	Mrs. Jane B. S. Robinett, ..	5 00
Mrs. W. W. Farr,	5 00	Mary J. B. Chew,	5 00
E. M. McGowan,	5 00	Mrs. C. D. Forsyth,	2 00
Charles H. Graham,	5 00	M. H. Hare,	2 00
The Misses Perot,	6 00	E. Y. Hartshorne,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Grant,	5 00	Mrs. A. Rohrbacher,	10 00
F. L. Allen & Co.,	5 00	W. F. Robinson,	1 00
John B. Groves, M. D., ...	5 00	Philip J. Ritter,	10 00
Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, ..	5 00	J. Rorhrock,	1 00
Mrs. Morris Meredith,	3 00	Miss Rebecca Cox,	25 00
Catharine C. Biddle,	5 00	Samuel Snellenburg,	5 00
G. H. Bickley,	3 00	Julia H. Binney,	5 00
Robert S. Clymer,	5 00	Fannie de L. Welsh,	10 00
Robert C. H. Brock,	2 00	Charles P. Hoyt,	5 00
Diana F. Levy,	5 00	Mary R. Albertson,	4 00
Mrs. Robert S. Bright, ...	5 00	B. Frank Clapp,	5 00
Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, ..	25 00	George Woodward, M. D., ..	10 00
Rev. H. A. Berens,	1 00	Frederick Fraley,	5 00
Frank C. Gucker,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. R. A. Thomas,	10 00	Rev. R. H. Burness,	2 00
Mrs. John Gillispie,	5 00	William F. Norris,	5 00
Mrs. E. A. Eshrick,	3 00	Z. L. Howell,	5 00
W. H. Rau,	1 00	Mahlon N. Kline,	2 00
Philip Godley,	2 00	Anna L. Ivins,	1 00
Mary E. Engle,	1 00	Josephine M. Kendig,	5 00
William Sellers & Co.,	5 00	William K. Harris,	1 00
Mrs. P. Pemberton Morris, ..	2 00	George P. Morgan,	5 00
Mrs. Franklin Bacon,	5 00	Edwin G. Dreer,	5 00
Spencer Cosby,	5 00	Mrs. H. F. Tilge,	5 00
J. W. Phillips,	5 00	J. G. Klemm,	5 00
Henry Norris,	25 00	Mrs. Johns Hopkins,	5 00
George Rieger,	5 00	Mary F. Hawley,	1 00
Joseph C. Roop,	2 00	L. P. Keller,	1 00
Henry Robinson,	1 00	George F. Edmunds,	10 00
Mrs. B. B. Comegys, Jr., ...	1 00	Mrs. Charles Emery,	5 00
Jennie S. Adams,	5 00	Mrs. Jacob S. Frank,	1 00
C. C. Rosenberg,	1 00	Edward Kellog,	15 00
Frank G. Rogers,	5 00	Charles R. King,	5 00
Mrs. David Rombold, Jr., ..	2 00	S. Davis Page,	1 00
Miss Fenour,	2 00	M. H. West,	2 00
Miss L. Fenour,	2 00	C. M. West,	2 00
Mrs. G. B. Evans,	1 00	J. E. Wilmarth,	2 00

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" the sum of.....Dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" all that certain piece or parcel of land. (Here describe the property.)



ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every stated meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting on the fourth Fifth-day (Thursday) in the First month (January) of each year, and Stated Meetings on the fourth Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months of April, July, and October; at which seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alteration in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than three months previous to the adoption of such alteration; and no such amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members present.

The Secretary shall state on the notices of that meeting that an amendment or amendments to the Constitution will be acted upon. All other questions shall be decided, when there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prison, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are: the Governor, the Speaker and members of the Senate; the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney-General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named The Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take and receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of; provided, That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.*

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House.*

THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.
GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF
THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Decree:

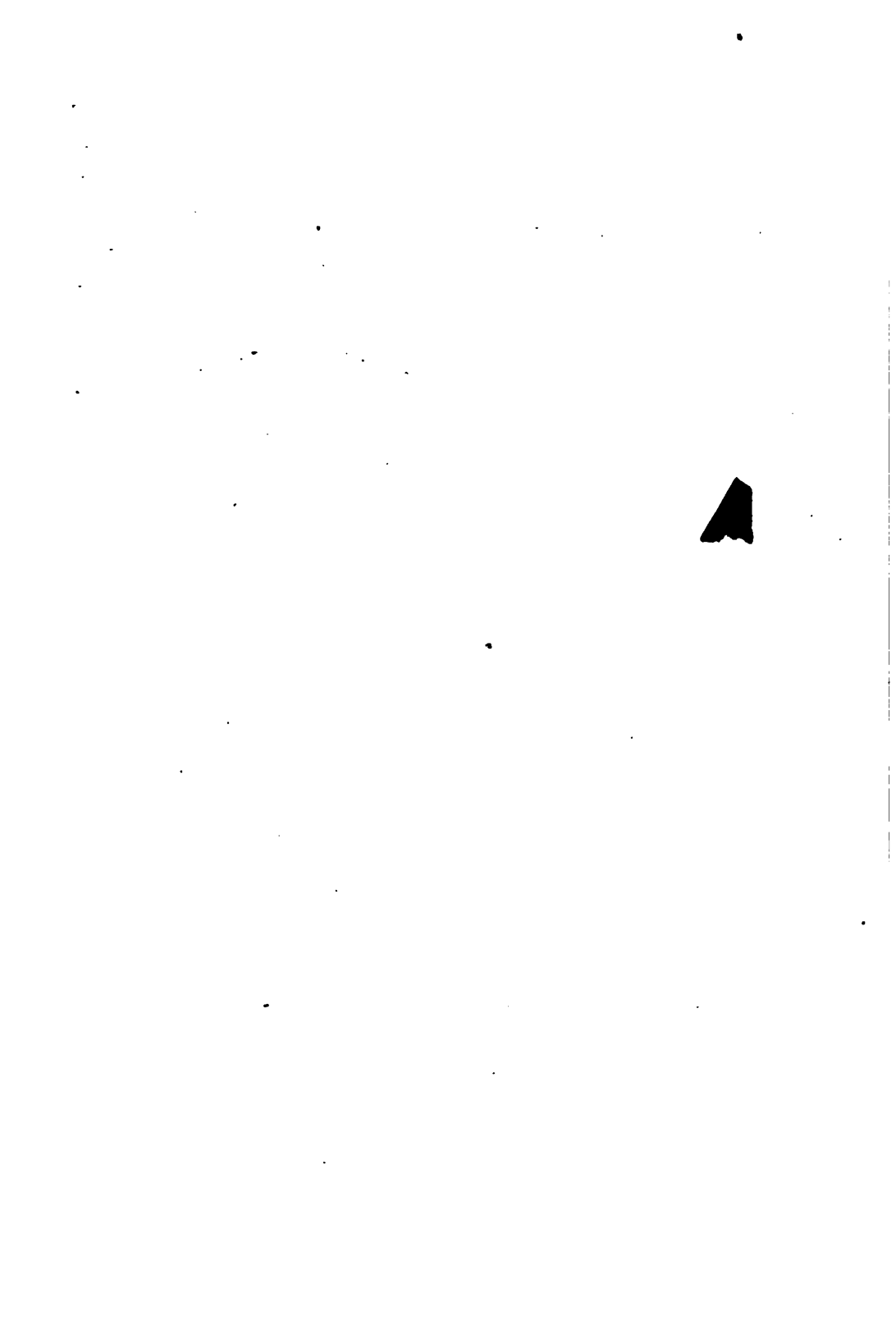
And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Middle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of the said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and its same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

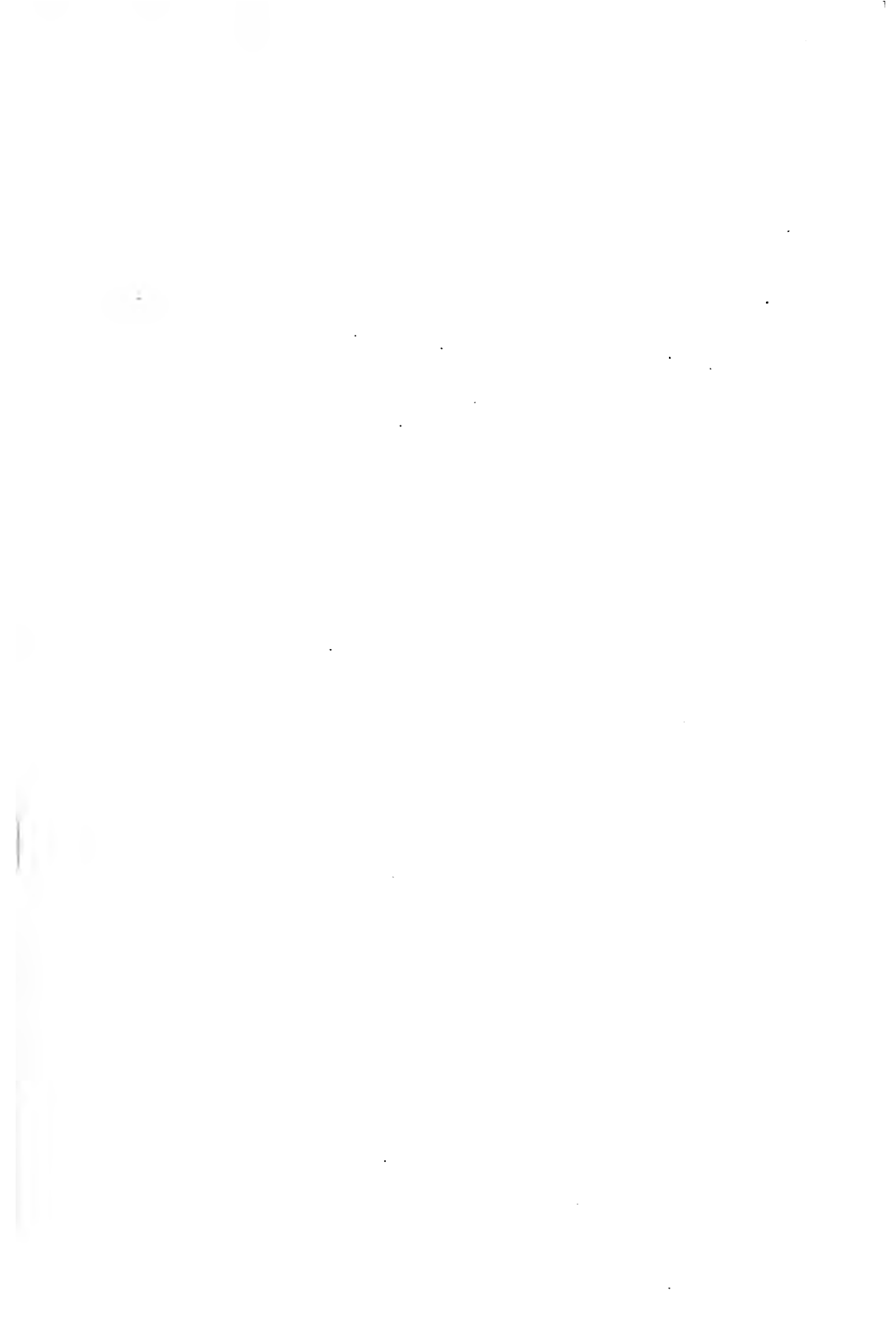
[Signed]

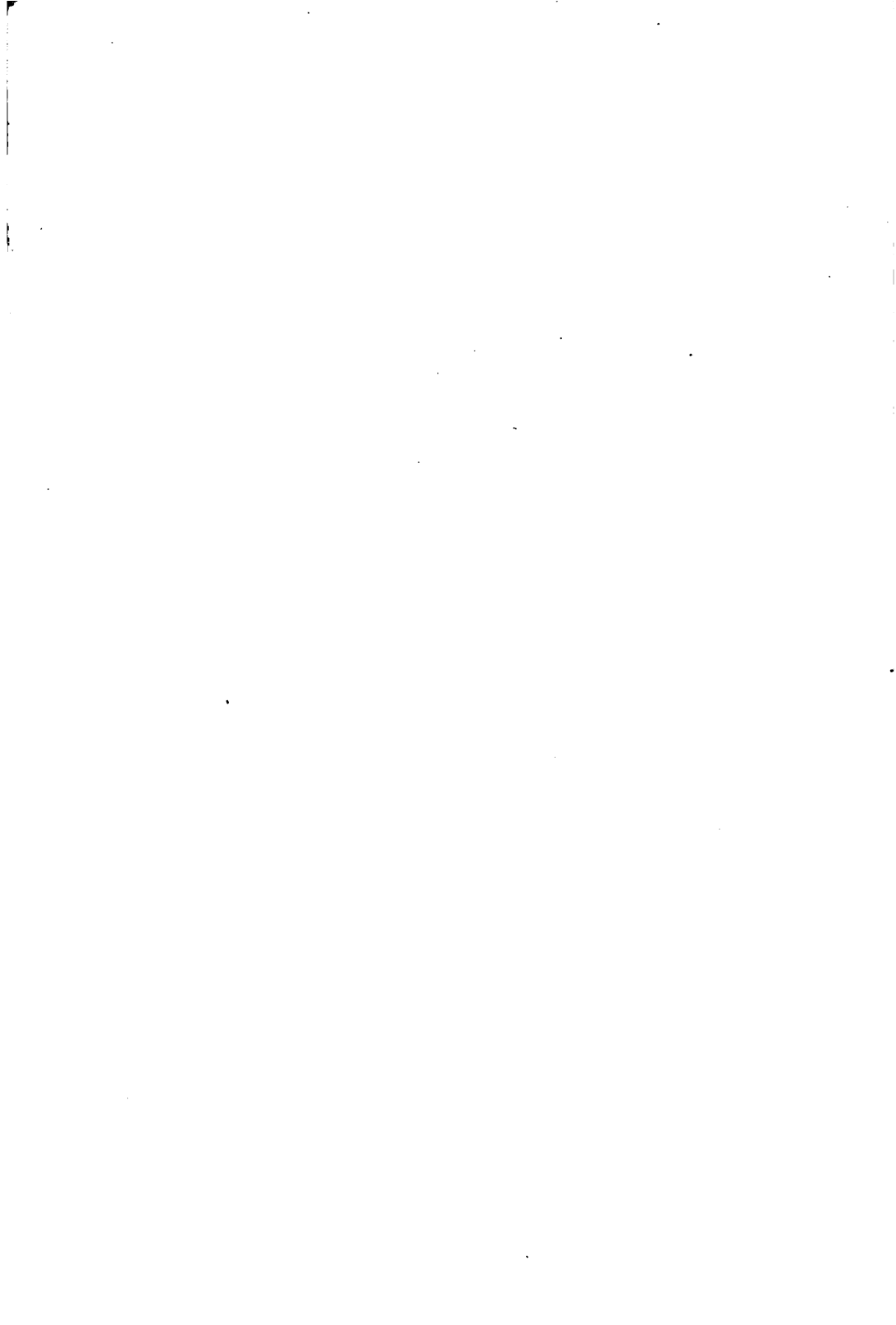
JOSEPH ALLEBOW.

Record:

Recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds to wit for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No. 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.
Geo. G. PIERCE, *Recorder of Deeds.*







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taken from the Building**

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